Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2012 with funding from
LYRASIS Members and Sloan Foundation

http://archive.org/details/sugarbulletin19749amer

Acquisitions Division, Serials Dept.
Louisiana State University Library
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

The Sugar Bulletin

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

RAW SUGAR PRICES AS QUOTED BY THE LOUISIANA SUGAR EXCHANGE

USDA Target Price for September	8.24 cents per pound
September average New York price	8.16 cents per pound
September average New Orleans price	8.14 cents per pound

In This Issue

In Washington 3
Legislative Activities; Congress Recesses

In The Field 4

Speech by Thomas H. Allen, Annual Meeting of the American Sugar Cane League, New Iberia, Louisiana, September 24, 1970 5

Down The Row 10
The Outfield Variety Program

1969 High Yield Award Winners 11

Ralph Mathes Retires From USDA 14

Vol. 49—No. 1 **OCTOBER 1, 1970**

The Sugar Bulletin

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Glenn R. Timmons, Managing Editor
Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Glenn R. Timmons, Economist
Earl J. Hicks, Assistant Agronomist
Howard J. Robichaux, Assistant Agronomist

The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.
Second Class Postage paid at New Orleans, La.
Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscription: Member 50 cents a year.
Non-Members $5.00 a year. Foreign Countries $25.00 a year.
The American Sugar Cane League is not responsible for issues lost in transit. Back issues supplied, when available, at 50 cents a copy.

Washington Representative: Horace D. Godfrey
309 Universal Building, Washington, D. C. 20009

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

President, Thomas H. Allen, Franklin, La.

Ed. Schexnayder, White Castle, La.
1st Vice-President

James H. Thibaut, Donaldsonville, La.
2nd Vice-President

Charles C. Savoie, Belle Rose, La.
3rd Vice-President

Horace D. Godfrey, Washington, D. C.
4th Vice-President

Gilbert J. Durbin. New Orleans, La.
5th Vice-President and General Manager

Warren J. Harang, Jr.. Thibodaux, La.
Treasurer

F. A. Graugnard, Jr., St. James, La.
Secretary

Thomas M. Barker, Lockport, La.
J. G. Beaud, New Roads, La.
Ramon E. Billeaud, New Orleans, La.
P. J. deGravelles, Jr., Franklin, La.
Lawrence Dugas, St. Martinville, La.
J. Malcolm Duhe, New Iberia, La.
Wallace Ellender, Jr., Bourg, La.
F. Evans Farwell, New Orleans, La.
J. N. Foret, Jr., Mathews, La.
Murphy J. (Mike) Foster, Jr., Franklin, La.
Andrew P. Gay, Plaquemine, La.
Kenneth H. Kahao, Port Allen, La.
Denis Lanaux, Lucy, La.
Clifford LeBlanc, White Castle, La.

Lee Roy LeBlanc, St. Martinville, La.
J. Wilson Lepine, Thibodaux, La.
Earl G. Luke, Franklin, La.
Marvin Marmande, Houma, La.
Sidney J. Menard, New Orleans, La.
Otto S. Newman, Cheneyville, La.
William Nuttall, Plaquemine, La.
Edward T. Supple, Bayou Goula, La.
E. Berkshire Terrill, Jr., Cinclare, La.
Clay Terry, Franklin, La.
John Thibaut, Napoleonville, La.
Calvin O. Walters, Jr., New Orleans, La.
P. Chauvin Wilkinson, Port Allen, La.
M. V. Yarbrough, Youngsville, La.

HONORARY MEMBERS

Josiah Ferris, Washington, D. C.
Murphy J. Foster, Franklin, La.
E. W. McNeil, Cinclare, La.
J. J. Munson, Houma, La.
Wallace C. Kemper, New Orleans, La.

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

IN WASHINGTON

By: Horace Godfrey

Legislative Activities

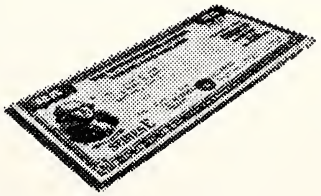
On September 15th, the Senate completed action on the Omnibus Farm Bill known as the 1970 Agricultural Act. This bill covers programs for dairy, wheat, feed-grains, cotton, wool, long-term land retirement, extension of P. L. 480 ("Food for Peace"), rural development and miscellaneous provisions for peanuts and voluntary relinquishing of certain allotments. A new provision included at Title 1 of the Act places a limitation on benefit payments to farmers of $55,000 for each of cotton, feed-grains and wheat. No benefit payment limitation is provided for wool.

The bill as passed by the Senate differs in many respects from the bill as approved by the House in early August. Conferees were immediately appointed by the House and Senate and have been meeting regularly to resolve such differences. It is expected that agreement will be reached and the bill will be finally approved by both the House and Senate before the Senate recess in mid-October. The payment limitation is the same in both the House and Senate versions and is therefore not subject to conference. Overall, both bills extend programs for cotton, wheat, feed-grains and wool for the years 1971, 1972 and 1973. In many resptcts the programs authorized for these commodities are the same or similar to those in effect since 1965.

Congress Recesses

Senate Majority Leader Mansfield has announced a schedule which would call for adjournment of the Senate in mid-October. Informed Washington sources, however, say that such schedule cannot be met and that the Senate and House will recess in mid-October and return following the November elections. There has been no indication that any legislation will be passed during this session directly affecting the sugar program. Major legislation remaining to be acted upon by either the House or Senate involves President Nixon's Welfare Assistance Program, Amendments to the Social Security Act, the Trade Bill involving import limitations for textiles and shoes, Electoral Reform, Crime Bill and appropriations for many of the governmental agencies. With the November elections fast approaching, many members of Congress are anxious to return to their districts to campaign.

It's your future.



Take stock in America

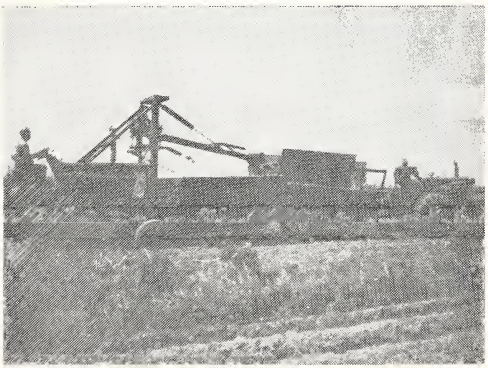
Buy U.S. Savings Bonds

IN THE FIELD

By: Lloyd L. Lauden

There were more Julien Planters used this year than ever before in Louisiana. Higher field wages and prospects for future labor shortages are probably the reason for the increased interest in a completely mechanical planter. Although mechanical planters are not in use throughout the cane belt there is a growing interest, especially in some areas.

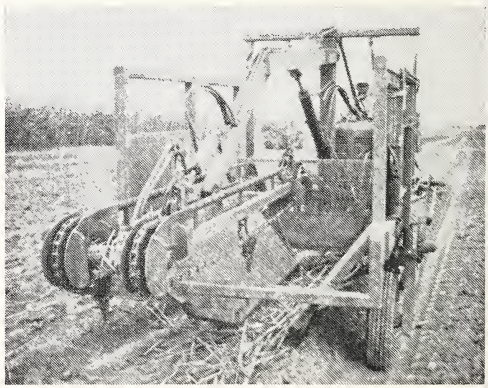
In the Helvetia Sugar Cooperative area, 75 per cent of the cane planted this year for the 1971 cane crop will be planted with the Julien or modified versions of the Julien Planter, according to Mr. Jules (Pete) Dornier, Manager of the Cooperative.



I Modified Julien Planter at Convent, La.

Picture No. I is a modified Julien Planter owned and modified by Mr. Paul and Mr. Wilmer Poche of Convent, Louisiana. Note the planter is two-man operated and is tractor mounted. One man drives the tractor and one man, sitting high on the left, (difficult to see) is operating the planting-fingers apparatus. The job done on this farm with this machine is very good.

II Mechanical Planting at Savoie Farms



III Cancienne-Daigle Built Julien Type Planter Used on Savoie Farms Belle Rose, La.

Picture No. II and III of a Julien Planter built by Mr. Morris Daigle and Mr. Paul Cancienne of Savoie Farms, Belle Rose, Louisiana. According to Mr. Cancienne, practically all of the cane planted on Savoie Farms for the past three years has been planted with Julien Planters, and each planter now averages between 13 and 15 acres per 9 hour day. The planter is operated by only one man. The operator of the

(Continued on page 13)

SPEECH BY THOMAS H. ALLEN; ANNUAL MEETING-AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE, NEW IBERIA, LOUISIANA SEPTEMBER 24, 1970

Members and friends of the American Sugar Cane League.

This is the first time in a number of years that the High Yield Awards Luncheon and annual meeting of the American Sugar Cane League have been held outside the city of New Orleans. We were delighted this year to accept the invitation of the Louisiana Sugar Cane Festival and Fair Association to hold these meetings in New Iberia in conjunction with the annual Festival and Fair. The Louisiana Sugar Cane Festival and Fair Association has done an outstanding job over the years in focusing attention on our great industry, and we are grateful for the work of the Association. We hope you will attend the Festival and Fair and participate in the many events which get underway tomorrow.

The last 12 months have been very educational to me. When the League's Executive Committee elected me President last September, I knew this was a great honor, but I did not realize the large amount of work that would be involved.

I am not complaining, but only trying to make a point. The point is that the League does so many things to help the Louisiana sugar industry that only a few of us have the opportunity to get the overall picture. We try to keep League members informed of our **major** activities through The Sugar Bulletin and the confidential letter we send every three months to the members. There is a need to keep you more fully informed, and we are giving this matter consideration now.

I would like to give you a brief review of what has happened in our industry during the past 12 months, assess our present situation, and discuss what the future may hold for us.

REVIEW OF LAST 12 MONTHS

1969 Crop

First, a word about the 1969 Louisiana cane crop, which had some bad points and a few good points. The 1969 cane acreage was the lowest since 1958. The grinding season was the shortest since 1940. The number of field workers, the number of factories, and the number of farms were all smaller than we have had for any crop during this century. The adverse conditions under which we operated in 1969 were alleviated to some extent by the fact that the amount of sugar produced per ton of cane was the largest on record. This was quite significant in view of the freeze we had on November 15.

1970 and 1971 Crops

Our prospects for the 1970 and 1971 crops are considerably brighter because of the acreage increases granted us by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The outlook for better yields of cane and sugar per acre are better because new varieties occupy a larger portion of our total cane acreage.

Basic Breeding

While on the subject of varieties, let me report that the League has gone "all out" this year to get more money for basic breeding research aimed at making a "break through" which would give us substantially better varieties than we have ever had before. This type research, started a few years ago, has already shown encouraging progress. If we do not get the additional federal money we are seeking to

expand this research, the League should give serious consideration to using League funds to finance the expansion. Make no mistake about it, the future of our industry is directly related to the success of our breeding program.

Other Research

Time does not permit me to discuss the many other research projects that are underway to help the Louisiana sugar industry. Those of you who do not attend the annual meeting of the League's Contact Committee at L.S.U. and the one at Houma should certainly make an effort to attend these meetings. If you do this and listen to the reports of the scientists, your faith in the successful future of the Louisiana sugar industry will be renewed and strengethened. I believe most of you know that the League participates in many of the research projects and helps finance some of them. When the League's income increases, we will be in a position to give more financial help to research.

Inflation

During the last 12 months, we have all felt the effects of inflation. Everything we buy to produce and process a cane crop is costing us more. This also applies to the wage rates we pay and the interest we are charged on the money we borrow. A continuation of at least some inflation seems inevitable, but let us hope the rate of inflation will be slowed down.

Price of Sugar

In connection with the subject of inflation, I want to compliment the League representatives who negotiated the 1965 amendments to the Sugar Act. At that time our spokesmen insisted that the price of sugar be tied to the prices of things farmers buy. Congress agreed; and, as a result, the price of raw sugar is now about $1.60 a hundred pounds higher than it was at the time of the negotiations in 1965.

Other Federal and State Legislation

The Sugar Act is not the only legislation with which the League must concern itself. In the last 12 months, there were many bills introduced in the Congress and in the State Legislature on which we had to take a stand. Many of such bills, if enacted, would have cost you more money. Our "batting percentage" on the bills we opposed and those we supported was very good. But, let me hasten to add that spokesmen for agriculture who appear before committees of Congress and the State Legislature are finding it progressively more difficult to sell their point of view. That's because there are fewer people on farms now and more in the cities.

Public Relations

Realizing this fact of life, the League recently joined with other agricultural groups across the United States, to form a new organization called the National Educational Institute for Agriculture. This new organization will not conflict with the work of any other agricultural organization, but will do a public relations job for all of agriculture. Its single purpose is to get the facts before the public and to get the facts understood—to provide a point of unity for all segments of the American farm community. It will give basic facts about agriculture to all of the news media—radio, television, and newspapers. A special effort has been made to talk to people who determine the editorial policy of the big city newspapers. If the consumers of this country are to continue to be blessed with a bountiful supply of quality food and fiber, the urban population and their representatives in Congress, and the State Legislatures, must understand the importance of agriculture. This understanding is necessary in order that the problems of agriculture will be dealt with knowledgeably by the State and Federal legislative bodies.

On the local level, the League has a modest public relations program of its own, aimed specifically at getting the people of Louisiana to appreciate the importance of the Louisiana sugar industry. Glenn Timmons, in addition to his many other duties, writes a weekly column for the newspapers in our

area. I am sure you will agree he is doing a good job. Also, through the cooperation of Lamar Advertising Company, we are using billboards to advertise our Louisiana sugar industry. Frankly, we need to do much more in the field of public relations.

Increase in Sugar Consumption

One very gratifying development this year has been a significant increase in sugar consumption—In total and per capita. All of the reasons for this increase are not yet known; however, the banning of the use of cyclamates is one of the reasons. Higher incomes for low income families and greater use of the Food Stamp Program may be two other reasons.

PRESENT CONDITION OF OUR INDUSTRY

In taking an over-all look at the present condition of the Louisiana sugar industry, I believe we are in fair shape—especially when we consider the drastic acreage reductions imposed upon us in recent years. Admittedly, some members of our industry have fallen by the wayside, but those of us remaining are determined to continue the struggle and look forward to the future with optimism.

THE FUTURE

Of course, the future will be filled with problems, as the past has been; but there will also be opportunities—opportunities to improve our industry, which we hope to make the most of.

Sugar Act

Our Number One problem is the need to get an extension and amendments to the Sugar Act, which will expire at the end of next year. The Sugar Act is very important to us and to other segments of the domestic sugar industry. Last January, we told the other domestic sugar groups that we were ready to sit down with them and negotiate changes in the Sugar Act whenever they were ready. Up until this time, they have not been ready to begin negotiations. We are still ready to begin whenever they wish. The Mainland Cane Sugar Area wants a larger sugar marketing quota in the amendments to the Sugar Act. We also want provisions which keep the price of sugar tied to the prices of things we must buy.

Research

I am confident that our variety development program (which is a cooperative program of the League, L.S.U. and the U.S.D.A.) will continue to give us better cane varieties. We will continue to get beneficial results from other research projects now underway. There are some areas in which we need an expansion in research, and the League will work toward that end.

Problems

Some of the problems we must cope with in the future deal with pollution—both air and water—and from both farms and sugar factories. Some people, who should know better, are making rash, exaggerated statements regarding the amount of pollution we create. We must prepare ourselves with facts to correct the misunderstanding such statements create. On the other hand, we must carefully examine our operations with a view of diminishing, to the extent possible, the pollution we actually create.

Another problem we face is the need to perfect a mechanical cane planter. The League is having a movie made of one mechanical planter that has been used commercially for several years. We plan to make this movie available for showing at meetings throughout the cane area. We hope this will stimulate interest in further development of mechanical cane planters.

Sugar cane land will continue to be diverted to non-farm uses. This creates the necessity for us to reclaim land not now being farmed, if we are to grow the acreage of cane permitted in future years.

Some of our other problems include (1) the need for cane varieties which are resistant to mosaic disease, borers, and cold weather, (2) the need for

(Continued on page 13)

"Sinbar" is now labeled for use on all cane—first and second year stubble—as well as plant cane.

Here's why it pays sugar cane

"Sinbar" offers cane growers consistently dependable control of broadleaves, and annual wintergrasses and Johnsongrass.

It also offers other important advantages such as:

☐ **VERSATILITY: "Sinbar" is now registered for all cane—first and second year stubble as well as plant cane.**

☐ **EFFICIENCY: Fall application of "Sinbar" keeps seedbeds clean through winter—allows early drying.**

☐ **ECONOMY: Costly multiple treatments are eliminated when "Sinbar" is used as it gives positive, dependable control with either a single treatment in the spring or through use of "split" applications—one in the fall and one in early spring. An easy-to-use wettable powder, "Sinbar" readily**

"Sinbar" provides consistently dependable control of both broadleaves and winter grasses—including seedling Johnsongrass.

growers to use SINBAR®

TERBACIL WEED KILLER

stays in suspension through use of a simple hydraulic agitator.

For maximum weed control for your money—order your supply of "Sinbar" today.

With any chemical, follow labeling instructions and warnings carefully.

DUPONT SINBAR®

REG U S PAT OFF

"Sinbar" is distributed by:
BEL CHEMICAL & SUPPLY CO., INC.
Schriever, La.

DOWN THE ROW

By: Earl J. Hicks

As you recall in the last article the infield variety program was examined. We saw how agronomists at that level screened and evaluated the newer varieties. Infield agronomists started with about 80 new varieties. Now lets look at the next phase of the variety program.

The Outfield Variety Program

The more promising varieties (about 15-20) which are being tested on the infield are also being increased in the outfield in seed plots. This is necessary in order to insure an adequate seed supply for the planting of the outfield test plots. In addition outfield agronomists for the first time are able to observe the new varieties for mosaic resistance on a commercial basis.

After infield first year stubble data is completed, about 5 to 7 varieties are planted into a 4 replicated yield test. You will remember that on the infield test level two replications were used.

Fourteen outfield locations through out the sugar belt, ten on light soil and four on heavy soil comprise the outfield testing program.

Again, as in the infield, the same check varieties are planted along with the new varieties being tested. Agronomists rate, evaluate and basically do the same work as the infield agronomists. However, at the outfield level the varieties being tested are treated **just** as all other commercial varieties. This includes cultivation, use of chemicals, borer control, fertilization, etc.

All test plots are mechanically harvested, weighed and 20 stalk samples are pulled for juice analysis. After all locations are harvested agronomists next sit down and begin the long laborous task of statistically analyzing **each** individual plot at **each** of the fourteen outfield locations. Later when all data is completed outfield agronomists from the two testing agencies (L.S.U. and U.S.D.A.) swap data. The agronomists now run a combined analysis. That is, each agronomists adds to his orginal data that data which he receives from the other agronomists.

Combined analysis are run on plant cane, first stubble, and second stubble. Only after second year stubble data is complete is a variety or varieties considered for release.

People involved at this stage of testing include, Dr. Mike Giamalva from the Louisiana Experiment Station at L.S.U. and Mr. Hugh Paul Fanguy of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Sugar Cane Field Station at Houma, Louisiana.

The final segment of the variety program, the increase and release will be featured next time.

DID YOU KNOW . . .

. . . that during the first half of 1970 63,901,000 gallons of imported blackstrap molasses moved through the Port of New Orleans. This exceeded total 1969 Louisiana blackstrap production by more than 24,000,000 gallons.

WANT TO PURCHASE

1,000 ton mill roll shaff press. Write J & L Engineering Co., Inc. P. O. Box 620; Jeanerette, La. 70544.

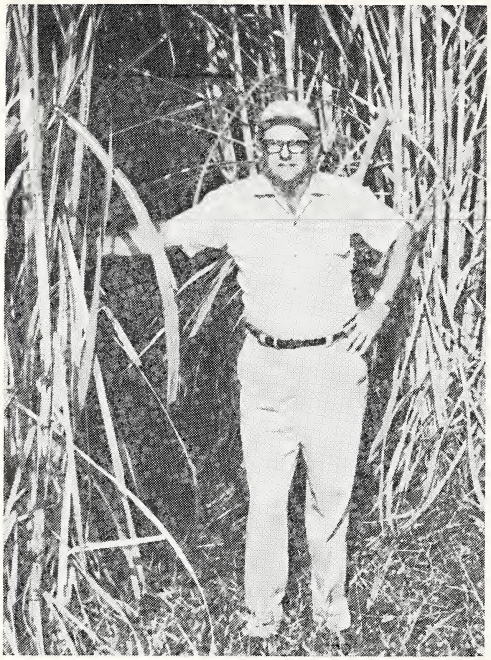
1969 HIGH YIELD AWARD WINNERS

Paul, Pat, Angelo, and Nick Accardo, Patterson, La. 37.2 tons per acre on 267.7 acres.

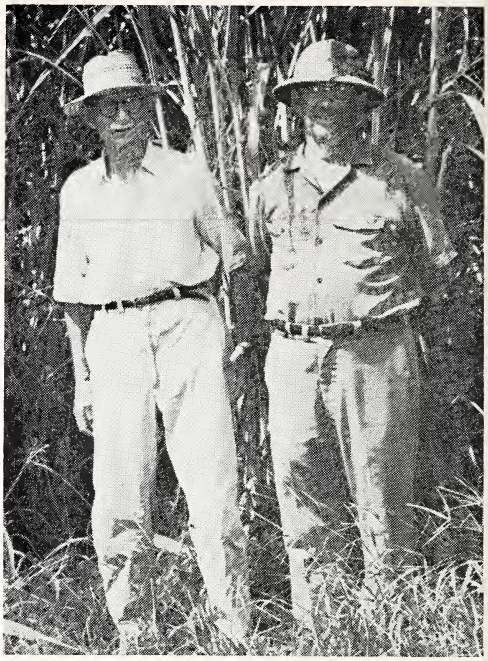
James L. Boudreaux, James H. Thibaut, and Edward F. Bourgeois, Donaldsonville, La. 35.7 tons per acre on 1,320.4 acres.

Robert Judice, Jr., Franklin, La. 43.8 tons per acre on 40.4 acres.

1969 HIGH YIELD AWARD WINNERS



Herman Arcement, Supreme, La. 41 tons per acre on 14.4 acres.



Etienne Rayne and Raymond Bechnel, Edgard, La., 42.4 tons per acre on 204.10 acres.

Frank Martin, Frank Martin, Jr., and William Robicheaux, Franklin, La. 34.9 tons per acre on 569.7 acres.

SPEECH ANNUAL MEETING

(Continued from page 7)

better public relations, and (3) labor management. There are many other problems we will face in the future that I will not take time to enumerate; and I am sure that we will have many future problems of which we are not now aware. There is no doubt in my mind that we will be able to solve our problems as they arise or learn to live with them and continue the growing and processing of sugar cane in Louisiana for many years to come.

IMPORTANCE OF THE LEAGUE

In closing, I wish to acknowledge the great debt of gratitude we owe to the many generations of people who preceded us in the Louisiana sugar industry. They were intelligent and farsighted individuals who understood the need to work together in promoting the advancement of their industry. The Louisiana Sugar Planters Association was organized in 1887, the American Cane Growers Association was chartered in 1919, and the Producers and Manufacturers Association was formed in 1921. The members of these three organizations joined together in 1922 to form the American Sugar Cane Leage.

I believe that most cane growers and processors realize that the American Sugar Cane League is absolutely essential to the continued existence of a Louisiana sugar industry. We should each strive to make the League as strong and as effective as possible. We are fortunate that we now have a large number of growers and processors who very generously devote much time and effort in working with the League to improve our sugar industry. The entire industry is indebted to them.

Finally, I know I speak for the membership in expressing our sincere appreciation to the very capable and dedicated League employees, in Louisiana and in Washington, for their untiring efforts on our behalf. Their number is small, but their accomplishments are great.

Thank you!

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 14)

planter hooks on to the rear of the wagon with the cane in it, and thereafter all this operator has to do is operate the planting fingers. The operator of the tractor which pulls the wagon containing the seed cane does the steering and this allows the planter operator full time for operating the planting fingers. Usually three tractors and wagons are used to supply seed to the planter. Wagons are loaded with only one length of cane to the back of the wagon, and care is essential in pushing and loading to prevent tangling of seed. Three workers walk behind the planter to fill gaps, and no straightening is done.

In cutting seed, three row heaps are essential to have all cane butts the same direction. To make this operation work well, every effort should be made to help the machine do a good job. Everyone working with the planter must want the machine to work well, or there will be a failure. This is a new idea and occassionally there is reluctance on the part of the workers to a change.

The League, the L.S.U. Agricultural Engineering Department, and the L.S.U. Agricultural Extension Service photographer have made a movie of the mechanical planter in operation at Savoie Farms and at P & W Poche Farms. This film will be shown throughout the cane belt at a number of meetings next year.

This planter was invented by Mr. Leonard Julien, a cane farmer near Donaldsonville, La. The machine is covered under U.S. Patent No. 3286858 dated November 22, 1966 and according to Mr. Arthur A. Lemann, Jr. of Donaldsonville, La. fifty-five planters have been sold, and there was a greater demand this year for the machine than the supply.

RALPH MATHES RETIRES FROM USDA

Ralph Mathes, Leader, Sugarcane Insects Investigations at the Houma Station retired July 25, 1970 after more than 40 years with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. He is a native of Kansas and received his B.S. and M.S. degrees from the University of Kansas in 1927 and 1930.

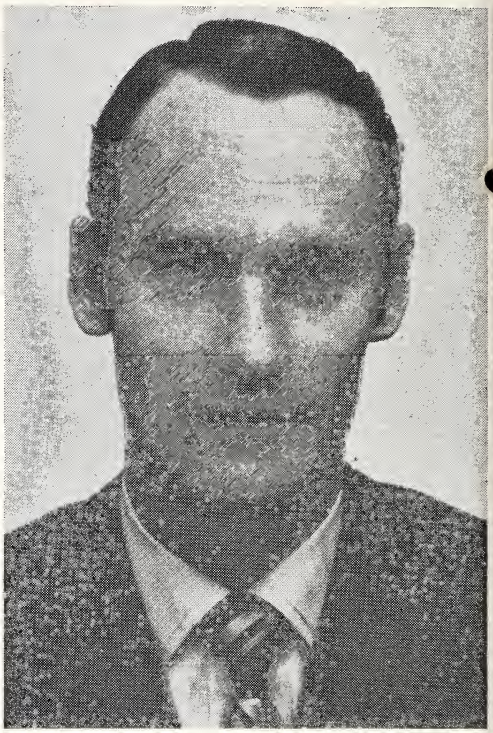
Mr. Mathes started his career in 1927 and 1928 working on the European corn borer in Michigan and Ohio and on the pink bollworm in Texas. In 1929 he was employed as Junior Entomologist, European Corn Borer Investigations at Monroe, Michigan. Later he went to Toledo, Ohio, where he remained until 1937. He then transferred to Sugarcane Insects Investigations at the Houma Station. In 1948 Mr. Mathes was made Leader of the Sugarcane Insects Laboratory at Belle Glade, Florida. In 1952 he became Leader of the Sugarcane Insects Investigations at Houma.

Mr. Mathes is recognized internationally as an authority on insect pests of sugarcane and has been particularly identified with studies of varietal resistance and biological and insecticidal control. He is author or co-author of approximately 75 scientific papers, and in 1969, he was co-author of "Pests of Sugar Cane," a book that deals with world pest problems in sugarcane and with aspects of pest control; published under the auspices of the International Society of Sugar Cane Technologists. In 1959 and 1968 he served as Chairman of the Entomology Section of the International Society of Sugar Cane Technologists, Tenth and Thirteenth World Congress held in Honolulu, Hawaii and Taiwan, Formosa.

Mr. Mathes plans to reside at his home in Houma. His many friends wish him many years of health and happiness in retirement.

Dr. Robert D. Jackson has assumed the position as Leader, Sugarcane Insects Investigations, Houma, Louisiana, subsequent to the retirement of Mr. Ralph Mathes.

Born September 30, 1929, Dr. Jackson was reared on a general grain and livestock farm in central Missouri



DR. ROBERT D. JACKSON

where he attended local schools, and graduated from Eldon High School in 1947. He received a BS degree from the University of Missouri in 1952; an MS degree in Entomology from the University of Missouri in 1959; and a Ph.D degree in Entomology from Iowa State University in 1967.

Dr. Jackson served with the U. S. Air Force from 1952-54 and taught Vocational Agriculture at Wentzville, Mo., from 1955-57. After working as a graduate assistant in entomology for the University of Missouri and Iowa State University from 1957 to 1960, he accepted a Research Entomologist position with the European Corn Borer Investigations in Ankeny, Iowa. While in Iowa, he conducted research on the chemical control of the European corn borer and studied the use of chemo-

sterilants as a means of population suppression of the borer.

In 1965 he transferred to the Oilseed Insects Investigations project at Columbia, Mo., where he conducted research on the economic losses caused by insects attacking soybeans, and on chemical and biological control of insects attacking soybeans and sunflowers.

Dr. Jackson and his wife, Marie, have 3 children: Patty — 17, Sandra — 15, and Stan — 13. The family resides at 405 Mary Hughes Drive, Houma.

THE BARTLETT TANNIN PRODUCTS COMPANY

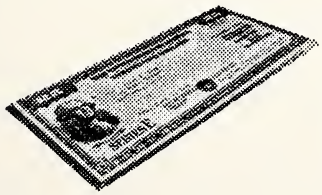
Walter M. Bartlett

LIQUID CHEMICALS IN BULK

1460 South Peters St.

New Orleans, La.

Break in case of emergency.



Take stock in America

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds

Land Banks Again Take Lead With Variable Rate Plan

Designed for Farmers' Loan Needs Under Today's Conditions...

WHY A VARIABLE RATE PLAN?

With unprecedented increase in the cost of funds used in Land Banks' lending operations and uncertainty about future interest rates, it is unwise for your Land Bank to continue to guarantee interest rates for up to 20 years. That is why the policy of Fixed Interest Rate Loans is being modified. After intensive study an alternate plan is offered — the Variable Interest Rate Loan.

HOW IT BENEFITS YOU

Variable Rate assures you, the borrower, a reasonable interest cost despite fluctuation in the cost of money. As an Association Member, with the Bank able to "buy" money in the open market, adding only a small expense for operations and a margin for bank reserves, you are assured of wholesale prices.

WHAT ARE THE CHIEF FEATURES?

1. Variable Rate Plan provides a definite basis for adjusting the loan rate, keeping it as low as possible.
2. It provides a firm foundation for continuing with long term financing, low payments and unrestricted payment privileges. Thus, repayment terms are tailored to the borrower's own need.
3. There is pre-payment privilege at any time without penalty.
4. Servicing is by local people, who understand your business and family requirements.
5. Policy decisions affecting your mortgage contract are made by bank directors, elected by you and your fellow farm members.

The Land Bank again proves its ability to keep ahead of the times in serving America's Farmers: Providers of Plenty.

For more information, see the manager of the Federal Land Bank Association near you — or write

FEDERAL LAND BANK OF NEW ORLEANS

P.O. Box 50590 • New Orleans, La. 70150

Federal LAND BANK Association

FENAC plus

No. 1 Weedkiller for Sugar Cane

AMCHEM®

First name in herbicide research
AMCHEM PRODUCTS, INC.
Ambler, Pennsylvania

A good sugar cane program must include good weed control. When university recommendations are followed for insect control, fertilization, disease control and variety selection... **FENAC PLUS** is the link that completes the chain. Years of field use have proved its effectiveness.

FENAC PLUS—THE STANDARD BY WHICH SUGAR CANE WEED CONTROL IS MEASURED

SB
215
S89

Acquisitions Division, Serials Dept.
Louisiana State University Library
Baton Rouge, Louisana 70803

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The Sugar Bulletin

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

RAW SUGAR PRICES AS QUOTED BY THE LOUISIANA SUGAR EXCHANGE

USDA Target Price for October	8.33 cents per pound
October 1-12, 1970 average New York Price	8.17 cents per pound
October 1-12, 1970 average New Orleans Price	8.15 cents per pound

In This Issue

In Washington 19
Views by Congressman Pat Caffery

The Price of Sugar 19

In The Field 20
Crop Difficult to Plant

Down The Row 21
The Louisiana Variety Program; The Increase and Release

1969 High Yield Award Winner's 24

Vol. 49—No. 2 **OCTOBER 15, 1970**

The Sugar Bulletin

The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor

Glenn R. Timmons, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Glenn R. Timmons, Economist
Earl J. Hicks, Assistant Agronomist
Howard J. Robichaux, Assistant Agronomist

Editorial and Executive Office:
414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Washington Representative:
Horace D. Godfrey
309 Universal Building, Washington, D. C. 20009

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Thomas H. Allen, Franklin, La.
President

Ed Schexnayder, White Castle, La.
1st Vice-President

Charles C. Savoie, Belle Rose, La.
2nd Vice-President

James H. Thibaut, Donaldsonville, La.
3rd Vice-President

Horace D. Godfrey, Washington, D. C.
4th Vice-President

Gilbert J. Durbin, New Orleans, La.
5th Vice-President and General Manager

Warren J. Harang, Jr., Thibodaux, La.
Treasurer

F. A. Graugnard, Jr., St. James, La.
Secretary

Thomas M. Barker, Lockport, La.
J. G. Beaud, New Roads, La.
Ramon E. Bileaud, New Orleans, La.
P. J. deGravelles, Jr., Franklin, La.
Lawrence Dugas, St. Martinville, La.
J. Macolm Duhe, New Iberia, La.
Wallace Ellender, Jr., Bourg, La.
F. Evans Farwell, New Orleans, La.
J. N. Foret, Jr., Mathews, La.
Murphy J. (Mike) Foster, Jr., Franklin, La.
Andrew P. Gay, Plaquemine, La.
Kenneth H. Kahao, Port Allen, La.
Denis Lanaux, La.
Clifford LeBlanc, White Castle, La.
Lee Roy LeBlanc, St. Martinville, La.
J. Wilson Lepine, Thibodaux, La.
Earl G. Luke, Franklin, La.
Marvin Marmande, Houma, La.
Sidney J. Menard, New Orleans, La.
Otto S. Newman, Cheneyville, La.
William Nuttall, Plaquemine, La.
Edward T. Supple, Bayou Goula, La.
E. Barkshire Terrill, Jr., Cincare, La.
Clay Terry, Franklin, La.
John Thibaut, Napoleonvile, La.
Calvin O. Walters, Jr., New Orleans, La.
P. Chauvin Wilkinson, Port Allen, La.
M. V. Yarbrough, Youngsville, La.

HONORARY MEMBERS

Josiah, Ferris, Washington, D. C.
Murphy J. Foster, Franklin, La.
E. W. McNeil, Cinclare, La.
J. J. Munson, Houma, La.
Wallace C. Kemper, New Orleans, La.

Second Class Postage paid at New Orleans, La. Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscription Members 50 cents a year. Non-Members $5.00 a year. Foreign Countries $25.00 a year. The American Sugar Cane League is not responsible for issues lost in transit. Back issues supplied, when available, at 50 cents a copy.

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

IN WASHINGTON

By: Horace Godfrey

Our guest writer for this column is Congressman Patrick Caffery of Louisiana who was recently re-elected to his second term in the U. S. House of Representatives.

VIEWS

By Congressman Pat Caffery

As Congressman for the 3rd District of Louisiana, I have the privilege of serving an area that produces approximately 55 per cent of the sugarcane grown in our state. Having been reared on a sugarcane farm and being a descendant of sugarcane growers and having worked in an area where sugarcane growing and processing is not only a way of life—but life itself, I know a lot about the value of the sugar industry not only to my District but to the state of Louisiana and the Nation. I am deeply indebted to the sugarcane growers, processors and the other good people of the District for the vote of confidence that was given to me on August 15th.

Even though my background has been closely aligned with the sugar industry and the area, my two years in Washington and my recent campaign have made me more aware of all the hard work and effort put forth by so many people to maintain the Sugar program, and to serve the people who actually grow and process the cane. It would be impossible to list all of the people, organizations and industries that work together each day to make

(Continued on page 26)

THE PRICE OF SUGAR

The intent of Congress with respect to the price of sugar was clearly stated in 1965 by the House Committee on Agriculture and the Senate Committee on Finance. The statement made by each of these Committees is reproduced below. The "target price" referred to in the statement is a price of sugar in line with what farmers must pay for (1) family living items, (2) production items, (3) interest, (4) taxes, and (5) wage rates. Congress wisely decided that the price of sugar should change in proportion to prices paid by farmers for the things they must buy. That is fair, and Louisiana sugar farmers want no more and no less than that.

"The committee has been concerned with the fact that the price stability which the Congress intended under section 201 of the act has not been consistently achieved. It is the committee's view that appropriate adjustments in the annual consumption estimate should be made from time to time so as to achieve price stability at approximately the target price resulting from the application of the price relationship formula outlined in section 201 and that the Secretary's responsibility to make such adjustments applies equally to price levels above and below the target price. In indicating that adjustments in the consumption estimate be made from time to time, the committee is not suggesting that the Secretary seek to pinpoint the New York daily raw sugar price but rather that he seek to achieve and consistently to maintain the approximate target price throughout the quota year."

IN THE FIELD

By: Lloyd L. Lauden

Crop Difficult to Plant

Very frequent rainfall throughout the month of September has materially delayed the cane planting operation in Louisiana. Many growers had planted less than 10 per cent of the intended acreage on October 1, 1970. The delay in planting has been the chief subject of conversation throughout the cane belt, not only by cane growers but by everyone in the area.

A break in the weather on September 28th allowed most growers to begin full scale planting shortly thereafter, and at this time (Oct. 5) planting is going on at full speed. Growers couldn't just start planting cane because much acreage intended for planting had gotten very grassy during the rainy period. The grass had to be killed by one of several ways before planting could begin.

Many acres designated earlier as seed plots could no longer be used for seed because these heavier and more healthy fields lodged under wet and windy conditions of the past month. Most growers, because of the shortage of time, are using straight cane for seed. Sometimes this seed is good quality, but sometimes there is better seed available on the farm from a disease standpoint.

Although the crop is being planted at a late date there are some good features about this period of planting. Workers know that growers are behind and they are trying to cooperate. Cooler weather allows workers to do more per hour and also work longer hours. Growers also know that while it was impossible to plant cane because of the frequency of rainfall, this same condition made the crop grow heavily during September and yields of cane per acre will be better because of the rainfall in September.

In general sucrose reports received from mills which test cane early show sucrose not as good or as early as last year but similar to the years 1967 and 1968. These comparisons are for the period of October 1 thru October 5. If the weather stays dry and cool most mills starting after October 12 should start grinding with par or better sucrose in L.60-25. At this time (Oct. 5) L.60-25 is a full point or more higher in sucrose than any commercial cane (excluding L. 62-96 which will not be ground this year).

Stalk weights taken at the U.S.D.A. Houma Station and elsewhere show the commercial varieties are heavier this year than in the last few years. This will make a difference in tons of cane per acre.

The crop looks considerably better now than earlier in the year and it is the writers opinion that Louisiana will make between 26.5 and 27 tons of cane per acre for the State average. There are many good acres of cane on most farms but there are also more acres of scrappy cane around and the scrappy cane will prevent this crop from being a record.

Cane is tall in most areas of the belt. This should mean less trash in cane. This will be true where cane is straight; but where cane has lodged badly, growers will suffer some loss in the field as scrap and badly topped cane will increase trash in cane. There is very little or no short cane in the belt and there should be no topping problems in the straight cane.

(Continued on page 26)

DOWN THE ROW

By: Earl J. Hicks

The Louisiana Variety Program

The last article featured how outfield agronomist rate, evaluate, harvest and statisticaly analyse each outfield location. We also took a brief look at how agronomist sample for juice analysis and later run a combined anlysis on all varieties tested. In addition varieties at the outfield level receive their first taste of commercial handling. Now it is time to look at the final stage of testing.

The Increase and Release

The American Sugar Cane League has 3 primary and 40 increase or secondary stations throughout the sugar cane belt. On these stations new varieties are planted and increased. As varieties are approved by the variety advancement committee, new varieties are introduced to primary stations. As testing progresses and more data becomes available the variety advancement committee again studies all new data available and only approves advancement for varieties which have shown to be superior in testing. These superior varieties are now sent to secondary stations.

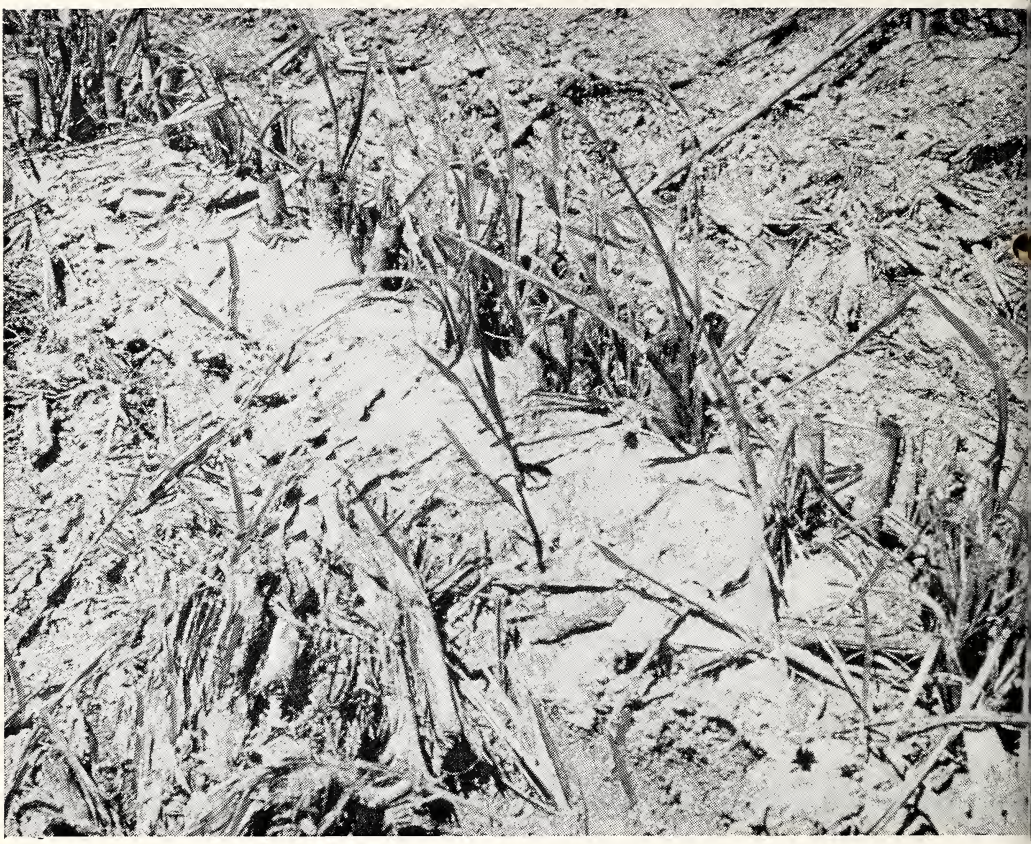
Agronomist for the American Sugar Cane League must constantly check all secondary stations for mixtures as well as making mosaic counts. (The secondary stations represent one of the best sources of data for determining mosaic susceptibly in new varieties.) Varieties that reach the primary and secondary stations are also handled in the usual commercial manner. As you will remember this was also done at the outfield level. The writer hastens to point out secondary and primary stations are **not** designed for yield testing and must **not** be confused with the L.S.U. and U.S.D.A. outfield testing locations. The main basic reason for secondary stations is variety increase so that if a variety is released ample seed will be available to you, the grower.

While even more and more data is obtained, the seed supply of all varieties on all secondary stations are also being increased. Later the Variety Release Committee will decide the fate of the few survivors of the 300,000 seedlings planted some 12 years earlier. Scientist from the U.S.D.A. Sugar Cane Field Station at Houma, The Louisiana Agriculture Experiment Station at Baton Rouge and agronomist of the American Sugar Cane League present data to a 3 member panel which represents each of the three testing agencies. These three members decide whether the variety or varieties will be dropped from the testing program, held for further testing or released to the Louisiana sugar cane industry.

Let us assume a variety has been released for commercial production this year. The American Sugar Cane League handles the allocation. Request for seed are first sent out. Next, total acerage is tabulated and tons of cane are estimated on each of the secondary stations. League representatives now compute how much seed a grower should get in relation to his proportionate share and how much he must pay for his seed. This is done on a pro-rata basis. Briely and basically this is to insure that a large grower does not get a large seed supply and vice versa. After the pro-rata ratio is established growers receive notice from the American Sugar Cane League as to the location of their seed supply.

(Continued on page 26)

"Sinbar" is now labeled for use on all cane—first and second year stubble —as well as plant cane.



Here's why it pays sugar cane

"Sinbar" offers cane growers consistently dependable control of broadleaves, and annual wintergrasses and Johnsongrass.

It also offers other important advantages such as:

☐ **VERSATILITY: "Sinbar" is now registered for all cane—first and second year stubble as well as plant cane.**

☐ **EFFICIENCY: Fall application of "Sinbar" keeps seedbeds clean through winter—allows early drying.**

☐ **ECONOMY: Costly multiple treatments are eliminated when "Sinbar" is used as it gives positive, dependable control with either a single treatment in the spring or through use of "split" applications—one in the fall and one in early spring. An easy-to-use wettable powder, "Sinbar" readily**

"Sinbar" provides consistently dependable control of both broadleaves and winter grasses—including seedling Johnsongrass.

growers to use SINBAR®

TERBACIL WEED KILLER

stays in suspension through use of a simple hydraulic agitator.

For maximum weed control for your money—order your supply of "Sinbar" today.

With any chemical, follow labeling instructions and warnings carefully.

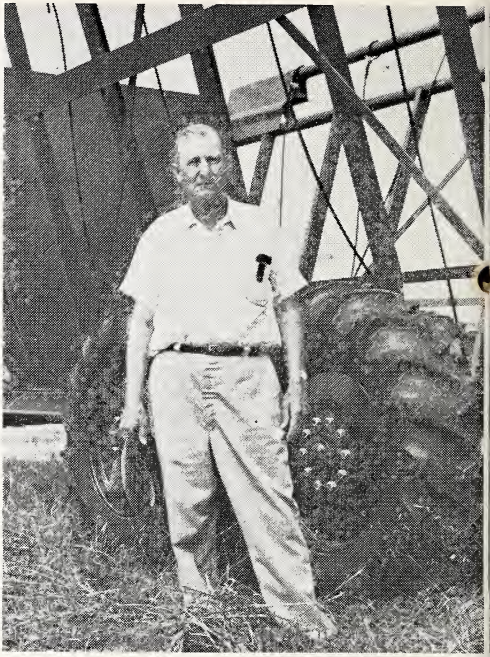
DUPONT SINBAR®

REG U S PAT OFF

"Sinbar" is distributed by:
BEL CHEMICAL & SUPPLY CO., INC.
Schriever, La.

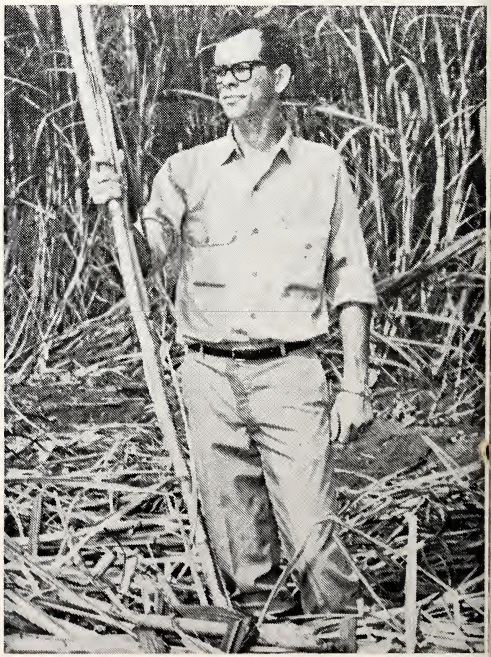
1969 HIGH YIELD AWARD WINNERS

Felton Bizette, Maringouin, La. 40 tons per acre on 59.1 acres.



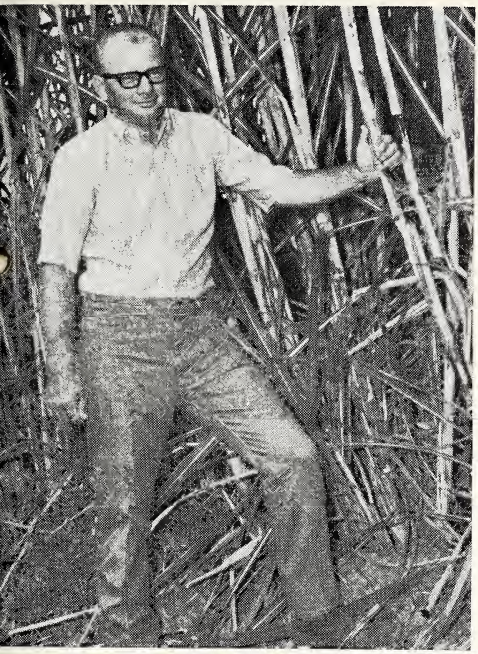
Eddie Falgoust, Vacherie, La. 39.6 tons per acre on 87.7 acres.

Percy Acosta, Jr., and Bobby Acosta, Raceland, La. 39.5 tons per acre on 241.2 acres.

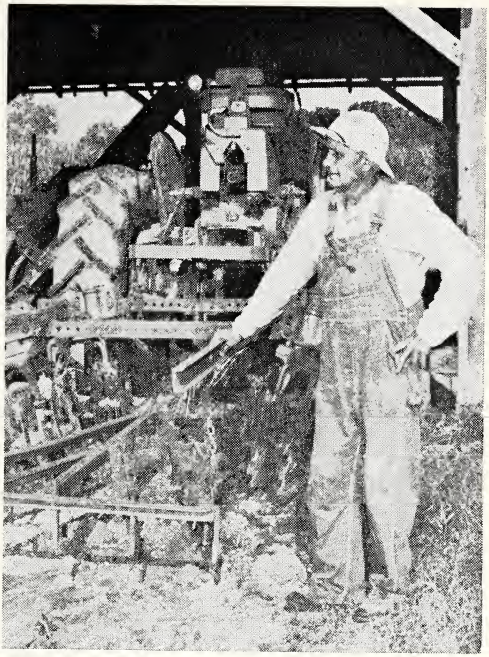


J. P. Duhe, Jr., New Iberia, 32.4 tons per acre on 1,166.6 acres.
(Corrected from last issue)

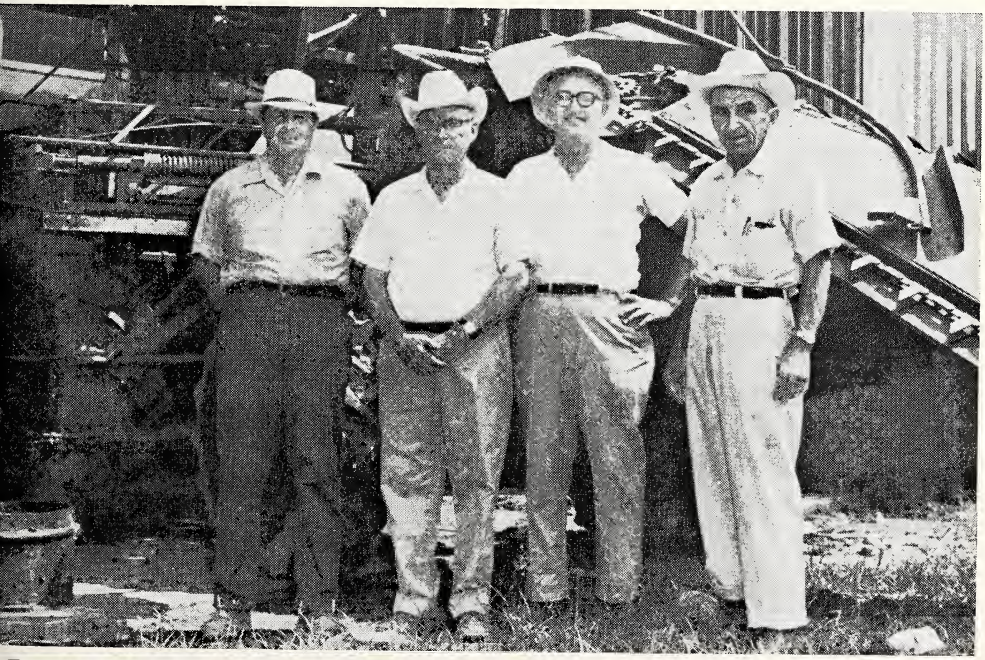
1969 HIGH YIELD AWARD WINNERS



Robert Judice, Jr., Franklin, La. 43.8 tons per acre on 40.4 acres.



Camille Naquin, Jr., Thibodaux, La. 37.2 tons per acre on 131 acres.



Frances Blanchard, August Dupuis, Octave Gutekunst, and Norman Boudreaux, St. Martinville, La. 29.2 tons per acre on 1,431.3 acres.

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 20)

It is hoped the weather will stay dry and cool. This will aid in planting and will encourage a rapid increase in sucrose and purity.

DOWN THE ROW

(Continued from page 21)

You have now seen the entire basic process for developing and testing as well as allocating of a sugar cane variety. As we all know this testing process does not always produce the perfect variety—none do. However, the writer is convinced that two very important elements are prevalent:

(1) Louisiana has the finest sugar cane scientest in the world.

(2) The Louisiana sugar cane variety testing program is **THE BEST** in the world.

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 19)

the program do what it was designed by the Congress to accomplish. The basic objective of the sugar program is to provide the American consumer with an adequate supply of sugar at a fair price with a fair return to the grower and processor. The Sugar Act also serves to promote international trade. The members of Congress, the people in the various agencies of the Executive Branch, the administrators of the program, the growers and processors and their organization — The American Sugar Cane League, along with farm organizations, all have contributed materially to the success of the program. The American Sugar Cane League certainly deserves special praise. I find that many people are not aware of the full scope and activities of the League. My contacts in Washington and my many visits around the District have convinced me that the growers and processors are wise in supporting the League in all its work. As you know, the League maintains a very active Washington Office on a cooperative basis with the Florida Sugar Cane League. This office renders valuable service to its members by working closely with Members of Congress and the various agencies of the government interested in the program as well as with representatives of the other segments of the sugar industry. The home office in New Orleans provides services in many areas with a small dedicated staff. I am amazed at the variety of services offered and the amount of good accomplished by so few. Many of the growers and processors are to be commended for giving of their time freely to assist the small League staff. I do not see how the growers and processors could get by without the League's efforts. My congratulations to you for your support of the League and your individual efforts to make the Sugar Program work. I look forward to working with officials of the League and with all growers and processors particularly during the coming year when the Sugar Act comes up for renewal. The desire of the Louisiana sugar people will be my goals.

———o———

1970 FIELD WAGES SET

The Wage Determination for the 1970 harvest season and the 1971 cultivation season has been released. The new determination establishes hourly wage minimums during the harvest season of $1.50 for unskilled workers, $1.60 for tractor drivers, and $1.65 for operators of mechanical harvesting and loading equipment.

During the production and cultivation season, minimum wages are $1.50 per hour for unskilled workers and $1.55 for tractor drivers. As usual, these rates may be reduced by as much as 15 per cent for workers 14 and 15 years of age and for full-time students certified by the Secretary of Labor. Rates may also be reduced by as much as 25 per cent for handicapped workers certified by the U.S. Department of Labor.

These new wage rates become effective October 12, 1970.

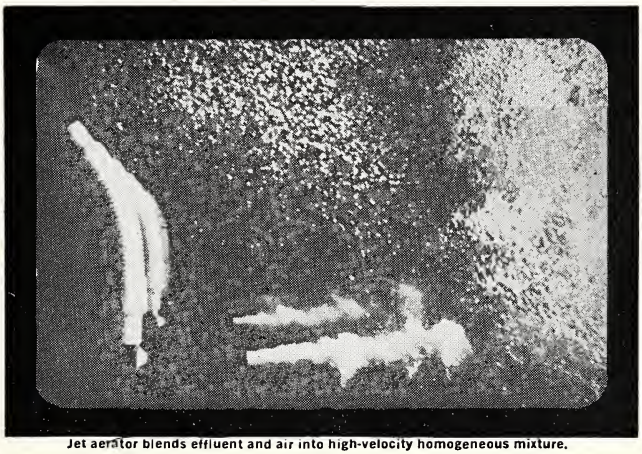
STANDARD has a solution... to water pollution!

No gearbox. No blades. Yet 4.85 lbs. O_2/hp/hr. How's that for aeration!

Penberthy Jet Aeration is the most efficient method of wastewater aeration available today. It delivers *oxygen transfer efficiency as high as 37%! Yields up to 4.85 pounds of oxygen per horsepower per hour!* Yet the design's basic simplicity assures low initial, installation, and maintenance costs.

No moving parts. The Penberthy Jet Aeration system requires no beaters, agitators, or associated special motors, gearboxes or drive shafts. The working end of the system has *no moving parts;* needs minimum maintenance. Because the aeration ejectors are submerged at the bottom of the basin, they are unaffected by adverse weather conditions like icing, and normal basin level changes have very little effect on performance.

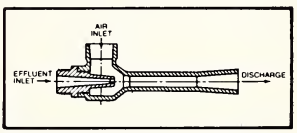
Operating method. By recirculating effluent and low pressure air through Penberthy's efficient aeration ejectors, an intimate mixture of the two is achieved. This mixture of finely-divided air bubbles and effluent is then discharged into the basin, where it induces the most thorough mixing of contents that is possible. Dissolved oxygen level and dispersion of suspended solids are the result of thorough mixing. The gentle shearing action in the jet maintains the activated sludge mass at uniform size, which assures good solid separation, while the mixing action of the aerator sweeps the tank bottom to positively prevent unwanted sludge deposition. All of this guarantees the most efficient rate of biochemical reaction.



Jet aerator blends effluent and air into high-velocity homogeneous mixture.

The system is easily adaptable to automatic control through monitoring of the dissolved oxygen level in the wastewater. This allows the optimum use of horsepower and minimizes operating costs by providing the level of operation required for any specific hydraulic or BOD load:

Systems or components. A product of Penberthy—industry's long-established source for the widest line of jet products available today—these aerators are available as complete, custom-designed, ready-to-install systems . . . or as separate components. Later upgrading or expanding of these systems to handle increased loads is completely practical.



Compact ejectors have no moving parts, use standard compressor, pumping, piping.

STANDARDIZE ON STANDARD

STANDARD SUPPLY & HARDWARE CO., INC.
822 TCHOUPITOULAS ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70130
522-6641

FENAC plus

No. 1 Weedkiller for Sugar Cane

AMCHEM®

First name in herbicide research
AMCHEM PRODUCTS, INC.
Ambler, Pennsylvania

You can't afford weeds. You **can** afford **FENAC PLUS.** Weed-free fields mean more tons of sugar cane per acre. **FENAC PLUS** controls both broadleaf weeds and grasses, including **johnsongrass seedlings.** **FENAC PLUS** is easy to use; when mixed, it stays mixed, doesn't settle out. That's why **FENAC PLUS** is No. 1 with sugar cane growers.

FENAC PLUS—THE STANDARD BY WHICH SUGAR CANE WEED CONTROL IS MEASURED

Acquisitions Division, Serials Dept.
Louisiana State University Library
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

The Sugar Bulletin

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

RAW SUGAR PRICES AS QUOTED BY THE LOUISIANA SUGAR EXCHANGE

USDA Target Price for October	8.33 cents per pound
October 1-27, 1970 average New York Price	8.15 cents per pound
October 1-27, 1970 average New Orleans Price	8.13 cents per pound

In This Issue

In Washington 31
Congressional Report—Cyclamates

In The Field 32
1970 Harvest Slow L. 60-25, C.P. 61-37 Lodged

Report On Special Meeting of Leagues Membership 33

1969 High Yield Award Winners 34

Does Sugar Cane Mosaic Go To Johnsongrass 35

MSMA For Johnsongrass Controll in Sugarcane 38

Vol. 49—No. 3 **NOVEMBER 1, 1970**

The Sugar Bulletin

The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor

Glenn R. Timmons, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Glenn R. Timmons, Economist
Earl J. Hicks, Assistant Agronomist
Howard J. Robichaux, Assistant Agronomist

Editorial and Executive Office:
414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Washington Representative:
Horace D. Godfrey
309 Universal Building, Washington, D. C. 20009

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Thomas H. Allen, Franklin, La.
President

Ed Schexnayder, White Castle, La.
1st Vice-President

James H. Thibaut, Donaldsonville, La.
2nd Vice-President

Charles C. Savoie, Belle Rose, La.
3rd Vice-President

Horace D. Godfrey, Washington, D. C.
4th Vice-President

Gilbert J. Durbin, New Orleans, La.
5th Vice-President and General Manager

Warren J. Harang, Jr., Thibodaux, La.
Treasurer

F. A. Graugnard, Jr., St. James, La.
Secretary

Thomas M. Barker, Lockport, La.
J. G. Beaud, New Roads, La.
P. L. Billeaud, Broussard, La.
Ramon E. Billeaud, New Orleans, La.
P. J. deGravelles, Jr., Franklin, La.
Lawrence Dugas, St. Martinville, La.
J. Macolm Duhe, New Iberia, La.
Wallace Ellender, Jr., Bourg, La.
F. Evans Farwell, New Orleans, La.
J. N. Foret, Jr., Mathews, La.
Murphy J. (Mike) Foster, Jr., Franklin, La.
Andrew P. Gay, Plaquemine, La.
Kenneth H. Kahao, Port Allen, La.
Denis Lanaux, La.
Clifford LeBlanc, White Castle, La.
Lee Roy LeBlanc, St. Martinville, La.
J. Wilson Lepine, Thibodaux, La.
Earl G. Luke, Franklin, La.
Marvin Marmande, Houma, La.
Sidney J. Menard, New Orleans, La.
Otto S. Newman, Cheneyville, La.
William Nuttall, Plaquemine, La.
Edward T. Supple, Bayou Goula, La.
E. Berkshire Terrill, Jr., Cinclare, La.
Clay Terry, Franklin, La.
John Thibaut, Napoleonvile, La.
Calvin O. Walters, Jr., New Orleans, La.
P. Chauvin Wilkinson, Port Allen, La.
M. V. Yarbrough, Youngsville, La.

HONORARY MEMBERS

Josiah Ferris, Washington, D. C.
Murphy J. Foster, Franklin, La.
E. W. McNeil, Cinclare, La.
J. J. Munson, Houma, La.
Wallace C. Kemper, New Orleans, La.

Second Class Postage paid at New Orleans, La. Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscription Members 50 cents a year. Non-Members $5.00 a year. Foreign Countries $25.00 a year. The American Sugar Cane League is not responsible for issues lost in transit. Back issues supplied, when available, at one dollar a copy.

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

IN WASHINGTON

By: Horace Godfrey

Congressional Report—Cyclamates

The House Committee on Government Operations recently released a unanimous report sharply critical of the Food and Drug Administration and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for what it termed "improper regulation of cyclamate sweeteners under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act." The report was prepared and signed by all members of the Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee, headed by L. H. Fountain (D.-N.C.).

The Subcommittee Report, under FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION stated:

"1. FDA failed for several years to protect the public against possible health hazards associated with cyclamates despite a clear legal obligation to do so.

"In 1959 FDA placed cyclamates on the GRAS (Generally Recognized As Safe) list for unrestricted use. Thereafter, FDA took no action to remove cyclamates from that list even though evidence of a genuine difference of opinion among qualified scientific experts concerning the safety of cyclamates continued to mount. . . . . Nevertheless, FDA did not remove cyclamates from the GRAS list until October 1969, when animal studies by an outside laboratory established that cyclamates had caused cancer in test animals, making removal from the GRAS list mandatory under the Delaney clause of the Food Additives Amendment.

"2. FDA aggravated the consequences of its inaction by permitting the use of cyclamates in food to reach massive proportions.

"A National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council report in 1962 recommended that the use of cyclamates in foods be carefully regulated and restricted to special dietary products. FDA should have developed an effective program to restrict the promotion, labeling, and use of cyclamates to dietetic purposes. . . . . .

"3. FDA attempted to permit the continued marketing of cyclamate-containing products through illegal regulations and procedures.

"The Delaney clause, when laboratory studies established that cyclamates had caused cancer in test animals, prohibited any use of cyclamates in foods. The Delaney clause, however, does not apply to drugs.

"After removing cyclamates from the GRAS list, FDA issued regulations declaring that cyclamate-containing food products were new drugs, despite their long history as foods. Although the law does not permit approval of new drugs for marketing without adequate evidence of their safety and effectiveness, the regulations further provided that cyclamate sweeteners and cyclamate-containing products could be approved for sale as nonprescription drugs on the basis of abbreviated new drug applications without any supporting evidence of safety and effectiveness. . . . . .

"4. The decision to permit the continued marketing of cyclamate-containing products was made by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, not by FDA. . . . . .

(Continued on page 34)

IN THE FIELD

By: Lloyd L. Lauden

1970 Harvest Slow L.60-25, C.P. 61-37 Lodged

Late planting and lodged and tangled cane are responsible for the slow start in this harvesting season. Many growers in all areas had only a small percentage of the planting operation completed when mills started. These growers had to both plant and deliver cane to the mill with the normal labor supply. The effect was less cane planted per day and a less than normal amount of cane delivered to the mill. Even with weather being good from now (October 22) on, some few growers will be planting into November. Planting was delayed because of continued rainfall throughout the month of September.

Most growers are complaining about the harvest of lodged cane and particularly the variety L.60-25. The general complaint is the variety went down in a spread out fashion rather than all one way, and it is breaking up badly and not being placed on the heap row by the piler arm. The most serious problem is where the bottom blade of the harvester gets on top of cane lodged with the row and only cuts off the top half or less of the cane. Some of these fields have 8 to 10 tons of cane with high quality juice left in the fields. This loss represents about $100 dollars per acre. Some harvesters and some operators seem to be doing much better than others. Each manufacturer of harvester equipment has been contacted regarding this particular problem. Without exception, each manufacturer has very positively stated that this problem can be corrected. Growers who have experienced bottom blade difficulty should contact harvester equipment manufacturers immediately. The manufacturers are vitally interested in this problem and anxious to help.

There is much lodged cane throughout the belt this year. Harvesting will be somewhat slower than normal, but operators will learn how to better handle the cane, and improvements and innovations will be added to the harvester to better this situation.

Without a doubt the varieties L.60-25 and C.P. 61-37 will break up more than other canes, and more scrap will be left in the field with these canes. Harvesting rates will be lower and cost will be greater. These are facts to be considered and analyzed.

Growers must consider the high juice quality of the variety L.60-25. This was the only generally adapted high sucrose variety at the start of harvest. Without this variety, most growers would have started harvesting C.P. 52-68, C.P. 55-30, N.Co.310 and C.P. 61-37. The value of one ton of L.60-25 at the beginning of this harvest was about 20 per cent better than the same amount of these other varieties. C.P. 48-103 also had good juice quality, but the variety is not generally adapted and in some areas it is not grown to any extent. Growers should carefully examine the economics of growing L.60-25. Although it is difficult and more costly to harvest, if profits are more the variety will be grown by better growers. Many growers are harvesting it satisfactorily and are leaving very little scrap.

C.P. 61-37 will also cause harvesting

(Continued on page 34)

Report On Special Meeting Of League's Membership

The proposed changes in League dues, as explained in the September 1, 1970 issue of The Sugar Bulletin, were approved at the special meeting of the League's membership on September 24. The following extract from the minutes of that meeting is quoted for the information of those unable to attend the meeting.

Mr. Thomas M. Barker, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the League, advised the membership that he was most gratified at the results of the vote on the charter amendments because of the need for a substantial increase in revenues to satisfy increases in operating costs and to finance expanded activities of the League. He stated, although he felt there was complete unanimity among the members for the increase authorized beginning with the 1970 crop production, he realized there was a feeling among some members that it cannot now be determined with certainty that the additional increase in dues based on 1971 and subsequent years' production, as provided in the amendments, will be necessary. At this point Mr. Charles C. Savoie offered the following resolution:

BE IT RESOLVED by the members of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc., that the Executive Committee of this organization is hereby instructed to make an additional careful study and analysis of the financial position of the League prior to the annual meeting of 1971 in order to determine whether in view of conditions then in existence and reasonably anticipated there is a need for the total revenues expected to be received from the dues provided under the charter of this organization. In such analysis and study there be considered the estimated revenues and expenses of the League, services rendered and to be rendered by the organization in order to adequately preserve and promote the welfare of the sugar cane producers and processors of Louisiana, economic conditions in the industry, a necessary reserve fund, the ability of members to pay the dues prescribed, and all other factors affecting the proper level of dues. If such analysis and study should disclose the possible desirability of reducing the rate of dues now prescribed for the crop of 1971 and subsequent years, that a special meeting of the members of the League be called by the Executive Committee to give consideration to the adoption of an amendment to the charter to eliminate the increase in dues that will otherwise become effective beginning with the 1971 crop of sugar cane

Mr. Savoie moved the adoption of the above resolution, which motion was seconded by Mr. Barker and was unanimously carried.

Mr. Otto S. Newman suggested that a report on the business transacted and the action taken at this meeting be published in The Sugar Bulletin, and Mr. Allen, President of the League and Chairman of the meeting, advised the members that this would be done.

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 31)

"5. HEW used an outside advisory body to make recommendations on matters that had already been decided, involving a basic issue which the advisory body was not qualified to decide. . . . . .

"6. NAS-NRC panels that considered the safety of cyclamates in food were not asked to provide the basic information necessary for determining GRAS list.

"In 1962 and 1968, FDA asked NAS-NRC panels to consider the questions of the safety of cyclamates in food. The critical question which FDA had to answer in determining if cyclamates were 'generally recognized as safe' was not whether the panel itself regarded cyclamates as safe but whether there was a substantial difference of opinion among qualified experts as to their safety. This question was neither asked by FDA in referring the matter to the advisory panels nor was it answered by the panels in their reports. A difference of expert opinion did, in fact, exist at the time of the NAS-NRC reviews."

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 32)

problems. It is lodged badly and juice quality is not as good as L.60-25 early in the harvesting season. Growers know, however, it is the highest yielding variety in the field; it has Mosaic disease resistance; and very importantly it has cold tolerance. Growers should continue planting this cane, if it can be satisfactorily harvested.

THE BARTLETT TANNIN PRODUCTS COMPANY

Walter M. Bartlett

LIQUID CHEMICALS IN BULK

1460 South Peters St.

New Orleans, La.

1969 High Yield Award Winners

Henry Vanderlick, Cheneyville, La. 41.4 tons per acre on 26.6 acres.

Alpha Savoy, Edwin Theriot, and Lee Roy Dauphine, Breaux Bridge, La., 34.5 tons per acre on 30.9 acres.

Does Sugarcane Mosaic Go To Johnson Grass?

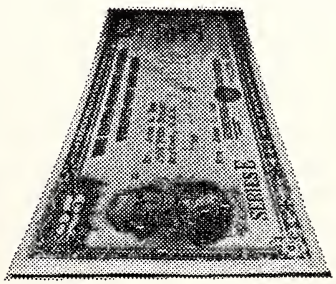
I. L. Forbes and Grady Coburn

In inoculations of March 9, 1970, 2 of 400 Johnson grass seedlings inoculated with strain I sugarcane mosaic, by the corn leaf aphid, (Rhopalosiphum maidis), developed definite mosaic symptoms by April 6. In similar inoculations, 2 Johnson grass seedlings of 600, inoculated with sugarcane mosaic strain A on April 8, showed mild mosaic on April 27. And on May 18 Johnson grass plants grown from clones were inoculated with strain A sugarcane mosaic by a mixture of the corn leaf aphid, the English grain aphid, and the green bug. By July 6, 20 of 100 inoculated Johnson grass plants, from clones, had developed very mild green mosaic symptoms. On May 28, the aphid (Dactynotus pseudo-ambrosiae) was used to inoculate plants from Johnson grass clones. These aphids had fed on sorghum plants having mosaic as a result of inoculation, by the sand-abrasion method, with a mixture of sugarcane mosaic strains B, D, H. On July 13, mild mosaic showed in 6 of 50 Johnson grass plants grown from clones. This was doubtless due to aphid transmission. If such inoculated plants had been infected before inoculation by aphids under controlled conditions certainly mosaic symptoms would have developed in less than 6 weeks (May 29-July 13) in rapidly growing Johnson grass clones.

In the experiments reported above, together with other tests, transmission of Johnson grass mosaic to sugarcane was also tested. In an experiment of Feb. 23, 2 plants each of Co. 290, C.P. 31-588, and C.P. 31-294 developed mosaic as a result of transmission of mosaic from Johnson grass by **Rhopalosiphum maidis.** In similar inoculations of April 8, 3 plants of C.P. 31-588 developed mild mosaic.

In summary, only 4 Johnson grass seedlings and only 26 Johnson grass clones developed mosaic as a result of aphid transmission with sugarcane mosaic virus. In many other similar inoculation experiments, not reported here, results were all negative. Nevertheless, it is evident from controlled inoculation experiments that aphids do transmit sugarcane mosaic to Johnson grass.

The $25 gift you can give for $18.75.



Take stock in America
Buy U.S. Savings Bonds

"Sinbar" is now labeled for use on all cane—first and second year stubble—as well as plant cane.

Here's why it pays sugar cane

"Sinbar" offers cane growers consistently dependable control of broadleaves, and annual wintergrasses and Johnsongrass.

It also offers other important advantages such as:

☐ **VERSATILITY: "Sinbar" is now registered for all cane—first and second year stubble as well as plant cane.**

☐ **EFFICIENCY: Fall application of "Sinbar" keeps seedbeds clean through winter—allows early drying.**

☐ **ECONOMY: Costly multiple treatments are eliminated when "Sinbar" is used as it gives positive, dependable control with either a single treatment in the spring or through use of "split" applications—one in the fall and one in early spring. An easy-to-use wettable powder, "Sinbar" readily**

"Sinbar" provides consistently dependable control of both broadleaves and winter grasses—including seedling Johnsongrass.

growers to use SINBAR®

TERBACIL WEED KILLER

stays in suspension through use of a simple hydraulic agitator.

For maximum weed control for your money—order your supply of "Sinbar" today.

With any chemical, follow labeling instructions and warnings carefully.

DUPONT **SINBAR®**

REG U.S. PAT. OFF.

"Sinbar" is distributed by:
BEL CHEMICAL & SUPPLY CO., INC.
Schriever, La.

MSMA For Johnsongrass Control In Sugarcane

(Reprinted From Weed Science—Vol. 18, No. 3, May 1970)

REX W. MILLHOLLON[1]

Introduction

Johnsongrass (Sorghum halepense (L.) Pers.) is the most troublesome and economically important weed in Louisiana sugarcane (hybrids of the genus Saccharum). For many years, the sodium salt of 2,2-dichloropropionic acid (dalapon) has been the only available herbicide for postemergence control of rhizome johnsongrass in sugarcane, and Louisiana growers have used it extensively both for ground and aerial applications. Dalapon, at rates that are selective on sugarcane, inhibits the growth of established johnsongrass temporarily but usually does not kill the stools; consequently, plants recover and spread by seed and rhizomes. Johnsongrass infestations tend to increase from relatively low levels of infestation in newly planted sugarcane to very high levels in the first and second ratoon crops. Often, a planting must be abandoned at the end of the first ratoon crop because of the heavy infestation of johnsongrass. Clearly, more effective control techniques are needed before progress can be made toward eradicating johnsongrass from sugarcane.

In recent studies, organic arsenicals such as disodium methanearsonate (DSMA) or monosodium methanearsonate (MSMA) were as effective as dalapon for post-emergence control of rhizome johnsongrass in noncropland (5, 7). DSMA also was much more effective than dalapon for the control of Rottboellia exaltata L.f., a new and serious weed in sugarcane (6). Only a few field crops, such as cotton (Gossypium hirsutum L.) and Coastal bermudagrass, (Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers.) tolerate these compounds, however, and high arsenic residues may limit their use even on these crops (2, 4). In preliminary studies, sugarcane tolerated organic arsenicals enough to justify further research. Therefore, we initiated this study to characterize several MSMA treatments for their efficacy and selectivity in controlling rhizome johnsongrass in sugarcane, and for their influence on the arsenic content of sugarcane at harvest.

Materials and Methods

During 1966 to 1968, we performed a series of field experiments with MSMA: three experiments to study the control of johnsongrass; two experiments to study the tolerance of weed-free sugarcane to the treatments; and one experiment to determine the effect to date of application on arsenic residues in the sugarcane. In these experiments, MSMA treatments were compared with the standard herbicide treatment for johnsongrass control—two postemergence applications of dalapon at 4.5 lb/A. As a quantitative measure of herbicidal injury, we used yield of sugarcane in weed-free sugarcane; and as a quantitative measure of herbicidal efficiency, we used yield of sugarcane together with johnsongrass control in johnsongrass-infested sugarcane.

In all experiments, we applied MSMA and dalapon over the top of sugarcane and johnsongrass foliage in water sprays of 60 gpa containing a 0.5% (v/v) commercial blended surfactant (mixture of alkylaryl polyoxyethylene glycols, free fatty acids, and isopropanol). Plots were maintained relatively free of johnsongrass seedlings and annual weeds with preemergence applications of either 3-tert-butyl-5-chloro-6-methyluracil (terbacil) at 2.4 lb/A or propylene glycol butyl ether esters of 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)propionic acid (silvex) at 3 lb/A.

[1]Agronomist, Crops Research Division, Agr. Res. Serv., U.S. Dep. of Agr., Houma, Louisiana.

Johnsongrass control was studied in three randomized complete block experiments with five or six replications in fields heavily infested with rhizome johnsongrass. The sugarcane varieties were C.P. 52-68 in 1966 and 1968, and C.P. 44—101 in 1967. All MSMA-treated plots received an initial application of MSMA at 4 lb/A. In 1967 and 1968, plots were first sprayed in the middle of April when johnsongrass and sugarcane were approximately 20 inches and 14 inches tall, respectively. In 1966, rain delayed treatment until early May when sugarcane was 24 inches tall and johnsongrass was in the early boot stage (36 inches tall). Approximately 4 weeks after spraying when johnsongrass regrowth was 14 to 20 inches tall, most plots were sprayed again with either MSMA at 2.5 or 4 lb/A or dalapon at 4.5 lb/A. Dual applications of dalapon in the standard treatment were made concurrently with dual applications of MSMA. When the herbicides were applied the second time, johnsongrass initially treated with dalapon had less regrowth and more original aerial growth than johnsongrass initially treated with MSMA. Johnsongrass control was rated in August, and yields of sugarcane were obtained at harvest on November 1, 1966 and 1967, and October 1, 1968. In 1966, sugarcane was injured by an early freeze and was weighed but not analyzed for sugar content.

The tolerance of sugarcane to MSMA was measured in two field experiments, one in 1966 and another in 1968, on sugarcane variety C.P. 52-68 maintained weed-free with preemergence herbicide treatments and handweeding. For single treatments, MSMA at 2.5 or 4 lb/A or dalapon at 4.5 lb/A or dalapon at 4.5 lb/A were applied in the middle of April, May, or June; and for dual treatments, the herbicides were initially applied in the middle of April and reapplied in the middle of May. We timed the dual application of MSMA to coincide with treatments actually needed to control johnsongrass in sugarcane. The experimental design was a 4 by 3 factorial arranged in a randomized complete block with six replications. Yields of sugarcane and sugar were obtained at harvest on November 5, 1966 and October 11, 1968.

Samples of sugarcane from these field experiments were analyzed for arsenic residues. A composite six-stalk sample of sugarcane was randomly selected from two replicates of each treatment, topped at a point just above the last mature node to remove most of the green leaves, and crushed three consecutive times in a sugarcane-sample mill to extract the juice. Sugarcane juice and bagasse than were analyzed quantitatively for elemental arsenic[2] according to method 24.014 of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists (1). The lowest concentration of arsenic that could be accurately detected by the analytical method was 0.05 ppm; therefore, lower concentrations are listed also as 0.05 ppm.

In a separate experiment in 1968 on weed-free sugarcane, we studied the effect of date of application on arsenic residues. Sugarcane was sprayed overhead with MSMA at 4 lb/A on May 1, May 15, June 15, or August 1, and for dual application May 1 and May 15. At harvest on October 10, a 10-stalk sample was selected randomly from each of two replications. The sugarcane was topped, stripped of all leaves, and cut in half so that top and bottom segments could be processed separately; the juice then was extracted. Juice and bagasse were analyzed for arsenic in each of the two replicates by the method previously mentioned.

Results and Discussions

Two applications of MSMA controlled johnsongrass much more effectively than one application of MSMA or the standard dalapon treatment (Table 1A). Johnsongrass sprayed with MSMA reacted similarly in each experiment. The initial application in the spring killed the foliage, but many stools survived and produced abundant new foliage from rhizomes in

[2]Analyzed by Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation Laboratories, Madison, Wisconsin.

approximately 4 weeks. A second application of MSMA at either 2.5 or 4 lb/A destroyed this regrowth and apparently killed most stools of johnsongrass since we observed very little new growth thereafter. Dalapon applied to regrowth following an initial application of MSMA controlled johnsongrass in 2 of 3 years, but this treatment was not as effective as a dual application of MSMA.

Johnsongrass-infested sugarcane treated with MSMA yielded approximately 30% more sugar per acre than sugarcane receiving the standard dalapon treatment (Table 1B). At least two factors undoubetdly influenced however, was more phytotoxic; relatively large areas of many leaves were necrotic after treatment and sugarcane was moderately stunted for several weeks. A 4-lb/A rate of MSMA was noticeably more phytotoxic than 2.5 lb/A. Dalapon did not cause chlorosis, but it stunted the sugarcane moderately when applied as a second treatment following an initial application of either MSMA or dalapon.

Even though two applications of MSMA controlled johnsongrass for the entire season much more effectively than one application of MSMA, yields of sugar per acre were statistically equal (Table 1B). Several factors undoubt-

Table 1 A: Johnsongrass control and sugarcane (a) yield as influenced by postemergence applications of MSMA and dalapon.

Herbicide	Percent johnsongrass control				Yield (c) Tons cane/acre			
lb/A/application (b)	1966	1967	1968	Ave.	1966	1967	1968	Mean.
MSMA — 4 + 0	73	65	39	59	15c	25b	15b	18c
MSMA — 4 + 4	94	97	97	96	15c	26b	22c	21d
MSMA — 4 + 2.5	93	98	94	95	16c	26b	21c	21d
MSMA — 4+Dalapon — 4.5	88	86	65	80	16c	25b	15b	19cd
Dalapon — 4.5 + 4.5 (d)	79	68	60	69	9ab	21b	14ab	15b
Untreated Check	—	—	—	—	6a	13a	9a	9a
Hand Weeded Check	—	—	—	—	12bc	—	22c	—

Table 1 B: Johnsongrass control and sugarcane (a) yield as influenced by postemergence applications of MSMA and dalapon.

Herbicide	Yield (c) Pounds sugar/ton of cane			Yield (c) Pounds sugar/acre		
lb/A/application (b)	1967	1968	Means.	1967	1968	Means.
MSMA — 4 + 0	176b	144b	161c	4394c	2088abc	3346c
MSMA — 4 + 4	159a	119a	141b	4127bc	2663c	3461c
MSMA — 4 + 2.5	151a	101a	128a	3979bc	2091bc	3121c
MSMA — 4 + Dalapon — 4.4	152a	116a	136ab	3832bc	1789ab	2903bc
Dalapon — 4.5 + 4.5 (d)	155a	111a	135ab	3329b	1513a	2503b
Untreated check	178b	147b	164c	2296a	1391a	1885a
Hand-weeded check	—	108a	—	—	2382bc	—

(a) Variety C.P. 52-68 was used in 1966, and variety C.P. 44-101 in 1967.
(b) First herbicide application made in the middle of April in 1967, and early May in 1966; second application made 4 weeks later.
(c) Yields followed by the same letter in each experiment are not significantly differtnt at the 5% level of probability as determined by the Duncan's Multiple Range Test
(d) Standard herbicide treatment.

yields from each treatment: (a) the control of johnsongrass both early in the growing season and during the entire growing season, and (b) the tolerance of sugarrane to the herbiridal treatments. The initial appliration of MSMA was only slightly phytotoxic to sugarcane; temporary mild leaf chlorosis and stunting were the usual symptomes. A second application of MSMA, edly were responsible for the high yields from the latter treatment, such as early season suppression of johnsongrass, only minor sugarcane injury, and a significantly high sugar content (sugar per ton of cane). Both sugarcane receiving one application of MSMA and sugarcane left untreated and unweeded had significantly higher sugar content than sugarcane receiving

wo applications of a herbicide (Table B). However, the lower sugar content ssociated with the dual herbicide treatnents may have been due to factors ther than herbicide injury since an unreated, hand-weeded check in 1968 lso had a low sugar control.

The tolerance of sugarcane to ISMA treatments can not be accurately determined from yield data unless ohnsongrass competition is eliminated. In weed-free sugarcane, yields vere not significantly affected when ither single or dual applications of ISMA or dalapon were applied from ne middle of April through the midle of May; but yields of sugarcane nd sugar per acre were significantly educed when these herbicides were pplied in the middle of June (Table). The lower yield of sugar per acre rom the June treatments was due almost entirely to the reduced yield of ugarcane since the sugar content of talks was not affected. Dalapon and ach rate of MSMA were about equally oxic to sugarcane in June. Sugarcane robably was more sensitive to herbicides at this later date because the herbicides interferred with growth of stalks during a period of rapid development.

In untreated sugarcane, the arsenic content in bagasse ranged up to 0.14 ppm; the arsenic content of juice was 0.05 ppm or less (Table 3). When MSMA was applied early to johnsongrass-infested cane, the arsenic content of raw juice and bagasse at harvest was generally no higher in treated than in untreated sugarcane (Table 3). An exception to this trend was the higher arsenic content of sugarcane treated with a dual application of MSMA at 4 + 2.5 lb/A in 1968. This higher arsenic residue occurred in only 1 of 3 years and was not found in sugarcane treated similarly with a higher rate of MSMA at 4 + 4 lb/A. Weed-free sugarcane treated with MSMA also contained about the same amount of arsenic as untreated sugarcane if treatments were completed by the middle of May; however, sugarcane treated in the middle of June or later contained more arsenic than untreated cane

Table 2. Average yield of weed-free sugarcane and arsenic residues from two experiments (1966 and 1968) as affected by postemergence applications of MSMA and dalapon on various dates.

Herbicide	Month of application				
lb/A	April	May	April & May	June	Mean(b)
Dalapon 4.5 (a)	30.2	29.5	28.1	26.0	28.4a
MSMA 2.5	29.3	28.5	29.0	26.0	28.2a
MSMA 4.0	30.4	27.5	27.9	24.7	27.6a
Mean (b)	29.9b	28.5b	28.3b	25.6a	
	Pounds sugar/ton				
Dalapon 4.5 (a)	183	184	185	184	184a
MSMA 2.5	183	190	188	186	187a
MSMA 4.0	186	190	185	182	186a
Mean (b)	184a	188a	186a	184a	
	Pounds sugar/acre				
Dalapon 4.5 (a)	5,438	5,343	5,073	4,715	5,142a
MSMA 2.5	5,271	5,332	5,386	4,794	5,196a
MSMA 4.0	5,571	5,121	5,091	4,425	5,052a
Mean (b)	5,427a	5,265a	5,183a	4,644b	
	Arsenic in juice, ppm c)				
Dalapon 4.5 (a)	0.05	—	—	—	
MSMA 2.5	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.08	
MSMA 4.0	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.10	

a Dalapon applied in April is a standard treatment generally nonphytotoxic to sugarcane.

b Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different at the 5% level of probability are determined by Duncan's Multiple Range Test.

c Arsenic content is based on fresh weight.

Table 3. Arsenic in sugarcane (a) with MSMA to control johnsongrass.

Rate of MSMA, lb/A/application (b)	Arsenic content, ppm (c)					
	Juice			Bagasse		
	1966	1967	1968	1966	1967	1968
4 + 0	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.18
4 + 4	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.14
4 + 2.5	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.08	0.50
Check	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.13	0.14

(a) Variety C.P. 52-68 was used in 1966 and 1968, and variety C.P. 44-101 in 1967.
(b) First herbicide application made in the middle of April in 1967 and 1968, and early May in 1966; second application made 4 weeks later.
(c) Arsenic content for juice is based on fresh weight; that for bagasse is based on fresh weight in 1966 and 1967 and dry weight in 1968.

(Tables 2 and 4). Sugarcane treated with MSMA in June had most of the arsenic in the lower half of the millable stalks, whereas sugarcane treated in August had approximately equal amounts of arsenic in the upper and lower halves of the stalks (Table 4). Sugarcane treated in August contained approximately four times as much arsenic in juice and bagasse as sugarcane treated in June. The August application represents an extreme treatment which would not be used in actual weed control practice.

Restricting MSMA applications to early spring seems especially important in preventing sugarcane injury and high arsenic residues. Likewise, limiting the number of MSMA applications to a minimum would decrease the chances for injury or residues. For example, sugarcane with relatively light infestations of johnsongrass could be treated with one overall application plus a spot treatment later. This procedure would require only a small portion of the sugarcane in a field to receive the full treatment.

Since three or more crops of sugarcane frequently are grown from the same planting, additional research is needed to determine the effect of successive applications of organic arsenicals on growth of sugarcane and arsenic residues in sugarcane and soils. Recent laboratory studies indicate that the adsorptive capacity of soils primarily determine the fate of surface-applied methanearsonates (3). Heavy clay soils adsorb large quantities of methanearsonate and very little arsenic is lost by leaching, whereas considerable methanearsonate may be leached from the surface layers of lighter textured, less adsorptive soils. If organic arsenicals are to be used for weed control over a period of many years, additional knowledge of the movement and accumulation of arsenic compounds in soils under field conditions will be needed.

Table 4. Arsenic residues in millable segments of sugarcane stalks at October harvest after treatments with 4 lb/A MSMA on various dates in 1968.

Date applied	Arsenic content, ppm (a)					
	Juice			Bagasse		
	Upper stalk	Lower stalk	Average	Upper stalk	Lower stalk	Average
May	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.07
May 15	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.10	0.08
May 1 & 15	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.14	0.10	0.12
June 15	0.05	0.17	0.11	0.16	0.57	0.36
August 1	0.46	0.45	0.45	1.68	1.32	1.50
Check	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.07

(a) Arsenic content for juice is based on fresh weight and that for bagasse on dry weight.

Acknowledgments

The author acknowledges the following; Mr. Druis A. Bourg, Agricultural Research Technician. U.S. Dep. of Agr. for his assistance in conducting the research; South Coast Corporation and Southdown, Inc., for providing the experimental sites and The Ansul Company, the Dow Chemical Company, and Colloidal Products Corporation for supplying the chemicals.

Literature Cited

Association of Official Agricultural Chemists. 1965. Official Methods of Analysis. 10th ed. Assoc. Offic, Agr. Chem., Washington, D. C. 957 p.

Baker, R. S., H. F. Arle, J. H. Miller, and J. T. Holstun, Jr. 1969. Effects of organic arsenical herbicides on cotton response and chemical residues. Weed Sci. 17:37—40.

Dickens, R. and A. E. Hiltbold. 1967. Movement and persistence of methanearsonate in soil. Weeds 15:299—304.

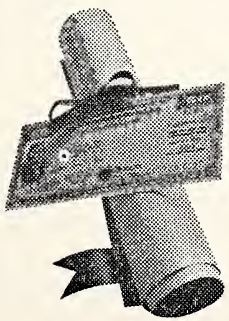
McBee, G. G. 1967. Arsenic residue studies on Coastal bermudagrass. Weeds 15:77—79.

McWhorter, C. G. 1966. Toxicity of DSMA to johnsongrass. Weeds 14:191—194.

Millhollon, R. W. 1965. Growth characteristics and control of **Rottboellia exaltata L. f.**, a new weed in sugarcane. Sugar Bull. 44:82—88.

Millhollon, R. W. 1969. Control of johnsongrass on drainage ditchbanks in sugarcane. Weed Sci. 17:370—373.

Education Foundation.



Take stock in America
Buy U.S. Savings Bonds

Commercial Members of the AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U.S.A., INC.

COLONIAL MOLASSES COMPANY OF LOUISIANA
P. O. Box 19004 New Orleans, La. 70119

LAMBORN & COMPANY, INC.
616 Carondelet Bldg.
New Orleans, La.

HARRY L. LAWS & CO., INC.
126 Carondelet Bldg.
New Orleans, La.

LeBOURGEOIS BROKERAGE CO., INC.
823 Perdido Street
New Orleans, La.

MANARD MOLASSES COMPANY
1330 Whitney Building
New Orleans, La.

RJR FOODS, INC.
614 N. Rampart Street
New Orleans, La. 70112

F. C. SCHAFFER & ASSOCIATES
185 Bellwood Drive
Baton Rouge, La. 70806

STANDARD SUPPLY & HARDWARE CO., INC.
822 Tchoupitoulas St.
New Orleans, La.

STATE AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CORP., INC.
837 Whitney Building
New Orleans, La.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIES CORPORATION
Pelican State Lime Co.
Morgan City, La. 70380
Godchaux-Henderson Sugar Ref. Co.
Reserve, La. 70084

THE THOMSON MACHINERY COMPANY, INC.
P. O. Box 71
Thibodaux, La. 70301

WHITNEY NATIONAL BANK
New Orleans, La.

HUMBLE OIL & REFINING COMPANY CENTRAL REGION
P. O. Drawer 24430
New Orleans, La. 70124

FENAC plus

No. 1 Weedkiller for Sugar Cane

AMCHEM®

First name in herbicide research
AMCHEM PRODUCTS, INC.
Ambler, Pennsylvania

Complete weed control is necessary and **FENAC PLUS** makes it possible. It controls the important broadleaf weeds and grasses, including **johnsongrass seedlings,** and has excellent handling qualities. Mixed with water, **FENAC PLUS** forms a true solution, maintains the same concentration in the tank—top to bottom.

FENAC PLUS—THE STANDARD BY WHICH SUGAR CANE WEED CONTROL IS MEASURED

215
589
Acquisitions Division, Serials Dept.
Louisiana State University Library
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

The Sugar Bulletin

FICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

RAW SUGAR PRICES AS QUOTED BY THE LOUISIANA SUGAR EXCHANGE

USDA Target Price for November	8.35 cents per pound
November 1-11, 1970 average New York Price	8.03 cents per pound
November 1-11, 1970 average New Orleans Price	8.01 cents per pound

In This Issue

In Washington 47
Pollution

In The Field 48
Mud; Tangled Cane; L.60-25; Burning Standing

Down The Row 49
Our Noble Ancestors-Facts and Myths About Noble Cane Origins

Modified Supple System Introduced at Colombia Sugar Factory 50

1969 High Yield Award Winners ..... 51 & 61

Cane Breeding At L.S.U. in 1968 and 1969 52
By: Dr. Elias D. Paliatseas

Vol. 49—No. 4 **NOVEMBER 15, 1970**

The Sugar Bulletin

The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor

Glenn R. Timmons, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Glenn R. Timmons, Economist
Earl J. Hicks, Assistant Agronomist
Howard J. Robichaux, Assistant Agronomist

Editorial and Executive Office:
414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Washington Representative:
Horace D. Godfrey
309 Universal Building, Washington, D. C. 20009

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Thomas H. Allen, Franklin, La.
President

Ed Schexnayder, White Castle, La.
1st Vice-President

James H. Thibaut, Donaldsonville, La.
2nd Vice-President

Charles C. Savoie, Belle Rose, La.
3rd Vice-President

Horace D. Godfrey, Washington, D. C.
4th Vice-President

Gilbert J. Durbin, New Orleans, La.
5th Vice-President and General Manager

Warren J. Harang, Jr., Thibodaux, La.
Treasurer

F. A. Graugnard, Jr., St. James, La.
Secretary

Thomas M. Barker, Lockport, La.
J. G. Beaud, New Roads, La.
P. L. Billeaud, Broussard, La.
Ramon E. Billeaud, New Orleans, La.
P. J. deGravelles, Jr., Franklin, La.
Lawrence Dugas, St. Martinville, La.
J. Macolm Duhe, New Iberia, La.
Wallace Ellender, Jr., Bourg, La.
F. Evans Farwell, New Orleans, La.
J. N. Foret, Jr., Mathews, La.
Murphy J. (Mike) Foster, Jr., Franklin, La.
Andrew P. Gay, Plaquemine, La.
Kenneth H. Kahao, Port Allen, La.
Denis Lanaux, La.
Clifford LeBlanc, White Castle, La.
Lee Roy LeBlanc, St. Martinville, La.
J. Wilson Lepine, Thibodaux, La.
Earl G. Luke, Franklin, La.
Marvin Marmande, Houma, La.
Sidney J. Menard, New Orleans, La.
Otto S. Newman, Cheneyville, La.
William Nuttall, Plaquemine, La.
Edward T. Supple, Bayou Goula, La.
E. Berkshire Terrill, Jr., Cinclare, La.
Clay Terry, Franklin, La.
John Thibaut, Napoleonvile, La.
Calvin O. Walters, Jr., New Orleans, La.
P. Chauvin Wilkinson, Port Allen, La.
M. V. Yarbrough, Youngsville, La.

HONORARY MEMBERS

Josiah Ferris, Washington, D. C.
Murphy J. Foster, Franklin, La.
E. W. McNeil, Cinclare, La.
J. J. Munson, Houma, La.
Wallace C. Kemper, New Orleans, La.

Second Class Postage paid at New Orleans, La. Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscription Members 50 cents a year. Non-Members $5.00 a year. Foreign Countries $25.00 a year. The American Sugar Cane League is not responsible for issues lost in transit. Back issues supplied, when available, at one dollar a copy.

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

IN WASHINGTON

By: Horace Godfrey

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

POLLUTION

One of the major problems to face he newly elected 92nd Congress will e pollution of air and water and what do about it. During the second ses- on of the 91st Congress, considerable ttention was focused on a proposal tax lead additives in gasoline. Un- rtunately, the debate centered en- rely on whether the adoption of the commendation would curb air pollu- on in large metropolitan centers. The nog-crusted air in our cities must be eaned up, but considerable evidence uring the hearings on the proposed ead tax" might trigger more, not less, r pollution.

In addition, little, if any, concern as expressed over the heavy eco- omic burden such a tax—an increase retail gasoline prices of about three nts—would impose on the American rmer. The lead tax proposal pro- des no refund for farmers, yet rmers do not have a real air pollu- on problem — generally speaking, either does rural America. Therefore om the standpoint of non-metro- olitan USA, the proposed lead tax mounts to a TAX ON CLEAN AIR -an increase of almost $150 million nnually in the farmer's fuel bill to lve a problem that he does not have.

Other testimony presented during he hearings raises serious questions as whether the removal of lead gasoline the market would help to remove he smog blankets over our cities. For xample, the methods used for produc- g a lead-free usable fuel for present ay autos would mean the addition of ertain other elements to gasoline— lements that could make exhaust missions more harmful than at present.

Research conducted by the U. S. Bureau of Mines has shown that when the so-called "aromatics" in gasoline are increased to compensate for the lack of lead, one result is the formation in engine exhausts of aromatic hydrocarbons. According to the Bureau of Mines, these substances can increase eye irritations by as much as 25 per cent. Additional research conducted by the Sloan-Kettering Institute concluded that these same molecules caused cancer in mice.

The USDA estimates that farmers will purchase this year about 6.7 million gallons of fuel—gasoline represents more than 75 per cent of the total fuel consumed on farms. The $4.1 billion spent annually by farmers on fuels and lubricants make them the number one customer of the petroleum industry. With prices that farmers receive for many of their basic commodities unchanged during the last 25 years and with the continued increase in the cost of things that farmer buy—this extra added tax burden would drive many farmers into bankruptcy. It should be pointed out in all of the discussions in air and water pollution that agricultural areas in close proximity to cities and suburbs can help considerably to combat air pollution. Growing crops and trees act as natural air filters in helping to purify the air. Growing leaves also "scrub" the air of many pollutants, and in addition, return oxygen to the atmosphere as a by-product of the leaf's photosynthesis. Farmers learned in the early dust bowl

(Continued on page 60)

IN THE FIELD

By: Lloyd L. Lauden

Mud, Tangled Cane, L.60-25, Burning Standing

Thus far during this grinding season mud and tangled and lodged cane have materially reduced grinding rates. Many mills have run out of cane to grind several times since the start of harvest.

Growers in some areas were late starting and did not start harvest with the start of the mill. These growers were trying to complete their planting operation, but, nevertheless, this is not a good practice. Mill operators know or calculate the number of days it will take to grind the crop and start grinding operations accordingly. If growers do not start at this time it causes additional cost of factories plus the fact that the grinding season will last longer and therefore increase the risk of losses from freezes.

In general most growers have tried to do everything possible to deliver daily quotas but frequent breakdowns in tangled cane and mud have reduced capacities.

A large number of growers and harvester operators have said that this crop is more difficult to harvest than the crops of 1964 and 1965 following Hurricanes Hilda and Bettsy. This is probably correct, but there are other factors working. There are many new harvester operators since 1966 that never before harvested much downed cane. The experienced down cane operators are older now and have forgotten some of the difficulties and some of the know how of harvesting downed cane. And most of all, dry weather following the storms was a great help. It is certainly true that during storm years cane was lodged in one direction instead of in the present tangled condition. It is also true that in those years the varieties planted were C.P. 52-68, C.P. 48-101, N.Co. 310, C.P. 47-193, and some C.P. 48-103 and C.P. 55-30, all good harvesting varieties. Now L.60-25 and C.P. 61-37 occupy a large percentage of the acreage and these two canes are difficult to harvest.

Growers have complained more about L.60-25 only because it was harvested first because of high sucrose. It was harvested during wet and muddy conditions. Had C.P. 61-37 been as high in sucrose early, growers would have tried to harvest it along with L.60-25 and complaints would have been greater because C.P. 61-37 is heavier in yield of cane per acre than L.60-25.

Louis Arceneaux, Port Allen, La. and other growers in the area have found that burning lodged fields before harvesting has materially helped. Fields were fired at noon for best burning. Lodged fields of L.60-25, C.P. 61-37, and C.P. 47-193 burned very well and with no unburned spots. Care should be taken to prevent spread of fire into fields not ready for harvest. Setting fire to the ends of rows and one outside row in the general direction of the wind helps in the burning operation. No adjustments on harvester chains were made at Smithfield to prevent dropping of cane and there was very little cane that did not reach the heap row. There was also a noticeable lack of pulling up of stalks and stools

(Continued on page 62)

DOWN THE ROW

By: Earl J. Hicks

Our Noble Ancestors—Facts and Myths about Noble Cane Origin's

Almost all of the sugar cane varieties being grown today in Louisiana can be traced to some remote remote jungle garden in the South Pacific or Southern Asia. Many of the sugar cane varieties today are species and hybirds of the genus Saccharum. Saccharum officinarum (officinarum according to Stevenson means of the "Apothecary shops", apothecary shops were drug stores and the word Apothecary had it's own historical meaning) is the most commonly used scientific name for sugar cane.

A little more scientifically the specie officinarum has been refered to as the 'original sugar cane varieties' (although many scientests are of the opinion that officinarum is the result of natural hybirdization which took place long ago.)

Included in the officinarum species are the colorful "Noble Canes" a term coined by the Dutch about 1920. Undoubtedly the Dutch were impressed with the bright colors, large stalk size, and perfect appearance and good quality of the 'Nobles' in contrast to the less impressive species of cane growing elsewhere.

Equally colorful are the legends and folklore which come from the South Sea Islands of New Britain and the Solomon Islands. One story tells of two fishermen who found a piece of cane in their net, which they kept and planted. The cane grew and one day the stalk burst open and a woman emerged. One of the fishermen captured the woman and she became his wife. According to the legend, from this union the whole human race is supposed to have sprung.

In the Soloman Islands mankind is said to have evolved from the cane variety 'Tohu Noun'. A man and woman supposedly came from sprouts germinating from two pieces of this cane.

Another interesting legand comes from the Hawaiian Islands (sugar cane is not indigenous to Hawaii but did reach the islands about 800 A.D.) telling of sugar cane being used in love philtres. Different varieties were suppose to bring on passion, desire and disgust.

Today in the South Pacific hundreds of varieties of cane still exist in an amazing assortment of colors, sizes and names which are maintained in native gardens as chewing canes. Interestingly enough some of the varieties collected on early expeditions were grown commercially with great success in certain countries for many, many years. The variety Badila, for instance originally collected from New Guinea in 1895 became the major commercial variety in Queensland, Australia for many years and was still being grown there as late as 1962.

Otaheite was one of the first of the Noble canes to be cultivated on a world-wide basis. From 1737 to 1782 this colorful Noble variety formed the very backbone of the Mauritius sugar industry.

In 1768 the Dutch introduced the cane on the island of St. Eustatius and the West Indies. Soon after, the French planted Otaheite on the island of Bourbon or Reunion via Mauritius and for years Otaheite was cultivated under

(Continued on page 60)

Modified Supple System Introduced

At Colombia Sugar Factory

By: Glenn R. Timmons

Following is a recent conversation between the author and Clegg Caffery, Superintendent of Colombia Sugar Factory in Franklin, Louisiana. The subject of the conversation was the recent introduction of a modified Supple System at the Colombia Factory. It is called a modified Supple System because the complete Supple System employs no derricks where as at Colombia the Caffery's are using one payloader and one derrick.

Question: When did you first try using a payloader to handle cane on the mill yard at Colombia?

Caffery: We first used the payloader in November of 1969, after one of our derricks fell down. This will be the second crop for our payloader.

Clegg Caffery, Colombia Sugars, and Rene Bourriague, La. Wildlife and Fisheries, observe payloader at Colombia factory.

Question: Did the use of the payloader slow your grinding rate at Colombia?

Caffery: No, it had no effect either way. It didn't slow it down, and it didn't speed it up.

Question: Is your payloader able to move cane away from the unloading station fast enough to prevent the build up of abnormally long waiting lines?

Caffery: Yes, it does a very good job.

Payloader scrapping cane with special blade attachment.

Question: Do you have any problems with crushing of cane on the mill yard by the payloader?

Caffery: No, we had a scrapper blade installed on our payloader, and it manages to prevent the crushing of any significant amount of cane on the yard.

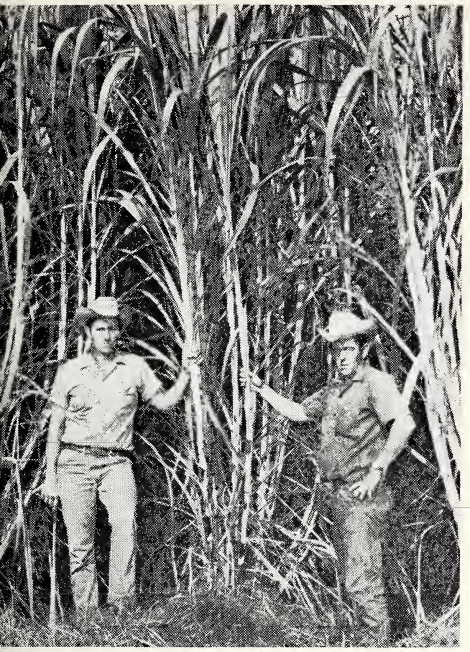
Question: Would you consider replacing your existing derrick with another machine like your payloader?

Caffery: Definitely, this is what I would like to be able to do one of these days. In fact I would consider a smaller machine, or a used one as well as the type I now have.

Question: What type of maintenance is required on the machine, and

(Continued on page 62)

1969 HIGH YIELD AWARD WINNERS



rank Noel, Jr. and Jack Noel, Donaldson-ille, La. 42.7 tons per acre on 193.2 acres.

W. J. Bernard, Jr., Cade, La. 31.5 tons per acre on 230 acres.

. L. Lyles III and Steve Guilbean, County gent, Bunkie, La. 39.9 tons per acre on 25 acres.

Elvin LeBlanc, Lockport, La. 40.2 tons per acre on 71.3 acres.

Cane Breeding

At L.S.U. In 1968 And 1969

Elias D. Paliatseas

Introduction

The Louisiana State University Sugarcane Breeding program was initiated in 1948 to expand the selection program then operating at the USDA Sugar Cane Field Station, Houma, Louisiana. About 40,000 seedlings were planted in 1948. This seed was produced by the USDA at Canal Point, Florida, the only sugarcane breeding station in the Continental United States at that time.

The first hybridization attempt with sugarcane in Louisiana was made at Grand Isle, Louisiana in 1950. However, it was not until the Fall and Winter of 1951 that a number of crosses were made and an appreciable number of seedlings produced for the operation of a breeding program. The crossing program at Grand Isle was based on natural flowering. Despite the limitations on field and greenhouse space this program produced more than 100,000 seedlings a year. In 1955 the sugarcane breeding program was transferred to Baton Rouge, La. At Baton Rouge the breeding program is entirely dependent on controlled flowering by photoperiod and temperature control. (6, 7, 17). Space does not allow a report on the difficulties encountered at the beginning of the program at Grand Isle and at Baton Rouge. The Grand Isle crossing program was short lived and yielded no commercial variety. However the Baton Rouge breeding program has developed two commercial varieties: L.60-25 and L.62-96. Several other promising varieties are now in the Infield and Outfield testing stage. The development of a new sugar cane variety requires a minimum of 10 years. It should be noted that the cane breeding program at L.S.U. is in complete accordance with The Three Way Agreement of the U.S.D.A., the American Sugar Cane League and the Louisiana State Experiment Station and the development of all varieties is the result of the team effort of all three agencies.

The purpose of the sugarcane breeding program is to develop varieties, which will outyield those presently grown in the production of sugar per acre. The future sugarcane varieties should have a number of economic characteristics such as high yield, high sucrose, lower fiber, resistance to mosaic and other diseases, resistance or tolerance to cold, resistance to borer and wind damage, and erectness for mechanical harvesting.

To combine all these economic characteristics in one variety is a difficult task for the sugarcane breeder. He must know the breeding behavior of each of the economic characteristics which he is trying to combine. The purpose of this report is to give details about the parental material selected for the crossing program, the flowering techniques and the number and quality of seedlings produced at Louisiana State University in 1968 and 1969.

The Flowering Techniques

Due to unfavorable environmental conditions, especially low night temperatures in September, sugarcane does not normally flower naturally in Louisiana except at Grand Isle and probably other coastal areas in South Louisiana (16). By photoperiod adjustments during the summer months, and temperature adjustments in September and October, flowering induction techniques have been developed by which a large number of sugarcane varieties

are induced to flower every year at Baton Rouge, La. Table 1 gives the number of varieties that flowered in 1968 and 1969, the number of crosses made, and the number of seedlings produced. This table shows that about 205 crosses were made and 596,427 seedlings produced in 1968 and 1969.

Table 1. Number of sugarcane varieties flowered at Baton Rouge in 1968 and 1969 and number of seedlings produced.

Year	No. varieties flowered	No. crosses made	No. seedlings produced	No. seedlings per tassel
1968	67	115	331,736	931
1969	57	90	264,691	906
	Total	205	596,427	

Parental Material Used (Germ Plasm)

To combine economic characteritics of parents into progenies by crossing and selection within a reasonable size population is a difficult task.

The mode of inheritance of each economic characteristics and the genetic corrlations between the economic characteristics should be known to the breeder. For instance, there is a positive correlation between the stalk weight and yield of cane per acre, indicating that if you select parents of heavy stalks you can expect to get progenies of high yielding capacity. There is a negative correlation between yield of cane per acre and yield of sugar per ton of cane. This correlation however is not significant. It indicates that by crossing high yielding varieties with high sucrose ones, some progenies will have high yield and high sucrose, while others will have low yield and low sucrose. This is important to the breeder because even though there is no real association between high yield and high sucrose it does not prevent development of varieties which will combine both high yield and high sucrose. (8, 9).

Some characteristics of the progeny can be predicted from the parents. These characteristics include stalk diameter, erectness of stalks, number of stalks per stool, and brix (9).

Positive association was found between tons of cane per acre and number of stalks per acre, tons of cane per acre and length of stalk, tons of sugar per acre and tons of cane per acre, pounds of sugar per acre and sucrose per cent, sugar per acre and brix, sugar per acre and purity (9, 12).

With the discovery of the new strains of mosaic, H and I (1, 19), to which all major varieties are susceptible, it became evident that the only way to combat this disease is through the development of resistant varieties. It was found that varieties susceptible to mosaic disease, when crossed, gave only susceptible seedlings (2). Likewise resistant or moderately resistant varieties produced progenies with a high precentage of resistance. The inheritance of resistance to Mosaic disease is due to multiple factors. This means the progenies from crosses of sugarcane varieties show a varying degree of resistance, depending on the degree of resistance of the parents. Transgrassive segregates with a high degree of yield resistance may be obtained from crosses of this type in the breeding programs (4, 5).

Sugarcane varieties show a varying degree of resistance to cold and borer damage. Progenies from crosses involving varieties with resistance to cold and borers show a varying degree of resistance depending on the degree of resistance of the parents. This suggests that a type of multiple factor inheritance is involved (2, 13, 20).

With the background mentioned above, and considering the difficult task of combing so many characteristics in one variety, a number of important commercial and breeding varieties were selected to be used in the crossing program. Each of these varieties had a number of economic traits and crosses are made between them in all possible combinations. By studying the per-

(Continued on page 56)

"Sinbar" is now labeled for use on all cane—first and second year stubble —as well as plant cane.

Here's why it pays sugar cane

"Sinbar" offers cane growers consistently dependable control of broadleaves, and annual wintergrasses and Johnsongrass.

It also offers other important advantages such as:

☐ **VERSATILITY: "Sinbar" is now registered for all cane—first and second year stubble as well as plant cane.**

☐ **EFFICIENCY: Fall application of "Sinbar" keeps seedbeds clean through winter—allows early drying.**

☐ **ECONOMY: Costly multiple treatments are eliminated when "Sinbar" is used as it gives positive, dependable control with either a single treatment in the spring or through use of "split" applications—one in the fall and one in early spring. An easy-to-use wettable powder, "Sinbar" readily**

"Sinbar" provides consistently dependable control of both broadleaves and winter grasses—including seedling Johnsongrass.

growers to use SINBAR®

TERBACIL WEED KILLER

stays in suspension through use of a simple hydraulic agitator.

For maximum weed control for your money—order your supply of "Sinbar" today.

With any chemical, follow labeling instructions and warnings carefully.

DUPONT SINBAR®

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

"Sinbar" is distributed by:
BEL CHEMICAL & SUPPLY CO., INC.
Schriever, La.

CANE BREEDING

(Continued from page 53)

formance of the seedling populations derived from each of the crosses, we can further evaluate the parental varieties. A sugar cane breeding program based only on the merits of the parental varieties is static unless accompanied by the evaluation of their progenies. Only through painstaking crossings can combining abilities of parents be evaluated.

Although many other released and unreleased varieties have been crossed in the variety program, the varieties of sugarcane which contributed most to our variety development program recently are C.P. 48-103 and C.P. 52-68. Variety C.P. 48-103 has as immediate parents Co.290 and C.P. 29-320. Variety C.P. 52-68 has as immediate parents C.P. 29-320 and C.P. 38-34. By crossing C.P. 52-68 to C.P. 48-103 a commercial variety L 60-25 was selected. Also, C.P. 61-39, L 61-67 and other varieties were selected and used for further breeding. Another commercial variety C.P. 61-37 came from a cross between C.P. 48-103 and C.P. 55-38. The newest commercial variety, L.62-96, released in 1969 came from a cross between C.P. 52-68 and C.P. 44-154. Therefore it is evident that the breeding value of C.P 48-103 and C.P. 52-68 is real. There are other varieties with genes more concentrated than C.P. 48-103 and C.P. 52-68, which have been used. Table (2) shows the number of seedlings produced in 1968 and 1969 from crosses involving the most prominent varieties of sugarcane in Louisiana. This list includes only the number of seedlings produced from those varieties when used in crosses as female parents. However, some of those varieties were used as male parents, and the number of seedlings produced from them is therefore considerably increased.

Varieties C.P. 48-103 and C.P. 52-68 have important characteristics. The former is a high sucrose cane, tolerant to borer damage and to Ratoon Stunting Disease and resistant to Mosaic disease. The latter is a high yield major commercial variety, erect, tolerant to borer and Stunting disease, but susceptible to Mosaic disease. Variety C.P. 61-37 is a high yielding variety, moderately resistant to mosaic, tolerant to cold and susceptible to Stunting disease. Variety C.P. 62-258 is high yielding and moderately resistant to Mosaic disease, but susceptible to borer. Varieties C.P. 64-388 and C.P.

Table 2. List some important parent varieties used in the LSU sugarcane breeding program and number of seedlings produced from them in 1968 and 1969.

No.	Female Parent	No. Seedlings		Totals	
		1968	1969	No. crosses	No. seedlings
1	C.P.48-103	29,414	13.350	15	52,764
2	C.P.52-68	32,930	31.700	14	64,630
3	C.P.61-37	14,550	26.366	11	40,916
4	C.P.62-258	28,430	9.700	13	38,130
5	C.P.64-388	—	3.656	3	3,656
6	C.P.	—	1.960	1	1,960
7	L.60-25	25,217	29.543	16	54,760
8	L.61-67	9,510	3.560	5	13,070
9	L.62-86	42,160	40.300	23	82,460
10	L.62-96	65,819	57.010	42	122,829
11	L.64-30	13,180	6.050	7	19,230
12	L.64-67	3,000	—	2	3,000
13	L.65-69	—	8.160	5	8,160
14	N Co. 310	—	3.370	3	3,370
15	Co. 290	7,750	1.600	5	9,350
	Totals	271,960	246,325	165	518,285

65-350 are high yielding and resistant to Mosaic disease. Both L 60-25 and L 61-67 are high sucrose varieties but susceptible to Mosaic disease. Variety L 62-86 is high yielding, moderately resistant to Mosaic disease, and tolerant to Stunting disease (18). Variety L 62-96 is high yielding and has high sucrose and is moderately susceptible to Mosaic disease. In 1969 the variety L 62-96 outyielded all other varieties in sugar per acre in plant cane, and first and second year stubble. The variety L 64-30 is a high yielding and high sucrose variety, susceptible to Mosaic disease. Both L 64-67 and L 65-69 are high yielding, high sucrose varieties and resistant to Mosaic disease. While N. Co. 310 is a high yielding variety tolerant to cold and borer damage, it is susceptible to Mosaic disease. Co. 290 is a high yielding variety, finally adapted to a wide variety of environmental conditions. It is the parent of more than 15 varieties, including C.P. 48-103. Extensive use of this variety in the crossing program is needed in order to increase tonnage in immediate future varieties.

There are numerous other varieties used in the breeding program which are not included on the list. They possess certain characteristics, and are either crossed with the principal varieties on the list, or intercrossed among themselves. Most of them are derivatives of C.P. 48-103 and C.P. 52-68 and other varieties.

The Crossing Program

Our sugarcane varieties are hybirds of two or three species . They are highly heterozygous with a large number of chromosomes varying between 114-120 and a larger number of genes. Crossing two hybird varieties does not change the number of chromosomes and genes, but they recombine in the offspring. The frequency of appearance of desirable genes is higher in the offspring than in either of the parents. With selection pressure aimed toward a specific character (i.e. high yield or high sucrose) it is possible to isolate individual segregates, which are higher in that trait than either of the parents. These individuals could be tested for other agronomic characters or could be used as breeding material for further improvement. The successive interbreeding of selected individuals has proven to be a promising approach to sugarcane breeding for specific characteristics. For example C.P. 48-103 has higher sucrose than the parents Co. 290 and C.P. 29-320. Also C.P. 61-39, L 60-25, L 61-67 have more sugar than C.P. 48-103 and C.P. 48-103 and C.P. 52-68. Through further intercrossing of selected individuals, additional improvement of an economic characteristic is possible. However, this process cannot continue indefinitely, without loss of vigor. Therefore intercrossing should be continued with caution.

Though we use a large number of varieties with a wide assortment of characteristics there is not a definite attempt in our breeding program to combine all these characteristics into one variety. We know that this is extremely difficult. However, there is a definite plan in our breeding program to obtain varieties of high yield and high sucrose and to combine many other desirable agronomic characteristics. Also, consideration is given to breeding for resistance to Mosaic disease, as well as borer resistance and cold tolerance.

The total number of seedlings pro-

Table 3. Number of seedlings produced at Baton Rouge in 1968 and 1969 from 3 groups of crosses.

Year	TYPE OF PARENTS			No. Seedlings
	High yield x High yield	High sucrose x High yield	Standard yield x Standard sucrose	
1968	118,207	148,659	65,070	331,736
1969	145,046	98,695	20,950	264,691
Totals	263,253	247,154	86,020	596,427

duced in 1968 and 1969 is divided into three main categories shown in Table 3 according to the characters of the parents. Crosses involving high yielding parentage varieties accounted for 44% of the total seedling population; crosses in which one parent is of high sucrose and the other parent is of high yield accounted for 41.5% of the total seedling population; crosses of the third group which constitute lower quality crosses accounted only for the production of 14.5% of the total seedling population.

Crosses Involving High Yielding Varieties

The yield of cane per acre is one of the major components of high sugar per acre. Table 4 shows that 263,253 seedlings were produced in 1968 and 1969 from crosses in which both parents have high yielding ability. Table 4 also shows that 147,197 seedlings or 56% of the seedlings in the group came from parents which have both yield and high sucrose. Also 116,056 seedlings or 44% came from parents having high yield and standard sucrose. The total number of seedlings in the high yielding group could be further assessed according to Mosaic disease, resistance or susceptibility of the parents. The figures in Table 5 show 206,243 seedlings or 78% came from parents combining high yield, high sucrose and moderate resistance to Mosaic disease, while 57,010 seedlings or 22% came from parents which are susceptible or moderately susceptible to Mosaic disease.

Table 4. Number of sugarcane seedlings produced at Baton Rouge in 1968 and 1969 from crosses involving high yielding varieties.

Year	TYPE OF PARENTS		No.	No.
	High yield x High yield and high sucrose	High yield x High yield and standard sucrose	Crosses	Seedlings
1968	59,127	59,080	32	118,207
1969	88,070	56,976	41	145,046
Totals	147,197	116,056	73	263,253

Crosses Involving High Sucrose Varieties

The second group of crosses involved varieties having a high sucrose content. Table 6 shows the number of seedlings produced from crosses involving one or two high sucrose parents. The total number of seedlings produced from crosses involving one high sucrose parent, while 68,187, or 28% came from crosses involving both parents of high sucrose.

Table 5. Sucrose and Mosaic resistance ratings of crosses and seedlings produced from High yielding varieties.

Year	Mosaic rating	No. Seedling from Parents of High yield x High yield and high sucrose	No. Seedlings from Parents of High yield x High yield and standard sucrose	No. Crosses	No. Seedlings
1968	R MR	22,197	56,080	21	78,277
	S MS	36,930	3,000	21	39,930
1969	R MR	70,990	56,976	35	127,966
	S MS	17,080	0	6	17,080
Totals	R MR	93,187	113,056	56	206,243
Total	S MS	54,010	3,000	17	57,010
		147,197	116,056	73	263,253

Table 6. Number of seedlings produced at Baton Rouge in 1968 and 1969 from crosses involving one or both high sucrose parents.

Year	TYPE OF PARENTS		Total	
	One high sucrose parent	Two high sucrose parents	No. crosses	No. seedlings
1968	116,231	32,228	55	148,459
1969	62,736	35,959	42	98,695
Totals	178,967	68,187	97	247,154

Table 7. Yield and mosaic resistance ratings of crosses and seedlings produced at Baton Rouge in 1968 and 1969 fro mhigh sucrose parents.

Year	Mosaic rating	TYPE OF PARENTS High sucrose x High yield	High sucrose x High sucrose	High sucrose x Standard yield	No. seedlings
1968	R MR	82,267	6,270	11,992	100,529
	S MS	19,872	25,958	2,100	47,930
1969	R MR	39,824	8,600	7,332	55,756
	S MS	13,756	27,359	1,824	42,939
Totals	R MR	121,091	14,870	19,324	156,285
	S MS	33,628	53,317	3,924	90,869

If we further evaluate this group of seedlings according to yield and resistance to Mosaic disease of the parents we refer to Table 7. Table 7 shows that 121,091 seedlings, or 49% of the total came from crosses involving one parent of high sucrose and the other parent of high yield and resistant to Mosaic disease. In addition, 14,870 seedlings, or 6%, came from crosses in which both parents have high sucrose and one parent has moderate resistance to Mosaic disease; 19,324 seedlings, or 8% came from crosses involving one parent of high sucrose and the other parent of standard yield and resistant to Mosaic disease. The number of seedlings from crosses involving parents susceptible or moderately susceptible to Mosaic disease is 90,869, or 37% of the total.

Crosses Involving High Yield and Standard Sucrose Varieties

Table 8 gives the total number of seedlings in this group. These seedlings are of lower quality compared to the previous groups. The total number of seedlings in this group is 86,010. If we reassess these seedliengs according to Mosaic disease resistance of the parents, 75,800 seedlings, or 88%, came from parents of moderate Mosaic disease resistance and only 10,220, or 12%, came from susceptible parents. This group of crosses indicates the resistance to mosaic is higher among the lower quality varieties than among the higher quality ones.

Crosses Involving Varieties Tolerant to Cold or Borer Damage

In consideration of the need to develop varieties combining cold tolerance and borer resistance with other important economic characteristics we made crosses in 1969 using the few varieties which possess those characteristics.

The varieties which show some tolerance to cold damage are N. Co.210 and C.P. 43-33. Varieties showing tolerance to borer damage are N.Co.310 and C.P. 52-68. Table 9 gives the number of seedlings produced from such crosses.

Table 8. Number of seedlings produced at Baton Rouge, Louisiana in 1968 and 1969 from high or low yielding parents.

Year	Mosaic rating	TYPE OF PARENTS High yield x Standard sucrose	Low yield x Standard sucrose	Totals No. Crosses	No. Seedlings
1968	R MR	51,480	8,670	24	60,150
	S MS	4,920	0	4	4,920
1969	R MR	11,500	4,150	5	15,650
	S MS	3,800	1,500	2	5,300
Totals	R MR	62,980	12,820	29	75,800
	S MS	8,720	1,500	6	10,220

Conclusion

The development of new and better varieties of sugar cane for Louisiana is a long and arduous task with many

Table 9. Number of seedlings produced from crosses involving parental varieties showing tolerance to cold or borer damage in 1969.

No.	Type of Parents	No. of Crosses	No. of Seedlings Produced
	Borer resistance	11	38,152
	Cold tolerance	6	8,320

failures and disappointments, and offers only an occassional success. However the occasional success is worth the time and effort, for without the periodic release of a new variety the Louisiana sugar industry would not now exist. The present breeding program under the guidance of three agencies mentioned earlier has done a good job but not so good that it cannot be improved upon. The present breeding program has found the way to high sugar per ton of cane, and progress is being made on Mosaic disease resistance. The break through which is yet to come is in additional tons of cane per acre. It should be noted, in conclusion, that at no time in the past has the variety outlook for in Louisiana looked as good as it does now.

Literature Cited

1. Abbott, E. V. (1961) A new strain of mosaic virus. Phytopathology, 51: 642.
2. Arceneaux, G., R. E. Coleman ,and L. P. Hebert. (1961) Evidence of inheritance to freeze injury in sugarcane seedlings produced at Canal Point, Fla. Proc. Int. Soc. Sugar Cane Technol. 7: 116-27.
3. Brandes, E. W., and Klaphaak, P. J. (1925) Breeding of disease resistant sugar plants for America. Refer. Book Sugar Ind. World 3 (3): 50-57.
4. Breaux, R. D., and Funguy H. P. (1965) Breeding behavior of resistance to mosaic in sugarcane progenies and its association with some agronomic characters. Proc. I.S.S.C.T., 12: 773-79.
5. Breaux, R. D., and Dunckelman, P. H. (1968) Breeding for resistance to sugarcane mosaic with interspecific hybrids. Proc. I.S.S.C.T., 13: 927-32.
6. Chilton, S. J. P. and C. F. Moreland. (1954) Experiments on the flowering of sugarcane. Sugar Bull. 32 (11): 165-69.
7. Chilton, S. J. P. and E. D. Paliatseas. (1956) Studies on the flowering of sugarcane. Proc. 9th Congress, I.S.S.C.T. : 652-56.
8. Hebert, L. P. and M. T. Henderson. (1959) Breeding behavior of certain agronomic characters in progenies of sugarcane crosses U.S. Dept. Agr., Tech. Bull. 1194, 54 pp., illus.
9. Hebert, L. P. (1965) Association between yield components and yield of sugarcane varieties in Louisiana. Proc. I.S.S.C.T., 12: 760-63.
10. Hebert, L. J. (1965) A brief review of genetics of sugarcane. Proc. I.S.S.C.T. 12: 751-53.
11. Heinz, Don. J. (1965) Wild saccharum species for breeding in Hawaii. Proc. I.S.S.C.T. 12: 1037-43.
12. Henderson, M. R., Benjamin, L. Legendre and Daniel. P. Viator. (1967) Report of investigations in 1967 involving genetics and Economic characters in sugarcane (Mimeogr.).
13. Irvine, J. E. (1968) Screening sugarcane populations for cold tolerance by artificial freezing. Crop. Sci. 8: 637-38.
14. Loh, C. S. and Wu, W. Y. (1965) Developing high yielding varieties of sugarcane in Taiwan. Proc. I.S.S.C.T., 12: 864-70.
15. Loh, C. S. (1968) Sugarcane breeding —Retrospect and prospect. Proc. I.S.S.C.T., 13: 1069-86.
16. Paliatseas, E. D., R. J. Steib, P. H. Dunckelman and S. J. P. Chilton. (1953) The production of true seed of sugarcane in Louisiana. Proc. I.S.S.C.T. 8: 361-64.
17. Paliatseas, E. D. (1962) Further studies in flowering of sugarcane in Louisiana. Proc. I.S.S.C.T. 11: 504-15.
18. Steib, R. J. and S. J. P. Chilton. (1968) The role of RSD in determination of sugarcane varieties. Sugar Journal. 30 (12): 10-12.
19. Tippet, R. L. and E. V. Abbott. (1968) A new strain of sugarcane mosaic in Louisiana. Plant Dis. Reptr. 52: 449-51.
20. Viator, D. P. (1970) The Genetic Behavior of Resistance to Sugar Cane Borev. (Unpublished Ph.D., Thesis, La. State Univ., Baton Rouge).

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 47)

days of the 30's that to protect the land which they farm, they must use conservation practices that prevent the blowing and washing away of the soil which could cause additional water and air pollution.

Placing a tax on air that is already clean would be unfair to our farmers who are already doing much to control pollution.

DOWN THE ROW

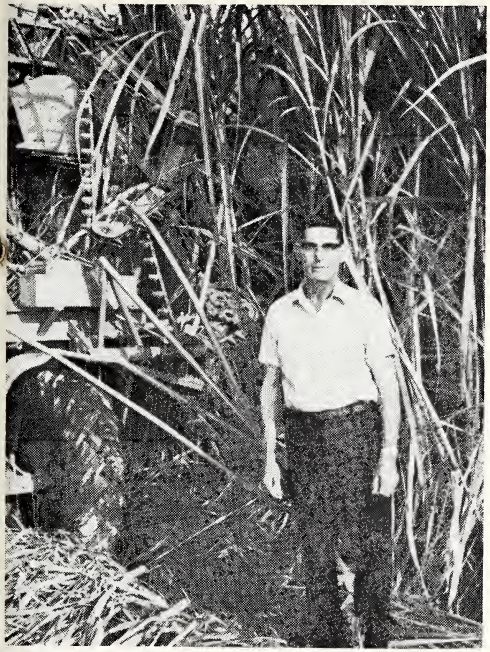
(Continued from page 49)

the name of Bourbon in the West Indies.

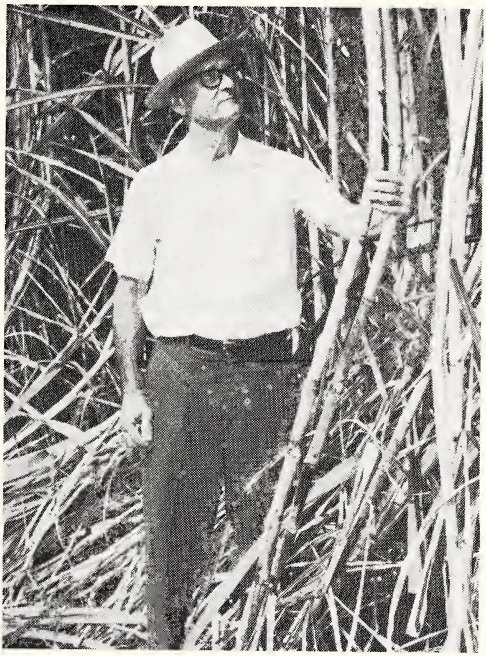
Later in 1793, four years after the mutany on the Bounty, Captain Blight carried the cane from Otaheite to the West Indies along with breadfruit plants.

(Continued on page 62)

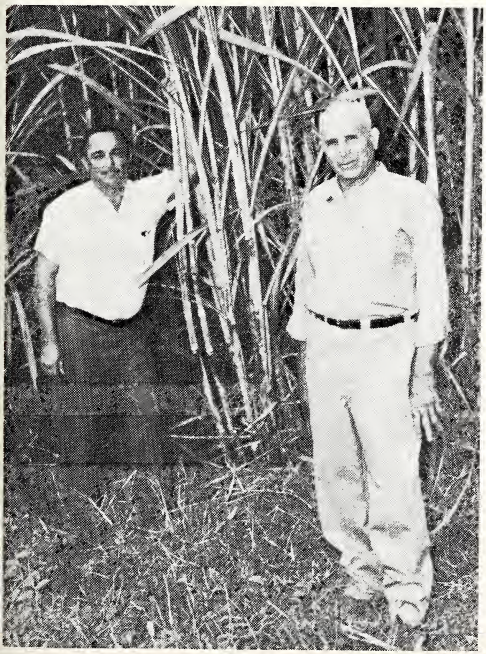
1969 HIGH YIELD AWARD WINNERS



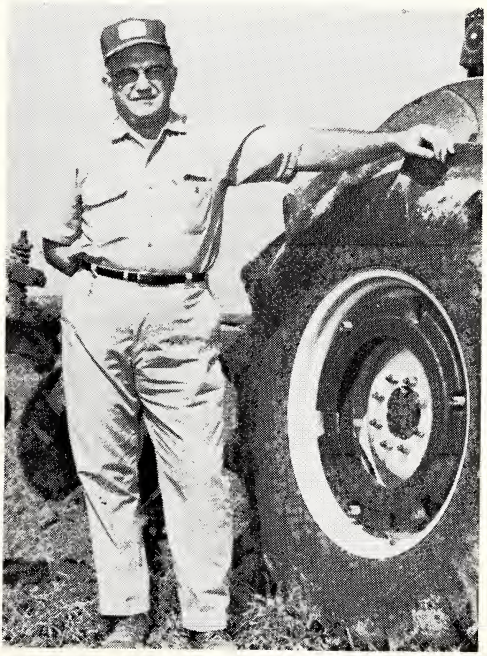
Edward David, Oscar, La. 42.6 tons per acre on 26.1 acres.



Kirby Rogers, Jeanerette, La. 35.8 tons per acre on 59.9 acres.



Andrew Paul, and Nicholas Paul, Franklin, La. 36.4 tons per acre on 103 acres.



Ed Durio, Arnaudville, La. 32.2 tons per acre on 69.6 acres.

DOWN THE ROW

(Continued from page 60)

Otateite was not only grown in the South Pacific and West Indies. Hawaii, Java and India also grew the cane.

In 1848 Otaheite was abandon in Mauritius (as it was in other parts of the world due to epidemic disease). Otaheite, like all nobles, was colorful and spectacular but lacked terribly in disease resistance which eventually lead to the failure of Noble varieties.

Noble canes possess a phenomenon which is rare and often not found in other plants. The "nobles" display different colors and markings within the different noble groups. Otaheite is a very good example of such a noble occuring in a cycle of striped and solid colored forms.

As a breeding cane, Otaheite was not outstanding. Only Lousier and P.O.J. 2878 (two varieties grown in Mauritius) can claim Otaheite as a distant ancestor and none of our Louisiana varieties have any kinship to the Polynesian beauty.

Next time we will look at the Cheribon and Caledonia nobles from Java and the New Hebrides.

SUPPLE SYSTEM

(Continued from page 50)

what type of problems have you run into with repairs?

Caffery: Daily preventative maintenance is a must with our pay loader. As with any machine if you take good care of it, there should be a minimum of repairs. So far we have not had to perform any repairs on our payloader. The daily preventative maintance requires only about a half hour per day.

Question: Are payloader operators hard to find?

Caffery: No, any tractor driver can learn to operate it with around three hours instruction and practice.

Question: What do you like best about your machine?

Caffery: It is always sitting on the ground, and therefore maintenance and repairs are much easier to perform than on a derrick. It has other uses during the rest of the year. A derrick does not.

I ran a check on our machine and found that with a good operator it could move 165 tons per hour. In fact, my remaining derrick broke down recently and the payloader successfully handled cane from both dumping stations.

Colombia's payloader storing cane for night grinding.

Question: What do you not like about your payloader?

Caffery: I guess the main thing is that it is so heavy? Buying a payloader is not the entire cost of switching. You must also be sure of having a strong concrete pad for the machine to operate on.

Also the system requires more area for storing cane, because it stores cane to a height of about 12 feet. However with the machine's mobility once the cane is dumped onto the ground and picked up that cane can be stored a much greater distance from the feeder table than with a derrick.

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 48)

of cane where cane was burned before harvest. Again, caution must be taken to prevent burning fields not ready for harvest. Burned cane deteriorates rapidly.

If dry weather prevails, harvesting operations will improve and more cane will be delivered to mills daily. Dry weather will make for better burning and trash conditions will improve.

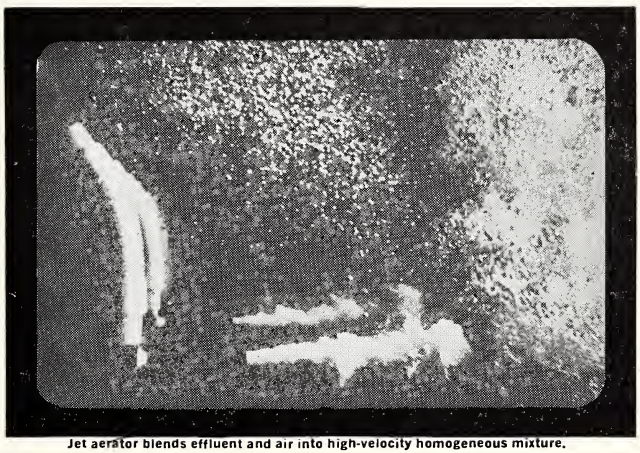
STANDARD has a solution... to water pollution!

No gearbox. No blades. Yet 4.85 lbs. O_2/hp/hr. How's that for aeration!

Penberthy Jet Aeration is the most efficient method of wastewater aeration available today. It delivers *oxygen transfer efficiency as high as 37%! Yields up to 4.85 pounds of oxygen per horsepower per hour!* Yet the design's basic simplicity assures low initial, installation, and maintenance costs.

No moving parts. The Penberthy Jet Aeration system requires no beaters, agitators, or associated special motors, gearboxes or drive shafts. The working end of the system has *no moving parts;* needs minimum maintenance. Because the aeration ejectors are submerged at the bottom of the basin, they are unaffected by adverse weather conditions like icing, and normal basin level changes have very little effect on performance.

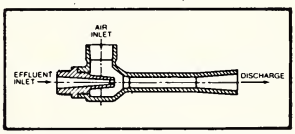
Operating method. By recirculating effluent and low pressure air through Penberthy's efficient aeration ejectors, an intimate mixture of the two is achieved. This mixture of finely-divided air bubbles and effluent is then discharged into the basin, where it induces the most thorough mixing of contents that is possible. Dissolved oxygen level and dispersion of suspended solids are the result of thorough mixing. The gentle shearing action in the jet maintains the activated sludge mass at uniform size, which assures good solid separation, while the mixing action of the aerator sweeps the tank bottom to positively prevent unwanted sludge deposition. All of this guarantees the most efficient rate of biochemical reaction.



Jet aerator blends effluent and air into high-velocity homogeneous mixture.

The system is easily adaptable to automatic control through monitoring of the dissolved oxygen level in the wastewater. This allows the optimum use of horsepower and minimizes operating costs by providing the level of operation required for any specific hydraulic or BOD load:

Systems or components. A product of Penberthy—industry's long-established source for the widest line of jet products available today—these aerators are available as complete, custom-designed, ready-to-install systems . . . or as separate components. Later upgrading or expanding of these systems to handle increased loads is completely practical.



Compact ejectors have no moving parts, use standard compressor, pumping, piping.

STANDARDIZE ON STANDARD

STANDARD SUPPLY & HARDWARE CO., INC.
822 TCHOUPITOULAS ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70130
522-6641

FENAC plus

No. 1 Weedkiller for Sugar Cane

AMCHEM

First name in herbicide research
AMCHEM PRODUCTS, INC.
Ambler, Pennsylvania

A good sugar cane program must include good weed control. When university recommendations are followed for insect control, fertilization, disease control and variety selection... **FENAC PLUS** is the link that completes the chain. Years of field use have proved its effectiveness.

FENAC PLUS—THE STANDARD BY WHICH SUGAR CANE WEED CONTROL IS MEASURE

SD
215
S89
Acquisitions Division, Serials Dept.
Louisiana State University Library
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

The Sugar Bulletin

FICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

RAW SUGAR PRICES AS QUOTED BY THE LOUISIANA SUGAR EXCHANGE

USDA Target Price for November	8.35 cents per pound
November 1-30, 1970 average New York Price	7.96 cents per pound
November 1-30, 1970 average New Orleans Price	7.94 cents per pound

In This Issue

In Washington 67

In The Field 68

Down The Row 69

Sugarcane Mosaic Virus Strain I:
It Incidence in Louisiana 72
By: R. L. Tippett & H. Koike

Vol. 49—No. 5 **DECEMBER 1, 1970**

The Sugar Bulletin

The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor

Glenn R. Timmons, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Glenn R. Timmons, Economist
Earl J. Hicks, Assistant Agronomist
Howard J. Robichaux, Assistant Agronomist

Editorial and Executive Office:
414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Washington Representative:
Horace D. Godfrey
309 Universal Building, Washington, D. C. 20009

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Thomas H. Allen, Franklin, La.
President

Ed Schexnayder, White Castle, La.
1st Vice-President

James H. Thibaut, Donaldsonville, La.
2nd Vice-President

Charles C. Savoie, Belle Rose, La.
3rd Vice-President

Horace D. Godfrey, Washington, D. C.
4th Vice-President

Gilbert J. Durbin, New Orleans, La.
5th Vice-President and General Manager

Warren J. Harang, Jr., Thibodaux, La.
Treasurer

F. A. Graugnard, Jr., St. James, La.
Secretary

Thomas M. Barker, Lockport, La.
J. G. Beaud, New Roads, La.
P. L. Billeaud, Broussard, La.
Ramon E. Billeaud, New Orleans, La.
P. J. deGravelles, Jr., Franklin, La.
Lawrence Dugas, St. Martinville, La.
J. Macolm Duhe, New Iberia, La.
Wallace Ellender, Jr., Bourg, La.
F. Evans Farwell, New Orleans, La.
J. N. Foret, Jr., Mathews, La.
Murphy J. (Mike) Foster, Jr., Franklin, La.
Andrew P. Gay, Plaquemine, La.
Kenneth H. Kahao, Port Allen, La.
Denis Lanaux, Lucy, La.
Clifford LeBlanc, White Castle, La.
Lee Roy LeBlanc, St. Martinville, La.
J. Wilson Lepine, Thibodaux, La.
Earl G. Luke, Franklin, La.
Marvin Marmande, Houma, La.
Sidney J. Menard, New Orleans, La.
Otto S. Newman, Cheneyville, La.
William Nuttall, Plaquemine, La.
Edward T. Supple, Bayou Goula, La.
E. Berkshire Terrill, Jr., Cinclare, La.
Clay Terry, Franklin, La.
John Thibaut, Napoleonvile, La.
Calvin O. Walters, Jr., New Orleans, La.
P. Chauvin Wilkinson, Port Allen, La.
M. V. Yarbrough, Youngsville, La.

HONORARY MEMBERS

Josiah Ferris, Washington, D. C.
Murphy J. Foster, Franklin, La.
E. W. McNeil, Cinclare, La.
J. J. Munson, Houma, La.
Wallace C. Kemper, New Orleans, La.

Second Class Postage paid at New Orleans, La. Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscription Members 50 cents a year. Non-Members $5.00 a year. Foreign Countries $25.00 a year. The American Sugar Cane League is not responsible for issues lost in transit. Back issues supplied, when available, at one dollar a copy.

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

IN WASHINGTON

By: Horace Godfrey

1970 Farm Bill

The Congress has finally completed action on The 1970 Farm Bill which has been under consideration for more than a year. The Senate voted to approve the Conference Report and send the bill to the President for signature by a vote of 48 to 35. A mild revolt led by Senator Ellender, Chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee and joined by Mid-Western Senators, and some liberals, kept the margin closer than many had expected. Senator Ellender objected strenously to the Conference Report stating that the House Conferees were unwilling to negotiate and the Conference had to accept farm bill provisions dictated by the Administration. Feed grain, wheat and cotton farmers should be finding out early in December what program provisions for 1971 will be.

Many Senators in the debate stated that provisions of the farm bill were major factors in the November elections. One of the favorite topics around Washington at the present time is how important the farm vote was in the November 3rd elections. The proposed farm program was made an issue in Missouri, Minnesota, North Dakota, Wyoming, Washington, Montana and other areas. Senator Burdick of North Dakota won handily over a Republican challenger, Representative Tom Kleppe who made the mistake of making a campaign issue out of Senator Burdick's opposition to the Farm Bill. In South Dakota, Democrats made a clean sweep of house seats and governorship all held by Republicans. In Wyoming, incumbent Democratic Senator Gale McGee won handily over his Republican opponent, Rep. John Wold, and a Democrat won the house seat vacated by Rep. Wold. In Montana, Senator John Melcher(D) was returned to the House for his first full term. He is a member of the House Agriculture Committee and was a strong opponent of the farm bill as finally passed. In Minnesota Rep. Odin Langen(R) was defeated by Bob Bergland, with the Farm Bill as a major issue. In the state of Washington, Mrs. Catherine May, a long time supporter of agricultural legislation and a House Agriculture Committee member, was also defeated.

Interestingly, every senator mentioned as a 1972 Democratic Presidential possibility, voted against final passage of the Farm Bill — Muskie, Hughes, Kennedy and McGovern, as did Republican's number one spokesman on the Agriculture Committee, Senator Young of North Dakota and the Senate Majority Leader Mansfield.

Sugar Prices

With the Farm Bill out of the way, Congress can begin in 1971 consideration of extension of the Sugar Act. One major factor to be considered in sugar legislation will certainly be a version which will give the Secretary of Agriculture a tool to assist him in achieving the price objective during the last quarter of the calendar year. In 1969 and again in 1970, domestic producers have suffered price declines due to end of year deliveries of sugar at a time their sugar is reaching the market. In 1969, during the months of November and December the Spot Price averaged $5.00 per ton less than the Target Price. Currently the Spot is $7.00 per

(Continued on page 73)

IN THE FIELD

By: Lloyd L. Lauden

November 24, 25 Freeze

Two hard freezes on November 24 and 25 have certainly lessened the likehood that very much more planting will be done in Louisiana this year. A number of growers in most areas have not yet completed the planting operation. Rainfall throughout September and most of October prevented many growers from getting the planting done.

Although only a very small amount of the cane belt has been surveyed for freeze damage to cane at this writing, November 25, there is enough evidence to indicate that planting now would be risky. Many eyes will now germinate in an incubator but no one will guarantee that these will survive until the spring. The writer is of the opinion that planting now would be a gamble.

Although the freeze did some damage to standing cane, the damage is not as severe as the temperatures reported would have indicated. Damages in the areas surveyed showed internal tissue damage from only terminal bud damage to about 18 inches from the top. However, cane in the Baton Rouge area, where temperatures remained below freezing for about 7 hours with a low of 24°F was not surveyed. **(See Editor's note)**

The crop is now approximately 50 per cent harvested and sucrose in cane is generally good with some few exceptions. Cane in the Alma mill area of Point Coupee Parish and in some parts of West Baton Rouge Parish is not as good as other parts of the belt. This area also reported some of the lowest temperatures during the recent freeze. Growers in this area and throughout the belt should harvest C.P. 47-193 and C.P. 55-30 first, particularly if these are in the low areas of the field.

Growers are still experiencing difficulty in cutting enough cane to meet daily quotas. Some few mills could use more cane. All varieties are hard to harvest this year, but everyone will agree that C.P. 52-68 is the best harvesting cane in the field. Harvesting costs are generally up. Breakdowns are still frequent. Although all of this is true there has been some improvement in harvesting since the beginning of grinding. This was accomplished through a number of ways but the most important of these is the perseverence of the people in this industry. It isn't easy, but it is getting done, and it is being done by people on the farm and not by swivel chair variety workers like the writer.

Editor's note: In a phone conversation on November 27, 1970 Lloyd L. Lauden reported that his survey in the Baton Rouge-Pointe Coupee area indicated that the cane in that area was more severely damaged by freeze than originally thought.

He stated that in some cases there was internal cell rupture near the ground. This was observed in many locations throughout the area.

Lauden stated that based on his findings in the Baton Rouge-Pointe Coupee area growers should carefully examine the internal structure of cane where below freezing temperatures were recorded for long periods of time.

Internal cell damage caused by freezing temperature can be readily identified by spliting a stalk and ob-

(Continued on page 73)

DOWN THE ROW

By: Earl J. Hicks

Our Noble Ancestors The Cheribon or Transparent Cane and The Tanna or Caledonia Cane

The Cheribon or Transparent cane n their various forms were probably he most important ones in the world. Many of our present varieties have blood lines decending back to Cheribon. Certainly Louisiana has benefited by this noble. In actuality Louisiana Purple and Louisiana Stripe (or as Louisiana Stripe was called by some "that ribbon cane") are both true Nobles and are in reality Black Cheribon and Striped Cheribon respectively.

Orginating in Java, the Cheribon series like Otaheite (which we looked at last time) also exhibits a color cycle of light, striped and dark modifications. At one time or other since before the turn of the century of Cheribon or transparent cane have been the major variety somewhere in the sugar cane producing areas of the world. Equally wide spread are the various names* by which Cheribon was known. At least 30 different names or nicknames comprise the three forms of Cheribon or Transparent cane.

Cheribon or Transparent Cane followed hard on the heels of the failing Otaheite and was quickly replaced by one or more of the three forms of Cheribon or Transparent.

The Cheribon or Transparent Cane are undoubtedly the most valuable for breeding among the noble canes. As mentioned earlier Cheribon blood lines persist in many of our present varieties. Cheribon or Transparent not only supported the sugar cane industry of the world at various times but also served as valuable breeding stock for many of our finest varieties. "Nobility"—to say the least.

The Tanna or Caledonia Cane

Oddly enough the first person to describe the beautiful Tanna or Caledonia cane in the New Heberdies was not a scientest but an old salt by the name of Captain James Cook. Although Captain Cook had no formal training in Botany or the like he could not help mentioning the Noble in his log. Tanna like Cheribon also exists in a color cycle of striped light and dark forms.

Of the three forms white (or light) Tanna became the most important. In 1925 it occupied 63% of the acreage of Mauritius sugar industry. The success of white Tanna can be ascribed to it's hardiness, resistance of gumming disease and it's outstanding adaptation to the higher rainfall and cooler districts of the island.

In 1881 white Tanna was taken to Hawaii where it was grown under the name Yellow Caledonia. Here the cane was grown with great success particulary on the unirrigated plantations until about 1925. Hawaii was not the only area where Tanna or Caledonia was grown. In Fiij it was also grown with great success under the name Malabar.

As a breeding cane in Mauritius Tanna or Caledonia cane was unsuccessful. The Noble was unable to produce viable seed and the few seedlings produced were inferior. In Hawaii crosses were made with seedlings of Tanna or Caledonia and H 109 (a variety linked to Otaheite) and only

(Continued on page 74)

"Sinbar" is now labeled for use on all cane—first and second year stubble —as well as plant cane.

Here's why it pays sugar cane

"Sinbar" offers cane growers consistently dependable control of broadleaves, and annual wintergrasses and Johnsongrass.

It also offers other important advantages such as:

☐ **VERSATILITY: "Sinbar" is now registered for all cane—first and second year stubble as well as plant cane.**

☐ **EFFICIENCY: Fall application of "Sinbar" keeps seedbeds clean through winter—allows early drying.**

☐ **ECONOMY: Costly multiple treatments are eliminated when "Sinbar" is used as it gives positive, dependable control with either a single treatment in the spring or through use of "split" applications—one in the fall and one in early spring. An easy-to-use wettable powder, "Sinbar" readily**

"Sinbar" provides consistently dependable control of both broadleaves and winter grasses—including seedling Johnsongrass.

growers to use SINBAR®

TERBACIL WEED KILLER

tays in suspension through use of a simple hydraulic agitator.

For maximum weed control for your money—order your supply of "Sinbar" today.

With any chemical, follow labeling instructions and warnings carefully.

DU PONT **SINBAR®**

REG U S PAT OFF

"Sinbar" is distributed by:
BEL CHEMICAL & SUPPLY CO., INC.
Schriever, La.

Sugarcane Mosaic Virus Strain I: Its Incidence in Louisiana

R. L. Tippett and H. Koike[1]

In the spring of 1966, a plant of N.Co. 310 from St. Martin Parish was found to have a strain of sugarcane mosaic virus (SCMV) different (4) from any previously described (1). This finding was based on the symptoms produced on the differential host sugarcane varieties C.P. 31-294 and C.P. 31-588, when plants of these varieties were inoculated with juice from the N.Co. 310 plant. By the use of other differential host plants, the Rio variety of sweet sorghum, **Sorghum bicolor** (L). Moench, and a sorghum sudan grass hybrid, NB 280S, the mosaic was definitely established as a new strain of SCMV, designated strain I (4).

Each spring pathologists from the U.S. Sugarcane Field Station survey the sugarcane areas of Louisiana to determine the incidence and strains of sugarcane mosaic. This report summarizes the incidence of SCMV strain I, among samples collected from three general areas. The mosaic-infected plants were collected primarily from varieties in the outfield variety plots.

Strain identification is accomplished with the differential host sugarcane varieties, and since the discovery of strain I, Rio sorghum has also been used as a differential host. Seedling johnsongrass was also included as a differential host in the 1970 survey to detect strain differences, since the prevalent mosaic on johnsongrass can be transmitted to sugarcane by aphids or by artificial inoculation (3).

With a few exceptions, the number of collections at each location represents the number of varieties sampled. In a few varieties, two distinct patterns of mosaic (severe and mild) were noticed among the plants; samples of both types were taken from these varieties.

The percentage of samples identified as strain I in the surveys for 1967 through 1970 are shown in Table 1. Strain I was present in all three areas sampled since 1967. Strain I appears to be more prevalent in the Teche area than in the Terrebonne-Lafourche and River areas. Bon Secour Plantation in the River area is the only plantation surveyed where strain I had not been

Table 1. Summary of strain I identification in mosaic-infected sugarcane collections during the years 1967-1970.

	Percentage of samples identified as Strain I			
Location (a)	1967	1968	1969	1970
Teche Area	18	29	25	50
Terrebonne-Lafourche Area	3	9	10	17
River Area	0	13	0	0

(a) The following plantations were sampled in the different areas (not all each year).
Teche: St. John Pltn; Ronald Hebert Farms; Allain & Sons; Oaklawn Pltn.
Terrebonne-Lafourche: Southdown Pltn; Cynthia Pltn; Georgia Pltn; Greenwood Pltn.
River: Bon Secour Pltn; Cinclare Pltn.

[1]Agricultural Research Technician and Research Plant Pathologist, respectively, U.S. Sugarcane Field Station, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Houma, Louisiana 70360.

ound. Some plants from different reas contained mixtures of strains H nd I.

The severity of mosaic symptoms on ne commercial and candidate varieties not a good indicator for strain I; .P. 62-258 exhibited unusually severe nosaic symptoms, as well as ordinary nild mosaic; but in every case only rain H was recovered.

The mosaic which infects johnsonrass was not recovered from any of ne mosaic-diseased sugarcane collected nd assayed.

With plants inoculated in the greenouse, Breaux and Dunckelman (2) nowed that sugarcane varieties difered in their susceptibility to infection ith strain I. In a replicated plot test sing seedcane infected with strain I, ippett and Koike (5) found that this rain produced more severe effects nan strain H on stands and yields of ome commercial varieties. There is vidence that strain I is spreading in ne sugarcane area and that strain I is eing found more frequently. In view f this new information, growers should ontinuously check their fields for hanges in response to sugarcane moaic. Growers should be aware that arieties differ in susceptibility to moaic, and that varieties, resistant to ormer strains of mosaic, may not be esistant to new strains such as strain I. lso, varieties that were formerly olerant to mosaic may not be tolerant o new strains of mosaic.

Literature Cited

. Abbott, E. V. and R. L. Tippett. 1966. Strains of sugarcane mosaic virus. U.S. Dept. of Agr., Agr. Res. Service, Tech. Bull. No. 1340. 25 pp.

. Breaux, R. D. and P. H. Dunckelman. 1969. Variety and mosaic strain interactions in sugar cane. Sugar y Azucar 64:21-24.

. Koike, H. 1970. Johnsongrass mosaic virus transmitted from johnsongrass to sugarcane seedlings and other grasses by aphids. The Sugar Bull. 48:188, 190-191.

. Tippett, R. L. and E. V. Abbott. 1968. A new strain of sugarcane mosaic virus in Louisiana. Plant Disease Reptr. 52: 449-451.

5. Tippett, R. L. and H. Koike. 1970. Strains of sugarcane mosaic virus in sugarcane varieties: The effects on stands and yields. The Sugar Bull. 48:255-257.

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 67)

ton less than the Target and for the period from November, 1969 through April of 1970, the Spot averaged on a monthly basis $4.40 less than the Target. In fact, the monthly Spot average has not reached the Target during the entire 1969 and 1970 year. Of major concern to domestic producers is the fact that year end deliveries have depressed the market at a time when domestically produced sugar is being marketed.

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 68)

serving the water soaked appearance caused by the cell rupture.

Lauden said that it appears that from White Castle up river freeze damage is similar to that experienced in 1966. In some cases, especially in the Baton Rouge-Pointe Coupee area he reports that damage is worse than in 1966.

From White Castle down river the situation becomes less serious. However along Bayou Lafourche freeze damage is also severe. Spots in the Napoleonville-Thibodaux area, particularly on lower back lands suffered as much from recent freezes as in 1966.

Lauden reports that his examination has indicated that outside rows, ends, and areas of exposed down cane appear to have suffered the most from recent freezes. Heavy standing cane is less affected.

BUY U.S. SAVINGS BONDS

DOWN THE ROW

(Continued from page 69)

some of these crosses were successful as parents.

*Noble Canes were notorious for nicknames or local names and unless one has a clear knowledge of Noble Canes it is very easy to become confused.

Serving farmers of South Louisiana with Dependable Credit. May we serve you?

CROP . . LIVESTOCK . . EQUIPMENT
FARMER OWNED AND OPERATED

SOUTH LOUISIANA
PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATION

Box 488, Napoleonville, La.
Phone: 369-3431

"Sugar Factory Insurance Specialists"

Gillis, Hulse and Colcock, Inc.

839 Union St. New Orleans, La.

Telephone 522-1225

THE BARTLETT TANNIN
PRODUCTS COMPANY
Walter M. Bartlett

LIQUID CHEMICALS IN BULK

1460 South Peters St.
New Orleans, La.

Commercial Members of the AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U.S.A., INC.

COLONIAL MOLASSES COMPANY
OF LOUISIANA
P. O. Box 19004 New Orleans, La. 70119

LAMBORN & COMPANY, INC.
616 Carondelet Bldg.
New Orleans, La.

HARRY L. LAWS & CO., INC.
126 Carondelet Bldg.
New Orleans, La.

LeBOURGEOIS BROKERAGE CO., INC.
823 Perdido Street
New Orleans, La.

MANARD MOLASSES COMPANY
1330 Whitney Building
New Orleans, La.

RJR FOODS, INC.
614 N. Rampart Street
New Orleans, La. 70112

F. C. SCHAFFER & ASSOCIATES
185 Bellwood Drive
Baton Rouge, La. 70806

STANDARD SUPPLY & HARDWARE CO., INC.
822 Tchoupitoulas St.
New Orleans, La.

STATE AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CORP., INC.
837 Whitney Building
New Orleans, La.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIES CORPORATION
Pelican State Lime Co.
Morgan City, La. 70380
Godchaux-Henderson Sugar Ref. Co.
Reserve, La. 70084

THE THOMSON MACHINERY COMPANY INC.
P. O. Box 71
Thibodaux, La. 70301

WHITNEY NATIONAL BANK
New Orleans, La.

HUMBLE OIL & REFINING COMPANY
CENTRAL REGION
P. O. Drawer 24430
New Orleans, La. 70124

low much is tangled and lodged

ane costing you this season

n time and money?

gar cane growers throughout the belt e experiencing real difficulties this rvest with lodged and tangled cane, rticularly with the new varieties. nat hurts is that much of the profit is ing left uncut in the field, and the ex- time required means missed delivery otas. The new varieties offer heavier nnage and earlier maturity than many rieties, two things of benefit to grow- s. So the answer is not in abandoning e new varieties but in finding a better ay to harvest them. And Cane Machinery and Engineering Co. Inc. has found the answer. It's our newly redesigned Louisiana harvester that now offers increased stability and more power. But the biggest change is in the pick-up attachments that have proved successful in handling tangled and lodged cane at Georgia, Little Texas, Southdown at Houma, Margaret and Gold Mine plantations this season. See the new harvesters at work at these plantations, then contact one of our conveniently located dealers to place your order. Then you'll be ready to handle any situation . . . on time and with the profit you deserve.

CAMECO

CANE MACHINERY & ENGINEERING CO. INC.

P. O. Box 968 Thibodaux, La. 447-7285

AUTHORIZED DEALERS:

Sugar Belt Equipment Co.
Thibodaux (504) 446-5061

Sunshine Equipment Co.
Donaldsonville (504) 473-7422

Dupuis Farm Equipment Co.
St. Martinville (318) 394-4905

Sugarland Equipment Co.
Baldwin (318) 923-7502

FENAC plus

No. 1 Weedkiller for Sugar Cane

AMCHEM®

First name in herbicide research
AMCHEM PRODUCTS, INC.
Ambler, Pennsylvania

You can't afford weeds. You **can** afford **FENAC PLUS.** Weed-free fields mean more tons of sugar cane per acre. **FENAC PLUS** controls both broadleaf weeds and grasses, including **johnsongrass seedlings. FENAC PLUS** is easy to use; when mixed, it stays mixed, doesn't settle out. That's why **FENAC PLUS** is No. 1 with sugar cane growers

FENAC PLUS—THE STANDARD BY WHICH SUGAR CANE WEED CONTROL IS MEASURE

SB
215
S89
c.2

The Sugar Bulletin

FICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

RAW SUGAR PRICES AS QUOTED BY THE LOUISIANA SUGAR EXCHANGE

USDA Target Price for December	8.37 cents per pound
December 1-12, 1970 average New York Price	7.84 cents per pound
December 1-12, 1970 average New Orleans Price	7.82 cents per pound

In This Issue

In Washington 79

In The Field 80

Production of True Sugarcane Seed at Canal Point, Florida 1969-70 84
By Norman I. James and Jimmy D. Miller

Vol. 49—No. 6 **DECEMBER 15, 1970**

The Sugar Bulletin

The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor

Glenn R. Timmons, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Glenn R. Timmons, Economist
Earl J. Hicks, Assistant Agronomist
Howard J. Robichaux, Assistant Agronomist

Editorial and Executive Office:
414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Washington Representative:
Horace D. Godfrey
309 Universal Building, Washington, D. C. 20009

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Thomas H. Allen, Franklin, La.
President

Ed Schexnayder, White Castle, La.
1st Vice-President

James H. Thibaut, Donaldsonville, La.
2nd Vice-President

Charles C. Savoie, Belle Rose, La.
3rd Vice-President

Horace D. Godfrey, Washington, D. C.
4th Vice-President

Gilbert J. Durbin, New Orleans, La.
5th Vice-President and General Manager

Warren J. Harang, Jr., Thibodaux, La.
Treasurer

F. A. Graugnard, Jr., St. James, La.
Secretary

Thomas M. Barker, Lockport, La.
J. G. Beaud, New Roads, La.
P. L. Billeaud, Broussard, La.
Ramon E. Billeaud, New Orleans, La.
P. J. deGravelles, Jr., Franklin, La.
Lawrence Dugas, St. Martinville, La.
J. Macolm Duhe, New Iberia, La.
Wallace Ellender, Jr., Bourg, La.
F. Evans Farwell, New Orleans, La.
J. N. Foret, Jr., Mathews, La.
Murphy J. (Mike) Foster, Jr., Franklin, La.
Andrew P. Gay, Plaquemine, La.
Kenneth H. Kahao, Port Allen, La.
Denis Lanaux, Lucy, La.
Clifford LeBlanc, White Castle, La.
Lee Roy LeBlanc, St. Martinville, La.
J. Wilson Lepine, Thibodaux, La.
Earl G. Luke, Franklin, La.
Marvin Marmande, Houma, La.
Sidney J. Menard, New Orleans, La.
Otto S. Newman, Cheneyville, La.
William Nuttall, Plaquemine, La.
Edward T. Supple, Bayou Goula, La.
E. Berkshire Terrill, Jr., Cinclare, La.
Clay Terry, Franklin, La.
John Thibaut, Napoleonvile, La.
Calvin O. Walters, Jr., New Orleans, La.
P. Chauvin Wilkinson, Port Allen, La.
M. V. Yarbrough, Youngsville, La.

HONORARY MEMBERS

Josiah Ferris, Washington, D. C.
Murphy J. Foster, Franklin, La.
E. W. McNeil, Cinclare, La.
J. J. Munson, Houma, La.
Wallace C. Kemper, New Orleans, La.

Second Class Postage paid at New Orleans, La. Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscription Members 50 cents a year. Non-Members $5.00 a year. Foreign Countries $25.00 a year. The American Sugar Cane League is not responsible for issues lost in transit. Back issues supplied, when available, at one dollar a copy.

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

IN WASHINGTON

By: Horace Godfrey

139th Anniversary of The Creation of The Senate Committee on Agriculture & Forestry

The following is taken from the "Foreword" of a report outlining the history of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

December 9, 1970, marks the 139th anniversary of the creation of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the United States Senate.

During that period 258 members led by 44 chairmen helped establish and guide the agricultural policy of the Federal Government through war and peace and through depression and prosperity.

Of the 44 chairmen, Senator Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana, the present Chairman with total service of 34 years at the beginning of the 92nd Congress, will have chaired the Committee for 18 of these years, 16 of which will have been consecutive. This is by far the longest service for any chairman since the Committee was organized.

In addition to the 34 years total service of Senator Ellender, 6 other present members will have served on the Committee at least 12 years. Next in line is Senator George D. Aiken of Vermont with 30 years; Senator Milton R. Young of North Dakota with 26 years; Senator Spessard L. Holland of Florida with 22 years; Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi with 20 years; Senator Herman E. Talmadge of Georgia with 14 years; and Senator B. Everett Jordan of North Carolina with 12 years. These seven Senators will have served a total of 158 years with the Committee.

Prior to the 1930's agricultural programs enacted into law were related primarily to providing education opportunities for rural residents of were of a service nature to agriculture. However, the agricultural disaster of the early 30's redirected the thinking of farm leaders throughout the country. With mounting surpluses and no markets, the arguments for price supports and acreage controls gained ground. Farm prices were at an all time low. For example, at Christmastime in 1932 wheat prices at the farm were 32 cents per bushel; cotton in June of 1932 sold for 4.62 cents per pound; and other commodities, including livestock, showed a similar pattern. The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, a corrective measure, was signed into law, but in January 1936 was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. This led to review and reassessment of agricultural purpose and possibilities.

In 1937, the first year that the present chairman of the Committee, Senator Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana, became a member, the Committee undertook a complete study of the farm problem. A subcommittee composed of Senators Smith, Thomas, McGill, Bankhead, Pope, Moore, Ellender, and Frazier was appointed and duly authorized to hold extensive field hearings. Hearings were held in twenty states beginning September 23 and lasting until November 6, 1937. On November 22, a bill was reported by the Committee and passed the Senate on December 17, 1937. On December 18, it was sent to Senate-House con-

(Continued on page 86)

IN THE FIELD

By: Lloyd L. Lauden

Cane Cleaning in The Field

Several years ago Mr. B. C. Thomson of Thomson Machinery and Mr. Russell Ramp of the U.S.D.A. Houma Experiment Station tried several methods of cleaning cane of trash in the field. Both cleaning devices were attachments to the cane harvester.

Although there was some degree of success there were major problems in the methods tried and one of these was the additional load and weight on a cane harvester which was, at that time already overburdened by the load. Another problem was a further complication of an already complicated piece of machinery. Mr. J. J. Munson of South Coast Corporation also worked on a cane cleaner. This cleaner was designed to be used at a sugar mill and although it did a satisfactory job of cleaning chopped up cane it had a major built in problem. This problem was what to do with the trash at the mill.

More recently Mr. Billy Cochran working for the U.S.D.A. at the Agricultural Engineering Department of L.S.U. worked with polygon rolls to clean chopped up cane. At the time this work was started it had not been decided whether cane cleaning would ultimately be done in the field or at a factory. The reason for using chopped cane was that Hawaii planned to clean chopped cane and Florida was already chopping up cane and it was felt that Louisiana could eventually chop cane during harvest. Mr. Cochran met with some degree of success in cleaning chopped cane.

This harvest season the L.S.U. Agricultural Engineering Department, the U.S.D.A. and the League are working together on a cane cleaning device planned to be used in the cane fields. This work is being conducted on full length stalks. Several types of stripping rolls have been tried: Steel and aluminum round tublar rolls with a spiral metal ribbon welded around them and revolving at about 500 rpm's gave excellent cleaning but high cane loss through these made their use prohibitive. During the first week of December a pair of nine foot long hexagonal rolls were tried. With these two rolls there was an encouraging amount of cleaning and there was absolutely no cane loss. Plans are now under way to construct a bank of 6 rolls for further testing.

It is the present feeling of those working on this project that for the time being this cleaning device could be placed on a separate piece of field equipment or used as an attachment to a tractor. This special cleaning device would pick up cane out of the heap row, clean it, and either put the cane back on the ground to be picked up by the present conventional type loader or it could be elevated directly to wagons.

Mechanical cane cleaning would (1) increase value of cane; (2) give clean cane at all times regardless of weather; (3) eliminate burning and any air pollution, that might result, and (4) eliminate the necessity of washing cane at factory, thus reducing sugar losses and water pollution.

low much is tangled and lodged

cane costing you this season

n time and money?

ugar cane growers throughout the belt e experiencing real difficulties this arvest with lodged and tangled cane, articularly with the new varieties. hat hurts is that much of the profit is eing left uncut in the field, and the ex- a time required means missed delivery uotas. The new varieties offer heavier nnage and earlier maturity than many arieties, two things of benefit to grow- s. So the answer is not in abandoning e new varieties but in finding a better ay to harvest them. And Cane Machinery and Engineering Co. Inc. has found the answer. It's our newly redesigned Louisiana harvester that now offers increased stability and more power. But the biggest change is in the pick-up attachments that have proved successful in handling tangled and lodged cane at Georgia, Little Texas, Southdown at Houma, Margaret and Gold Mine plantations this season. See the new harvesters at work at these plantations, then contact one of our conveniently located dealers to place your order. Then you'll be ready to handle any situation . . . on time and with the profit you deserve.

CAMECO

CANE MACHINERY & ENGINEERING CO. INC.

P. O. Box 968 Thibodaux, La. 447-7285

AUTHORIZED DEALERS:

Sugar Belt Equipment Co.
Thibodaux (504) 446-5061

Sunshine Equipment Co.
Donaldsonville (504) 473-7422

Dupuis Farm Equipment Co.
St. Martinville (318) 394-4905

Sugarland Equipment Co.
Baldwin (318) 923-7502

"Sinbar" is now labeled for use on all cane—first and second year stubble —as well as plant cane.

Here's why it pays sugar cane

"Sinbar" offers cane growers consistently dependable control of broadleaves, and annual wintergrasses and Johnsongrass.

It also offers other important advantages such as:

☐ **VERSATILITY: "Sinbar" is now registered for all cane—first and second year stubble as well as plant cane.**

☐ **EFFICIENCY: Fall application of "Sinbar" keeps seedbeds clean through winter—allows early drying.**

☐ **ECONOMY: Costly multiple treatments are eliminated when "Sinbar" is used as it gives positive, dependable control with either a single treatment in the spring or through use of "split" applications—one in the fall and one in early spring. An easy-to-use wettable powder, "Sinbar" readily**

"Sinbar" provides consistently dependable control of both broadleaves and winter grasses—including seedling Johnsongrass.

growers to use SINBAR®

TERBACIL WEED KILLER

stays in suspension through use of a simple hydraulic agitator.

For maximum weed control for your money—order your supply of "Sinbar" today.

With any chemical, follow labeling instructions and warnings carefully.

DUPONT SINBAR®

REG U.S. PAT. OFF.

"Sinbar" is distributed by:
BEL CHEMICAL & SUPPLY CO., INC.
Schriever, La.

Production of True Sugarcane Seed at Canal Point, Florida in 1969-70

By Norman I. James and Jimmy D. Miller[1]

Crosses are made at Canal Point, Florida, for all USDA sugarcane variety improvement programs. The true sexual seed is sent to Houma, Louisiana; Meridian, Mississippi, or kept at the Canal Point Station. Of the seed kept at Canal Point each year, approximately 30 to 50 thousand are given to the Everglades Experiment Station of the University of Florida, in accordance with the cooperative program developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Everglades Experiment Station, and the Florida Sugar Cane League, Inc.

All crosses are made in the plastic-covered crossing house where minimum temperatures can be maintained at 65-70° F. Crossing techniques have been described on several occasions (2,3,4), and modifications have been presented in recent years (5,6).

Management of Can Cultures

Most of the breeding clones are grown in can cultures in 1:1 sand-muck soil mixture. Some of the advantages of can cultures are: (1) soil fertility can be controlled; (2) soil misture can be controlled; (3) plants can be laid down to prevent wind damage from hurricanes; (4) plants can be moved to photoperiod facilities for various treatments and to the crossing house at time of lowering; and (5) clones of intended male parents can be placed on a railcart system and moved into the crossing house at night to avoid the adverse effect of low night temperature on pollen production.

Young plants are transplanted to can cultures April 1 to 10 and fertilized at 3-week intervals with major elements. Fertilization is discontinued from July 1 to October 1 to provide low nutritional status which favors floral initiation; then fertilization is resumed until flowering is completed. Water is supplied with a semi-automatic system consisting of 2-inch plastic tubing fitted with a sprinkler for each can culture. Plants are watered as needed until mid-August, then watered daily during the floral initiation period. Water is supplied as needed thereafter. As stalk formation progresses, plants are supported by tie bars to insure erect growth. Four stalks in each can culture intended for use as a female parent are air-layered about 6 weeks before flowers emerge by enclosing two root bands on each stalk in wet sphagnum moss which is held in place with polyethylene film. Space limitations within each can culture prohibit air-layering all stalks. When tassels emerge, the stalks are cut below the rooted area and moved into the crossing house where they are placed upright with rooted portions in troughs of aerated water. The remaining stalks in each can culture are cut as the flowers emerge and moved to the crossing house where the cut ends are immersed in Hawaiian weak-acid solution contained in rubber tubs. Flowering stalks of male-parent clones are cut near the base, moved to the crossing house, and the cut ends placed in quart- or half-gallon mason jars which contain weak-acid solution.

Photoperiod Induction Experiments

Existing photoperiod facilities were modified in 1966 to provide chambers in which four different photoperiods can be maintained. These facilities have been utilized mainly for inducing

[1]Research Agronomist and Research Geneticist, Tobacco & Sugar Crops Research Branch, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Canal Point, Florida.

flowering inlate- and sparse-flowering Florida clones (8). In 1969, four Louisiana-type clones were induced to flower. These clones are male-sterile when flowering occurs naturally, but when induced to flower, two of the clones produced enough pollen to be used as a male parent in crosses. Pollen poruction was similar to that obtained when flowering of male-sterile clones was delayed by extending the photoperiod after floral initiation (7). installed above a can-culture rack which was isolated from the commercial breeding canes. Ten **S. spontaneum** clones were subjected to dark-period interruption (1) from midnight to 2 a.m. daily beginning July 7 and continuing to September 18, October 9, or October 28. Delay of flowering was accomplished in four of the 10 clones (Table 1). Flowering was completely inhibited in four clones and two clones did not flower even when not

Table 1. Number of days delay in flowering of **S. spontaneum** clones when dark period was interrupted from 12 p.m. to 2 a.m. daily beginning July 7 and continuing until September 18, October 9, or October 28, 1969.

Clone	Days delay[1]	Last flower
SES 114	41	December 4
SES 351	14	September 29
SES 189	41	November 17
Soembawa	22	December 4

[1]Days from emergence of last flower in control plots.

Male sterility is the most serious problem in making requested crosses for the USDA variety program at Houma, Louisiana.

During the past 2 or 3 years, a few late- or non-flowering Louisiana-type clones have been recommended for crosses. More photoperiod facilities were needed in order to make such crosses and continue research on the male-sterility problem, without sacrificing the Florida crossing program. Air-conditioning and lighting equipment were recently installed in two low temperature rooms, thereby doubling our capacity to induce flowering.

Delay of S. spontaneum clones

During 1969, lighting equipment was treated. These promising results warranted further expansion of the lighting facilities and continued research to refine treatments. In conjunction with experiments to induce early flowering in commercial clones, the delay of flowering of **S. spontaneum** clones from dark-period interruption should permit many interspecific crosses to be made.

Seed Production and Distribution

A summary of seed production and distribution is given in Table 2. Flowering was 2 to 3 weeks earlier than usual in many of the Louisiana breeding clones, and seed set in crosses with these clones was generally good. Seed set was low in crosses that were made after the advent of cold weather. Most

Table 2. Distribution and estimated production of sugarcane seed from 1969-70, Canal Point crosses.

	Number of crosses	Number viable seed[1]
U.S. Sugarcane Field Station, Houma, Louisiana	210	672,309
U.S. Sugarcane Field Station, Canal Point, Florida	88	71,574
U.S. Sugarcane Field Station, Meridian, Mississippi	25	63,347
TOTAL	323	807,230

[1]A total of 2,293 female tassels was placed in crosses. Average seed set per tassel was 359.

of the Florida crosses were in this category. There were 2,293 female tassels placed in crosses and total estimated seed production was 807,230. Average seed set per tassel was 359.

Plans for 1970-71 Crossing Season

The can-culture area is being expanded to accomodate a maximum of 1,450 can cultures for breeding. No further expansion of these facilities is expected. This number of can cultures should provide an adequate number of tassels for expected seed requirements in all programs. Most tassels for the coming season must come from can cultures because of poor stands in Flood-damaged field plots. The plots were covered with water for 7 to 10 days following 8.5 inches of rain on March 26 and 27, 1970.

Clones that were recommended for crossing this season will be subjected to various photoperiod treatments to induce flowering, to delay flowering, and to overcome male sterility. In so far as possible intended female clones will be moved to the crossing house 2 weeks or more before flowering to avoid low night temperatures which we feel have been largely responsible for low seed set during the past two seasons.

Literature Cited

1. Coleman, R. E. 1962. Control of flowering and the use of pollen storage as techniques in a sugarcane breeding program. Int. Soc. Sugar Cane Technol., IIth Cong. Proc. p. 533-539.
2. Dunckelman, P. H. 1959. Transition: Effectiveness and implications of breeding sugarcane in an indoor environment at Canal Point, Florida. Sugar Bull. 37: 229-252.
3. _____. 1963. Production crossing and technical improvements in sugarcane breeding at Canal Point, Florida, 1961-62 season. The Sugar Jour. 25: 6, 12, 14, 16, 18-20, 36.
4. James, N. I. and P. H. Dunckelman. 1965. Sugarcane breeding program at Canal Point, Florida, 1964-65 season. Sugar Bul. 43:231, 234-235.
5. James, N. I. 1968. Improved methods and facilities in the sugarcane crossing program at Canal Point, Florida, during 1967-68. Sug. Bul. Vol. 46:7, 10, 11.
6. James, N. I. 1969. The sugarcane crossing program an drelated research at Canal Point, Florida, in 1968-69. Sugar Bul. 47:15, 16,
7. James, N. I. 1969. Delayed flowering and pollen production in male-sterile sugarcane subjected to extended day-length. Crop Sci. 9:279-282.
8. James, N. I. 1970. Photoperiodic control of flowering in the Florida sugarcane breeding program. Sugar y Azucar 65:28-33.

POSITION SOUGHT

Experience in management as well as in selling services, equipment, supplies to sugar industry. Good in Public Relations. Martin Guillermo de Salazar, 3822 State Street Drive, New Orleans, La. 70125 (504) 861-8780.

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 79)

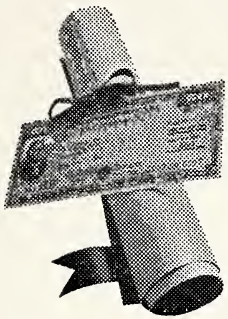
ference and on February 16, 1938, it was signed into law by the President.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 provided for assistance in the marketing of agricultural commodities for domestic consumption and export, provided for price support loans on wheat, corn, cotton and other agricultural commodities, authorized parity payments for corn, wheat, tobacco, cotton and rice, when funds were appropriated therefor, provided for farm marketing quotas for tobacco, corn, wheat, cotton and rice, and established the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. This Act, in amended form, is still in effect and has provided a firm foundation for all subsequent price support legislation.

* * *

I would like to take this opportunity to wish all of you a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Education Foundation.



Take stock in America
Buy U.S. Savings Bonds

"Sugar Factory Insurance Specialists"

Gillis, Hulse and Colcock, Inc.

839 Union St. New Orleans, La.

Telephone 522-1225

THE BARTLETT TANNIN PRODUCTS COMPANY

Walter M. Bartlett

LIQUID CHEMICALS IN BULK

1460 South Peters St.

New Orleans, La.

Commercial Members of the AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U.S.A., INC.

COLONIAL MOLASSES COMPANY OF LOUISIANA
P. O. Box 19004 New Orleans, La. 70119

LAMBORN & COMPANY, INC.
616 Carondelet Bldg.
New Orleans, La.

HARRY L. LAWS & CO., INC.
126 Carondelet Bldg.
New Orleans, La.

LeBOURGEOIS BROKERAGE CO., INC.
823 Perdido Street
New Orleans, La.

MANARD MOLASSES COMPANY
1330 Whitney Building
New Orleans, La.

RJR FOODS, INC.
614 N. Rampart Street
New Orleans, La. 70112

F. C. SCHAFFER & ASSOCIATES
185 Bellwood Drive
Baton Rouge, La. 70806

STANDARD SUPPLY & HARDWARE CO., INC.
822 Tchoupitoulas St.
New Orleans, La.

STATE AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CORP., INC.
837 Whitney Building
New Orleans, La.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIES CORPORATION
Pelican State Lime Co.
Morgan City, La. 70380
Godchaux-Henderson Sugar Ref. Co.
Reserve, La. 70084

THE THOMSON MACHINERY COMPANY, INC.
P. O. Box 71
Thibodaux, La. 70301

WHITNEY NATIONAL BANK
New Orleans, La.

HUMBLE OIL & REFINING COMPANY
CENTRAL REGION
P. O. Drawer 24430
New Orleans, La. 70124

FENAC plus

No. 1 Weedkiller for Sugar Cane

AMCHEM

First name in herbicide research
AMCHEM PRODUCTS, INC.
Ambler, Pennsylvania

Complete weed control is necessary and **FENAC PLUS** makes it possible. It controls the important broadleaf weeds and grasses, including **johnsongrass seedlings,** and has excellent handling qualities. Mixed with water, **FENAC PLUS** forms a true solution, maintains the same concentration in the tank—top to bottom.

FENAC PLUS—THE STANDARD BY WHICH SUGAR CANE WEED CONTROL IS MEASURED

215
S89

Acquisitions Division, Serials Dept.
Louisiana State University Library
Baton Rouge, Louisana 70803

The Sugar Bulletin

FFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

RAW SUGAR PRICES AS QUOTED BY THE LOUISIANA SUGAR EXCHANGE

USDA Target Price for December	8.37 cents per pound
December 1-31, 1970 average New York Price	8.01 cents per pound
December 1-31, 1970 average New Orleans Price	7.99 cents per pound

In This Issue

In Washington 91

1971 Southern Farm Forum 92

Down The Row 93

The Presence of Maize Dwarf Mosaic Virus Strain A In Louisiana Definitely Established 96
By H. Koike

In The Field 97

Vol. 49—No. 7 **JANUARY 1, 1971**

The Sugar Bulletin

The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor

Glenn R. Timmons, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Glenn R. Timmons, Economist
Earl J. Hicks, Assistant Agronomist
Howard J. Robichaux, Assistant Agronomist

Editorial and Executive Office:
414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Washington Representative:
Horace D. Godfrey
309 Universal Building, Washington, D. C. 20009

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Thomas H. Allen, Franklin, La.
President

Ed Schexnayder, White Castle, La.
1st Vice-President

James H. Thibaut, Donaldsonville, La.
2nd Vice-President

Charles C. Savoie, Belle Rose, La.
3rd Vice-President

Horace D. Godfrey, Washington, D. C.
4th Vice-President

Gilbert J. Durbin, New Orleans, La.
5th Vice-President and General Manager

Warren J. Harang, Jr., Thibodaux, La.
Treasurer

F. A. Graugnard, Jr., St. James, La.
Secretary

Thomas M. Barker, Lockport, La.
J. G. Beaud, New Roads, La.
P. L. Billeaud, Broussard, La.
Ramon E. Billeaud, New Orleans, La.
P. J. deGravelles, Jr., Franklin, La.
Lawrence Dugas, St. Martinville, La.
J. Macolm Duhe, New Iberia, La.
Wallace Ellender, Jr., Bourg, La.
F. Evans Farwell, New Orleans, La.
J. N. Foret, Jr., Mathews, La.
Murphy J. (Mike) Foster, Jr., Franklin, La.
Andrew P. Gay, Plaquemine, La.
Kenneth H. Kahao, Port Allen, La.
Denis Lanaux, Lucy, La.
Clifford LeBlanc, White Castle, La.
Lee Roy LeBlanc, St. Martinville, La.
J. Wilson Lepine, Thibodaux, La.
Earl G. Luke, Franklin, La.
Marvin Marmande, Houma, La.
Sidney J. Menard, New Orleans, La.
Otto S. Newman, Cheneyville, La.
William Nuttall, Plaquemine, La.
Edward T. Supple, Bayou Goula, La.
E. Berkshire Terrill, Jr., Cinclare, La.
Clay Terry, Franklin, La.
John Thibaut, Napoleonvile, La.
Calvin O. Walters, Jr., New Orleans, La.
P. Chauvin Wilkinson, Port Allen, La.
M. V. Yarbrough, Youngsville, La.

HONORARY MEMBERS

Josiah Ferris, Washington, D. C.
Murphy J. Foster, Franklin, La.
E. W. McNeil, Cinclare, La.
J. J. Munson, Houma, La.
Wallace C. Kemper, New Orleans, La.

Second Class Postage paid at New Orleans, La. Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscription Members 50 cents a year. Non-Members $5.00 a year. Foreign Countries $25.00 a year. The American Sugar Cane League is not responsible for issues lost in transit. Back issues supplied, when available, at one dollar a copy.

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

IN WASHINGTON

By: Horace Godfrey

International Sugar Mark Adopted

The sugar industries of 19 countries recently adopted a trade mark to be known as the International Sugarmark. This mark is designed for use on sugar packets and containers of various kinds and will guarantee a minimum standard of 99.7° S polarization with no artificial additives and a quality as defined by Codex Alimentarious Provisional Standard A for White Sugar, and the Draft Provisional Standard for Powdered Sugar. It will also symbolize the qualities of pure sugar (sucrose) and will identify the product to the consumer.

Although the U. S. did not participate in the competition to select a sugar mark, the use of this symbol which will be registered is open to all members of the Sugar Association, Inc., upon request. The design was chosen as a result of an International Design Competition and the choice of the winning design was made by an International Jury. Mr. Roger Simmons, a graphic designer from Yeovil, England is the winner and created the accepted design. He had this to say about the design:

"From the brief there emerges one definite requirement, the use initially of the words 'pure sugar', bearing in mind the treatment would have to stand translation. There was the possibility of using an 'A' identifying the standard attained by any manufacturer using the symbol. The design should be simple, obvious and easily recognizable as it is firmly in the consumer field. . . .

"I decided . . . to look more closely at how I, as a consumer, saw sugar, i.e., sugar. The association probably goes in packs, in a bowl, or on a spoon. I drew pyramids and triangles representing piles of sugar in crystal type designs, but the result still wasn't sugar. It was at this stage that I first included a spoon, which I began to see as the only means of putting over sugar to the majority, i.e., using a simple idea association involving us personally as sugar consumers with the product. Next I conducted a small market research amongst my immediate family and friends, with few exceptions most people questioned on the design, arrived at the conclusion sugar, after first getting the spoon. I was now convinced that this was where the answer lay, and began to work up the design into which I was able to employ the 'A' without detriment to the design and giving added meaning and authority to the finalized result.

"I worked through the design stage thinking in terms of using blue, representing the icy quality of crystallized

(Continued on page 99)

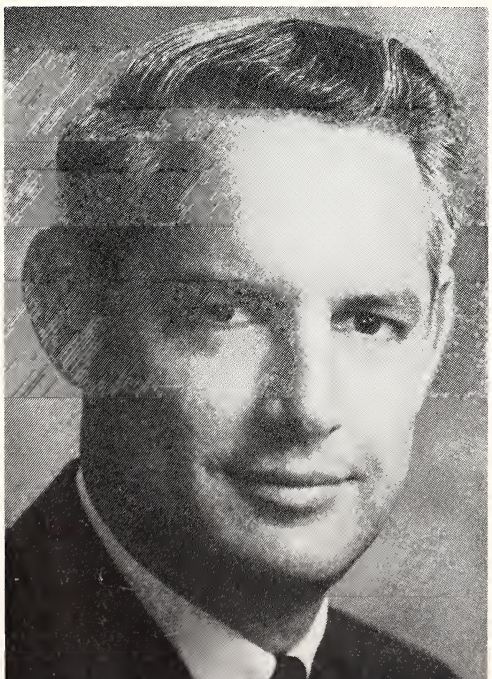
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

1971 Southern Farm Forum

The twenty-fourth annual Southern Farm Forum will be held this year in New Orleans on January 21 and 22, 1971. The Forum will be held at the Fontainebleau Motor Hotel and the theme will be "Farming in the 70's"

All interested persons are invited to attend. Registration will be between 8:30 and 9:15 a.m. on January 21, 1971. There is no charge. Additional information may be obtained by writing P.O. Box 30240, New Orleans, Louisiana 70130.

Following is the agenda planned for the Forum. Of special interest to those in the sugar industry will be a talk presented by Mr. George H. Wedgworth, President Sugar Cane Growers Cooperative of Florida. Wedgworth will discuss the recent success Florida producers have had with a single seller of blackstrap and raw sugar.



George H. Wedgworth, President Sugar Cane Growers Cooperative of Florida will discuss recent effects of a single selling agent for sugar and blackstrap in his state.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21

9:15 A. M. — Opening of Forum by J. W. Salisbury, Chairman, New Orleans Farm Forum Committee

"IMPLICATIONS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT TO SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE", Dr. Don Paarlberg, Director of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

"HOW AGRICULTURE IMPROVES THE ENVIRONMENT", Dr. Cecil H. Wadleigh, Director, Soil and Water Conservation Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Beltsville, Maryland.

Questions from the audience.

12:05 P. M. — Luncheon

Presiding — Derek Rooke, Chairman, Memphis Farm Forum Committee, Sales Representative, WMC Station, Memphis, Tennessee.

Introduction of Speaker — John A. Cox, Member, Southwide Farm Forum Advisory Committee, Director, Louisiana Cooperative Extension Service, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Speaker — Honorable Roy R. Theriot, Comptroller, State of Louisiana, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

2:00 P. M. — General Assembly

Presiding Officer — F. Clyde Lambert, Member, Memphis Farm Forum Committee, Partner, Peat Markwick Mitchell & Co., Memphis, Tennessee.

PANEL — "Are Legislative Check-Offs A Necessary Part of Profitable Farming in the 70's?"

Panel Members: Noah Guedry, Farmer and Past President, Louisiana Cattlemen's Association, Opelousas, Louisiana; William B. Cowan, Farmer of Soybeans, Cotton and Cattle, La-Grange, Tennessee; M. C. Bevis, Farmer and President of National Soybean Institute, Henning, Tennessee;

(Continued on page 99)

DOWN THE ROW

By: Earl J. Hicks

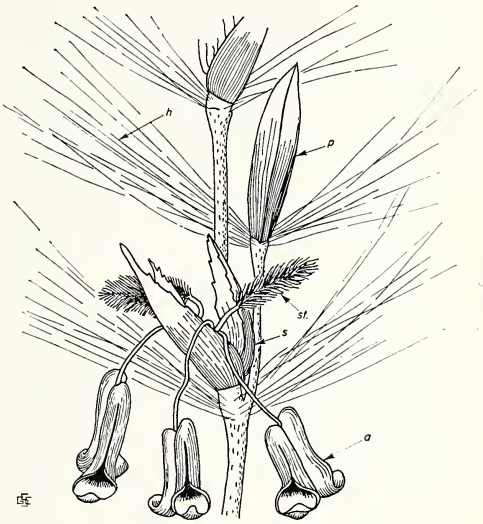
Flowering in Sugar Cane, A Look At How

Sugar Cane does flower. It is not a thing of outstanding beauty to the average lover of flowers. Real flower loving enthusiasts might be less than impressed by it's colorless plume. However, anyone connected with the sugar industry should behold the pattipas grass looking tassel with great interest. In this mass of white, silky fuzz the potential offsprings of the variety program hide.

As we all know, sugar cane is a member of the grass family. It is dependent upon wind currents for pollination. In native gardens long ago many new sugar cane varieties were probably formed in this very way. (This is often called natural or random hybirdization). A number of leading sugar cane scientist strongly feel many of the true Noble Canes were the result of natural or random hybiridization. Certainly their theory sounds justifiable.

The sugar cane flower has at least five(5) basic parts. (See drawing) Let's list them and take a quick look at each one and some of their functions. Anther(a): In order to understand what an anther is it is necessary to understand that the "stamen" is a shell or slender stalk that holds the anther (or pollen sac) within. Just like a pea (anther) in a pod (stamen). During pollination the stamen opens and releases the anther and pollen into the air.

Pedicellate spikelet(p): This part of the flower is on the upper or top end. The pedicellate spikelet is also a pod like organ which houses the anther and stigma. This part of the flower usually



Reproduced from **Genetics and Breeding of Sugar Cane,** By G. C. Stevenson, 1965.

opens after the sessile spikelet.

Sessile spikelet(s): This part is located on the lower or base end of the flower. It also houses the anther and stigma on the bottom or base end of the flower. The sessile spikelet opens first or before the pedicellate spiketet.

Stigma(st): The stigma is located inside of the pedicellate and sessile and is the pollen receiving part of the flower. You will remember earlier we said that the anther is the pollen sac of the flower. Simply the anther gives and the stigma receives.

Whorl of pappus hairs(h): Here we have the "wings" or means by which the "fuzz" or true seed is distributed via the earlier mentioned wind cur-

(Continued on page 99)

"Sinbar" is now labeled for use on all cane—first and second year stubble —as well as plant cane.

Here's why it pays sugar cane

"Sinbar" offers cane growers consistently dependable control of broadleaves, and annual wintergrasses and Johnsongrass.

It also offers other important advantages such as:

☐ **VERSATILITY: "Sinbar" is now registered for all cane—first and second year stubble as well as plant cane.**

☐ **EFFICIENCY: Fall application of "Sinbar" keeps seedbeds clean through winter—allows early drying.**

☐ **ECONOMY: Costly multiple treatments are eliminated when "Sinbar" is used as it gives positive, dependable control with either a single treatment in the spring or through use of "split" applications—one in the fall and one in early spring. An easy-to-use wettable powder, "Sinbar" readily**

"Sinbar" provides consistently dependable control of both broadleaves and winter grasses—including seedling Johnsongrass.

growers to use SINBAR®

TERBACIL WEED KILLER

stays in suspension through use of a simple hydraulic agitator.

For maximum weed control for your money—order your supply of "Sinbar" today.

With any chemical, follow labeling instructions and warnings carefully.

DUPONT SINBAR®

REG U.S. PAT. OFF.

"Sinbar" is distributed by:
BEL CHEMICAL & SUPPLY CO., INC.
Schriever, La.

The Presence of Mazie Dwarf Mosaic Virus Strain A in Louisiana Definitely Established

H. Koike[1]

Johnsongrass [**Sorghum halepense** (L.) Pers.] plants with mosaic symptoms were first found in Aleandria, Louisiana in 1966 (7). Subsequently mosaic-diseased johnsongrass has become widespread and is now widely distributed in the sugarcane belt of this state; the western part is a possible exception.

Pirone, et al., reported in 1967 (7) that the mosaic virus from johnsongrass found at Alexandria was mechanically transmitted to corn, sorghum and johnsongrass and gave positive reactions in tests against antisera of sugarcane mosaic virus (SCMV) strain H, an Iowa isolate of mazie dwarf mosaic virus (MDMV), and a California isolate of the johnsongrass strain of SCMV; but the strain identification of the virus from johnsongrass was not carried further.

Two viruses were isolated from corn in New Jersey in 1968; these were named MDMV-A and MDMV-B (5). MDMV-A infected johnsongrass, while MDMV-B did not. When the virus of sugarcane mosaic was tested against the antisera of MDMV, it proved to be more closely related to MDMV-B than to MDMV-A (4).

Results of transmission studies by artificial means of inoculation (3; R. L. Tippett, unpublished data) and aphids (6) indicated that the mosaic from johnsongrass in Louisiana is dissimilar to the known strains of SCMV (1,8). Sugarcane mosaic is transmitted with difficulty to seedling johnsongrass (2) but is readily transmitted to susceptible varieties of sugarcane. The mosaic from johnsongrass, on the other hand, was readily transmitted to seedling johnsongrass and transmitted with difficulty to varieties of sugarcane which are highly susceptible to SCMV (6). Sugarcane mosaic has not been collected from johnsongrass, and MDMV has not been collected from sugarcane in the field.

Mosaic symptoms were noted on field corn at Angola, West Feliciana Parish, in 1969 and on 'Sweetangold' sweet corn at Bayou Blue, Lafourche Parish, in 1970[2]. A mosaic virus isolated from these corn plants produced symptoms similar to those produced by the mosaic virus from johnsongrass on the Rio variety of sweet sorghum [**Sorghum bicolor** (L.) Moench], sweet corn (**Zea mays** L. var. 'Sweetangold'), and johnsongrass.

Results of bioassays on differential host plants and serological tests carried out recently at the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, Wooster, Ohio[3] varified the identification of the mosaic from johnsongrass (originally collected from Aleandria, Port Allen, and Houma) and 'Sweetangold' sweet corn as maize dwarf mosaic virus strain A, the johnsongrass strain of MDMV. The virus from all 3 collections of johnsongrass and corn reacted positively to antisera of MDMV-A and negatively to antisera of MDMV-B.

This is the first report of the positive identification of maize dwarf mosaic virus strain A in Louisiana.

(Conitnued on page 98)

[1]Research Plant Pathologist, U.S. Sugarcane Field Station, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Houma, Louisiana 70360.

[2]The diseased corn collections were submitted by L. Charpentier and J. E. Irvine of the Entomology Research Division and Crops Research Division, respectively, U.S. Sugarcane Field Station, Houma, Louisiana.

[3]The bioassays were carried out by Dr. Raymond Louie, Research Plant Pathologist, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Associate Professor, OARDC, Ohio State University, Wooster, Ohio, respectively.

IN THE FIELD

By: Lloyd L. Lauden

Florida Trip — February 7, 1971

Several years ago the American Sugar Cane League sponsored a number of trips to the Florida sugar industry. Each of these trips also included a full days tour of the Canal Point, Florida Cane Breeding Station, which for many years produced all of the varieties of cane for the Louisiana sugar industry. This year the League is again planning a Florida Research and Information Tour. Earl Hicks, League Agronomist, is presently making plans for this tour. Although the final details have not been worked out, the preliminary itinerary shows the tour will start early Sunday morning February 7th, 1971.

The first night will be spent in Tallahassee, Florida after a full days travel. The second day the group will visit Silver Springs, Florida to make a glass-bottom boat tour along a beautiful river. Later that afternoon the group will visit Cypress Gardens and the famous Water Ski show there. Following the show the group will drive to Clewiston, Florida to spend the night. On the third day, the group will tour the Canal Point, Florida Cane Breeding Station. Dr. Leo Hebert, Supt. of the Canal Point, Florida Station, and the very capable staff there will arrange a tour that will show all phases of a research done at the station including the cane breeding work for Louisiana. Growers will remember Dr. Hebert, who was for more than a few years Agronomist for U.S.D.A. Houma Station.

Fortunately for the groups, the Florida Sugar Industry is holding a Cane Harvesting Tour on Wednesday, February 19th. The Louisiana group will have an opportunity to join this tour which will enable them to see much of the field operations of the Florida industry. The next day, February 11, the Louisiana group will visit sugar mills and other field operations not seen on the harvesting tour. Later that day the group will drive to Daytona Beach to spend the night. The next morning, February 12, the group will visit Marineland Florida to see the Porpoise and Whale show. This show is regarded as the most outstanding propoise show in the country. Following the show the group will drive through St. Augustine, and Jacksonville on the way to Panama City Florida where the tour will stop over for the night. The next day, Saturday, the tour leaves early in the morning for New Orleans. Arrival time is about 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon.

The exact cost of the tour is not now known; however, the price of everything except meals should be in the neighborhood of $160.00. The exact cost will be supplied at a later time.

Growers and anyone interested in the Louisiana Sugar Industry are invited to come on this tour. Those interested, should contact Mr. Earl Hicks, 414 Whitney Bank Bldg., New Orleans, La. Earl has made this trip before and is familiar with the Florida sugar industry and will make a good Tour Director. It takes time to make these plans, so those interested should contact Earl immediately.

BUY U.S. SAVINGS BONDS

MDMV-A IN LOUISIANA

(Continued from page 96)

Literature Cited

1. Abbott, E. V. and R. L. Tippett. 1966. Strains of sugarcane mosaic virus. U.S. Depart. of Agr. Res. Serv. Tech. Bull. No. 1340. 25 pp.
2. Abbott, E. V. and R. L. Tippett. 1964. Additional hosts of sugarcane mosaic virus. Plant Disease Reptr. 48:443-445.
3. Forbes, I. L. and M. Giamalva. 1969. Does Johnsongrass mosaic go to sugarcane? The Sugar Bull. 48:70.
4. Gordon, D. T. and L. E. Williams. 1970. The relationship of a maize virus isolate from Ohio to sugarcane mosaic virus strains and the B strain of maize dwarf mosaic virus. Phytopathology 60:1293 (Abstr.).
5. Halisky, P. M. and L. D. DeBlois. 1968. Two strains of maize dwarf virus in New Jersey. Plant Disease Reptr. 52:496-499.
6. Koike, H. 1970. Johnsongrass mosaic virus transmitted from johnsongrass to sugarcane seedlings and other grasses by aphids. The Sugar Bull. 48:188, 190-191.
7. Jirone, T. P., R. W. Toler, and W. P. Bond. 1967. Mosaic infected johnsongrass found in Louisiana. Plant Disease Reptr. 51:108.
8. Tippett, R. L. and E. V. Abbott. 1968. A new strain of sugarcane mosaic virus in Louisiana. Plant Disease Reptr. 52:449-451.

———o———

CANE CLEANER

The American Sugar Cane League in cooperation with the U.S.D.A. and L.S.U. has been trying to develop a method for cleaning cane in the field. The objective is a separate piece of equipment that is not part of a harvester. The results, thus far, have been encouraging.

Commercial Members of the

AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U.S.A., INC.

COLONIAL MOLASSES COMPANY OF LOUISIANA
P. O. Box 19004 New Orleans, La. 70119

LAMBORN & COMPANY, INC.
616 Carondelet Bldg.
New Orleans, La.

HARRY L. LAWS & CO., INC.
126 Carondelet Bldg.
New Orleans, La.

LeBOURGEOIS BROKERAGE CO., INC.
823 Perdido Street
New Orleans, La.

MANARD MOLASSES COMPANY
1330 Whitney Building
New Orleans, La.

RJR FOODS, INC.
614 N. Rampart Street
New Orleans, La. 70112

F. C. SCHAFFER & ASSOCIATES
185 Bellwood Drive
Baton Rouge, La. 70806

STANDARD SUPPLY & HARDWARE CO., INC.
822 Tchoupitoulas St.
New Orleans, La.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIES CORPORATION
Pelican State Lime Co.
Morgan City, La. 70380
Godchaux-Henderson Sugar Ref. Co.
Reserve, La. 70084

THE THOMSON MACHINERY COMPANY, INC.
P. O. Box 71
Thibodaux, La. 70301

WHITNEY NATIONAL BANK
New Orleans, La.

HUMBLE OIL & REFINING COMPANY CENTRAL REGION
P. O. Drawer 24430
New Orleans, La. 70124

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 91)

sugar. The association probably goes deeper back to existing packaging and sugar papers, etc. Yet blue seemed rather clinical and not to reflect the warm taste of sugar, which seemed more effectively represented by warm colors. Compromising, I mixed cool and warm colors arriving at the magenta, reflecting more aptly the taste texture and quality of sugar."

DOWN THE ROW

(Continued from page 93)

rents. Sugar cane breeders do not allow their seed to be blown away by the wind. They place paper bags around the stalks of the varieties being crossed to collect the seed after it has ripen and begins to fall.

SUGAR CANE IN FULL BLOOM

"Arrows" (sugar cane flowers are often refussed to as "arrows)" may vary to a considerable extent in size and shape in different varieties. In fact, many scientists are able to make variety identifications by the size and shapes of the flowers found on the individual sugar cane plant. In all cases flowering takes place from the top of the flower down and from the ends or tips of the flower inwards. Time involved in flowering may take from a few days to two weeks or more.

1971 SOUTHERN FARM FORUM

(Continued from page 92)

John Huston, Secretary of the Beef Industry Council, Chicago, Illinois.

Questions from the audience.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22

9:15 A. M. — General Assembly

Presiding Officer — Dr. Louis N. Wise, Vice Chairman, Southwide Farm Forum Advisory Committee, Vice President for Agriculture, Mississippi State University, State College, Mississippi.

"PUBLIC RELATIONS AND POLITICS IN AGRICULTURE", Allen Paul, Staff Consultant, National Educational Institute for Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

"FINANCING AGRICULTURE IN THE 70's", F. A. Graugnard, Jr., Director of Farm Credit Banks and Farmer, St. James, Louisiana.

"MARKETING", George H. Wedgworth, President, Sugar Cane Growers Cooperative of Florida, Belle Glade, Florida.

Questions from the audience.

12:15 P. M. — Luncheon

Sponsors: American Sugar Cane League, The Federal Land Bank of New Orleans, Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of New Orleans, New Orleans Bank for Cooperatives, La. Assn. of Soil Conservation District Supervisors, La. Cattlemen's Association, La. Chemical Association, La. Commercial Agriculturists Association, La. Farm Bureau Federation, La. Power & Light Company, La. Sweet Potato Commission.

Presiding — J. W. Salisbury, Chairman, New Orleans Farm Forum Committee, Manager, Insurance Dept., The South Coast Corporation.

Introduction of Speaker — Derek Rooke, Chairman, Memphis Farm Forum Committee.

Speaker—To be announced later.

Closing of the Forum.

FENAC plus

No. 1 Weedkiller for Sugar Cane

AMCHEM®

First name in herbicide research
AMCHEM PRODUCTS, INC.
Ambler, Pennsylvania

Complete weed control is necessary and **FENAC PLUS** makes it possible. It controls the important broadleaf weeds and grasses, including **johnsongrass seedlings,** and has excellent handling qualities. Mixed with water, **FENAC PLUS** forms a true solution, maintains the same concentration in the tank—top to bottom.

FENAC PLUS—THE STANDARD BY WHICH SUGAR CANE WEED CONTROL IS MEASURED

Acquisitions Division, Serials Dept.
Louisiana State University Library
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The Sugar Bulletin

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

RAW SUGAR PRICES AS QUOTED BY THE LOUISIANA SUGAR EXCHANGE

USDA Target Price for January	8.39 cents per pound
January 1-15, 1971 average New York Price	8.29 cents per pound
January 1-14, 1971 average New Orleans Price	8.27 cents per pound

In This Issue

In Washington 103

In The Field 105

Down The Row 108

Vol. 49—No. 8 **JANUARY 15, 1971**

The Sugar Bulletin

The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor

Glenn R. Timmons, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Glenn R. Timmons, Economist
Earl J. Hicks, Assistant Agronomist
Howard J. Robichaux, Assistant Agronomist

Editorial and Executive Office:
414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Washington Representative:
Horace D. Godfrey
309 Universal Building, Washington, D. C. 20009

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Thomas H. Allen, Franklin, La.
President

Ed Schexnayder, White Castle, La.
1st Vice-President

James H. Thibaut, Donaldsonville, La.
2nd Vice-President

Charles C. Savoie, Belle Rose, La.
3rd Vice-President

Horace D. Godfrey, Washington, D. C.
4th Vice-President

Gilbert J. Durbin, New Orleans, La.
5th Vice-President and General Manager

Warren J. Harang, Jr., Thibodaux, La.
Treasurer

F. A. Graugnard, Jr., St. James, La.
Secretary

Thomas M. Barker, Lockport, La.
J. G. Beaud, New Roads, La.
P. L. Billeaud, Broussard, La.
Ramon E. Billeaud, New Orleans, La.
P. J. deGravelles, Jr., Franklin, La.
Lawrence Dugas, St. Martinville, La.
J. Macolm Duhe, New Iberia, La.
Wallace Ellender, Jr., Bourg, La.
F. Evans Farwell, New Orleans, La.
J. N. Foret, Jr., Mathews, La.
Murphy J. (Mike) Foster, Jr., Franklin, La.
Andrew P. Gay, Plaquemine, La.
Kenneth H. Kahao, Port Allen, La.
Denis Lanaux, Lucy, La.
Clifford LeBlanc, White Castle, La.
Lee Roy LeBlanc, St. Martinville, La.
J. Wilson Lepine, Thibodaux, La.
Earl G. Luke, Franklin, La.
Marvin Marmande, Houma, La.
Sidney J. Menard, New Orleans, La.
Otto S. Newman, Cheneyville, La.
William Nuttall, Plaquemine, La.
Edward T. Supple, Bayou Goula, La.
E. Berkshire Terrill, Jr., Cinclare, La.
Clay Terry, Franklin, La.
John Thibaut, Napoleonvile, La.
Calvin O. Walters, Jr., New Orleans, La.
P. Chauvin Wilkinson, Port Allen, La.
M. V. Yarbrough, Youngsville, La.

HONORARY MEMBERS

Josiah Ferris, Washington, D. C.
Murphy J. Foster, Franklin, La.
E. W. McNeil, Cinclare, La.
J. J. Munson, Houma, La.
Wallace C. Kemper, New Orleans, La.

Second Class Postage paid at New Orleans, La. Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscription Members 50 cents a year. Non-Members $5.00 a year. Foreign Countries $25.00 a year. The American Sugar Cane League is not responsible for issues lost in transit. Back issues supplied, when available, at one dollar a copy.

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

IN WASHINGTON

By: Horace Godfrey

Speech by Senator Holland

At approximately 3:00 p.m., January 2nd, the 91st Congress adjourned. Senator Spessard Holland of Florida who has had a long and distinguished career in the U. S. Senate has retired and will not be returning. It would be impossible to pay tribute or give credit to Senator Holland for all his accomplishments during such a distinguished career. On December 30, 1970, Senator Holland addressed the Senate and his remarks follow.

Agriculture—Sugar History

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, during the time I have served in the Senate our world has changed with incredible speed, so much so that perhaps the most distressing trend of the times is the loss of continuity experienced by Americans in general. Tried and proven methods receive less and less appreciation of their value; we crave what is new simply because it is new; we even discuss our heritage today almost entirely in terms of "Where did we begin to go wrong?"

Nowhere has the change been greater than in agriculture, yet today the country as a whole no longer seems to take pride in our achievements in this field—achievements that place us many, many years in front of our nearest competitors.

In fact it is quite the contrary; one of the favorite pastimes that we have is to criticize farmers, and especially to criticize farm programs. I have watched this trend closely in recent years, and I am alarmed at the amazing rate at which it has grown during the years I have served as chairman of the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations, and as a ranking member of the legislative Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Now I am in my last week of service in the Senate after more than 24 years work in this Chamber, and I find this a fitting occation first to thank especially those Senators, staff members, Members of the other body and members of the executive department with whom I have worked so closely over the years—to thank them not only for their cooperation, but more importantly for the tremendous contributions to agriculture that they have helped to make possible.

Former Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman once described the work of the American farmer as "a modern miracle." I believe it is an apt description, but fear that far too few people really recognize and understand its significance.

Consider the great achievements that are now taken for granted with almost breathtaking ease.

Our farmers have met the challenge of a 16.7 percent population increase over the past decade by producing 20 percent more food and fiber.

They produced that much on 6 percent fewer acres.

A scant 10 years ago, one farmworker fed himself and 23 others; today he provides more than enough for himself and 43 others or 20 more persons than he did in 1960. What an incredible record. But the really incredible part is that hardly anyone really appreciates it. Ask the first person you meet to name the largest employer in the Nation. More than likely the answer will be autos, steel, or utilities. The correct answer, agriculture—usually earns a look of disbelief, Never-

theless, it is true and the disbelief makes it nonetheless significant.

Agriculture employs 5 million workers—that is more than the combined total for transportation, public utilities, the steel industry, and the automobile industry.

Agriculture creates three out of 10 jobs in private employment.

Today our farmers are exporting the production from approximately 78 million of the 300 million acres of cropland we farm each year, and these exports play a crucial part in feeding the hungry, keeping the peace, and promoting international trade.

Instead of gratitude, this record earns more and more contempt. Agriculture's critics dislike farm programs and habitually characterize farmers as the alltime champion subsidy recipients, the facts notwithstanding.

Certainly the farm programs are not perfect, but the strides they have enabled us to make far outweigh their imperfections.

My purpose is not to defend farm programs, it is to alert you to the dangers inherent in this trend.

There are a great many different kinds of farm programs and you are already familiar with the major features of most of them. During this session we have passed programs for some of the major farm commodities for a 3-year period. Other commodities have permanent legislative authority. Still others must be considered next year. Each of these programs intimately affects the economic well being of the areas in which the particular crop affected is grown. For example, one major farm program of particular importance to my home State, to other producing areas and to all consumers will be considered by the Congress during 1971. This program is perhaps more frequently criticized and more frequently misunderstood than any other. I refer to the Sugar Act which will be reviewed and hopefully renewed the next legislative session. In origin this act dates back to a time long before I came to the Senate, and was designed by Congress to protect the welfare of consumers, as well as that of the domestic sugar-producing industry.

The act has accomplished both purposes, yet it too is continually singled out for criticism. Consider the fact that consumers have had guaranteed supplies at reasonable prices, producers have received fair prices for sugar produced and our export trade has benefited. In addition, I note that sugar prices in relation to per capita disposable income have risen only 40 percent —using the years 1935-39 as a base— while all foods are up about 90 percent for the same period.

Consider also the fact that the entire cost for this program has been financed through the excise tax on sugar imposed at the rate of 50 cents per 100 pounds raw value. Moreover, during the 35-year life of the program excise tax collections paid into the U.S. Treasury have totaled $500 million more than actual program costs.

The basic objectives of the Sugar Act are: first, to make sure that we have enough sugar; second. that prices paid by consumers are reasonable; and, third, that our domestic producers receive a fair return for the sugar they produce. Each of the components necessary to make sure that these crucial objectives are met is provided for in the legislation. To illustrate: supplies of sugar were jeopardized this past summer for certain sections of the country by a strike. Secretary Hardin increased the consumption estimate which permitted additional imports of sugar from foreign suppliers and also permitted our domestic producers to market additional sugar. Shortly after this was done the strike was settled and the increased sugar availalble to the market resulted in depressed prices to the sugar producers. After conferring with the Secretary and other USDA officials, I recommended that provisions be put into effect which restrict the amount of sugar imported in the United States during the first 6 months of the year. Such a limitation, if im-

(Continued on page 110)

IN THE FIELD

By: Lloyd L. Lauden

Too Much Scrap

The 1970 Louisiana cane crop was a very difficult crop to harvest. Cane was lodged in a sprawled-out, umbrella type fashion, not in a one direction wind blow type-way. And according the many growers and harvester operators, the 1970 crop was more difficult to harvest than the last two Hurricane crop years of 1964 and 1965.

Many growers left an average of 4 to 5 tons of scrap more per acre in 1970 than normal. In some fields there were as much as 10 tons of cane left per acre as scrap. Most growers left much more scrap in the field than normal in 1970.

Almost continuous rainstroms during September and during the first half of October caused cane to lodge in all areas of the belt. L.60-25 and C.P. 61-37 were lodged to a greater extent than other varieties and both varieties are brittle and break up badly at harvest when lodged. Other varieties also lodged, but the scrap in these fields, though high, was not as high as the amount of scrap left in lodged fields of L.60-25 and C.P. 61-37.

Some growers have said that scrapping does not pay. Other growers say it is almost impossible to get workers to scrap cane. Nevertheless, too much cane is being left in the field and it is the writers opinion that more thought and study should be given to whether or not it pays to scrap by conventional means. Further, it is the writers hope that the leaving of plenty of scrap does not become fashionable or contagious because some of the best and higher yield growers left plently of cane in the field in 1970.

If scrapping by conventional means does not pay, or if labor will not do this task, then perhaps, it is time for equipment manufacturers to begin work on a mechanical scrapper. This scrapper could possibly be an attachment to a tractor or a separate piece of equipment that would operate in a field immediately following the conventional harvesting and hauling. It could be made up of either one or two shaving blades with two scroll type gathers running almost parallel to the ground, one on each side of the row, combining both attached and loose cane into the shaver and then to be conveyed into a hopper. Somewhat between the shaver and the hopper a revolving knife could be installed to cut long pieces of cane into shorter pieces. High cut stubble pieces from the first harvesting would be shaved and already in short pieces. This scrapping type harvester would harvest stubble pieces of high juice quality and also some cane of regular quality. There would be many problems with handling short pieces for this operation in addition to handling full length stalks for the conventional harvesting, but it could be managed if the operation would be profitable.

It would appear that this type scrapper could be used for some acreage on most farms each year and in some years it could be used on most acreage on most farms.

"Sinbar" is now labeled for use on all cane—first and second year stubble —as well as plant cane.

Here's why it pays sugar cane

"Sinbar" offers cane growers consistently dependable control of broadleaves, and annual wintergrasses and Johnsongrass.

It also offers other important advantages such as:

☐ **VERSATILITY: "Sinbar" is now registered for all cane—first and second year stubble as well as plant cane.**

☐ **EFFICIENCY: Fall application of "Sinbar" keeps seedbeds clean through winter—allows early drying.**

☐ **ECONOMY: Costly multiple treatments are eliminated when "Sinbar" is used as it gives positive, dependable control with either a single treatment in the spring or through use of "split" applications—one in the fall and one in early spring. An easy-to-use wettable powder, "Sinbar" readily**

"Sinbar" provides consistently dependable control of both broadleaves and winter grasses—including seedling Johnsongrass.

growers to use SINBAR®

TERBACIL WEED KILLER

stays in suspension through use of a simple hydraulic agitator.

For maximum weed control for your money—order your supply of "Sinbar" today.

With any chemical, follow labeling instructions and warnings carefully.

DUPONT SINBAR®

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

"Sinbar" is distributed by:
BEL CHEMICAL & SUPPLY CO., INC.
Schriever, La.

DOWN THE ROW

By: Earl J. Hicks

A Look Back and a Look Ahead

During the late 1890's and the early part of this century farsighted scientists like Brandes, Jeswiet, Artschuager, Buzacott and others ventured into several South Pacific and Far Eastern counties to collect sugar cane species. These men knew then that each wild sugar cane specie had its own special and outstanding characteristic or characteristics. Thus, it is obvious that these wild species represent a multitude of genetic possibilities to the plant breeder. By a series of crossing, back crossing, and selection it is possible to introduce more of the desirable characteristics into a breeding and variety program.

This search for wild sugar cane species you might say was the initial basic breeding program; from these early sugar cane collections commercial varieties have evolved. Many of the world's P.O.J. (Proefstation Oost Java) varieties can claim ancestral heritage.

However, inspite of a long exhaustive and painstaking search to secure these wild species, there still lies vast avenues of untried and untested crosses. Looking back over the last fifty years one could say in complete truth that the plant breeder has done an outstanding job of breeding for better sugar cane varieties. This is true! He has. What is not obvious is that he has been making all of these crosses over and over again with a genetic base which has been the same for at **least** thirty years. How long can the breeder continue to produce high yielding varieties from this same old deck of genetic cards?

We have come a long way in the variety producing department. But maybe time is here when we should start thinking about the next thirty years and what they will bring to the Louisiana sugar industry? Remember sugar cane varieties are not developed over night. Eight to twelve years of long hard study are the necessary ingredients that go into the outstanding sugar cane variety recipe.

The noble cane era for Louisiana is outstanding in the minds of many. Tragedy! Mosaic, root rot and the sugar cane borer virtually brought Louisiana's sugar cane industry to its knees in the 1920's with a token 47,000 tons of cane produced in 1926. This 47,000 tons represented only about one-tenth of Louisiana's potential at that time.

Louisiana quickly imported the P.O.J.'s which bridged the gap until plant breeders could come up with varieties resistant to mosaic and other diseases. New and better varieties were produced, the industry staggered to its feet and slowly but surely gained strength and now looms as one of the strongest and best run industries in Louisiana.

The Louisiana sugar industry has a variety backbone second to none. In order to maintain this backbone, new, better and outstanding varieties must be forth-coming from our scientists. This means the plant breeders must look to other areas for new blood lines. Louisiana has already done this. Crosses have already been made using many of the wild sugar cane species

(Continued on next page)

uch as Saccharum Spontaneum and Saccharum Robustum. In the case of Saccharum spontaneum two outstanding characteristics may be bred into our variety program — stalk number and mosaic resistance. While Saccharum obustum contributes vigor and stalk height. Crosses with these two wild canes take time. Data and years of hard work are all important in producing a good commercial variety.

Trying to predict just what year will veild varieties for Louisiana with these wild sugar cane blood lines is hard to say. One thing is almost certain — the Louisiana variety picture is bright which reflects the farsighted and diligent scientists we have today in Louisiana.

Our variety program has come a long way from the colorful nobles to the disease restant varieties of today and there is more to come! The Louisiana sugar industry — staunch and progressive coupled with cooperation and aggressiveness.

———o———

ECOLOGY

The most high sounding word in the English language right now seems to be "ecology". Up to a few months ago, few of us knew what it meant but we have found out from Mr. Webster that ecology means "Biology dealing with the mutual relations between organisms and their enviroment".

Stream polution comes under the heading of "ecology" and sugar mills along Bayou Teche, most of which have been there for decades, were accused of polluting the Bayou during the 1969-crop season. Actually, tests run during the 1970-crop season show that the water the sugar mills pump back into Bayou Teche frequently has a higher oxygen content than it had going out of the Bayou. It is the lack of oxygen that kills the fish and ruins the streams, so the pollution in Bayou Teche must be caused by something other than sugar mill water.

Commercial Members of the

AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U.S.A., INC.

COLONIAL MOLASSES COMPANY OF LOUISIANA
P. O. Box 19004 New Orleans, La. 70119

LAMBORN & COMPANY, INC.
616 Carondelet Bldg.
New Orleans, La.

HARRY L. LAWS & CO., INC.
126 Carondelet Bldg.
New Orleans, La.

LeBOURGEOIS BROKERAGE CO., INC.
823 Perdido Street
New Orleans, La.

MANARD MOLASSES COMPANY
1330 Whitney Building
New Orleans, La.

RJR FOODS, INC.
614 N. Rampart Street
New Orleans, La. 70112

F. C. SCHAFFER & ASSOCIATES
185 Bellwood Drive
Baton Rouge, La. 70806

STANDARD SUPPLY & HARDWARE CO., INC.
822 Tchoupitoulas St.
New Orleans, La.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIES CORPORATION
Pelican State Lime Co.
Morgan City, La. 70380
Godchaux-Henderson Sugar Ref. Co.
Reserve, La. 70084

THE THOMSON MACHINERY COMPANY, INC.
P. O. Box 71
Thibodaux, La. 70301

WHITNEY NATIONAL BANK
New Orleans, La.

HUMBLE OIL & REFINING COMPANY CENTRAL REGION
P. O. Drawer 24430
New Orleans, La. 70124

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 104)

posed, would result in a rise in raw sugar prices equivalent to that deemed in the act as fair to domestic producers. The recommendation was followed and prices have improved.

This is an example of how a complicated program, when properly operated, functions—it works smoothly.

The built-in features of this program should be changed to permit an upward adjustment in the quota for mainland cane growers; it is an adjustment that should be made. Presently, these growers are the only domestic producers operating under quota restrictions. In fact, their permitted acreage is much less than what they grew more than 6 years ago when they were encouraged by our Government to expand rapidly because of the Cuban crisis.

Certainly their acreage should be as large today as it was when they were asked—and when they responded—to meet an urgent national objective. Upward adjustment on quota should go along with more acreage.

With all the efforts expended to give us an adequate domestic supply of this necessary staple it is still a program for a deficit commodity producing only 55 percent of the total consumption of sugar consumed in the United States and requiring the importation of the remaining sugar requirements of the Nation.

This is the example of one program involving one commodity of strategic importance, and I predict that next year this same program will be both criticized and condemned when it comes up for consideration before this body.

Undoubtedly much of the criticism will center on payment features of the program. Again I reiterate the point that the sugar program has more than paid its own way in the past, and will continue to do so in the future. In addition, it is significant that for years this program has operated smoothly with a limitation on payments in effect. Designed as a means of assisting the smaller producer, this provision permits a maximum payment of 80 cents per 100 pounds for those producing 350 tons or less. The rate of payment is scaled down at various levels to a low of 30 cents per 100 pounds for producers of more than 30,000 tons.

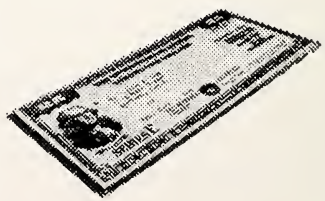
I hope—in fact I feel confident—that my colleagues will respond to criticism of this vital program, no matter how vocal it may become, on the basis of how well the program has functioned in the past. In that event it will continue in operation—and continue working well.

Otherwise, we will be in for some tough times.

The important point is that the critics only criticize; they are always "fresh out" of workable alternatives.

I cannot believe that this body would ever eliminate the sugar program—or any other commodity program on the basis of whims so frequently and so capriciously expressed by critics who really wish to destroy merely for the sake of destruction.

It's your future.



Take stock in America

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds

It's A Long Way From The Farm...
(or is it?)

There are almost as many city people working in agriculture as there are in rural areas. They are a part of the mammoth agri-marketing industry that provides the goods and services needed by today's farmers.

Opportunity is unlimited in agri-marketing for the young man or woman with a farm background and a college degree. Scientists, marketing specialists, journalists, economists, engineers, accountants, crop or livestock specialists . . . all are needed in the fast growing field of agri-marketing.

So, if you have a farm background, and are planning your future, stay with agriculture.

Write to your State Land Grant College Admissions Office, or Agricultural Communications Department for more information.

Consider a Career in Agri-Business

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL ADVERTISING AND MARKETING ASSOCIATION
NAAMA
P.O. Box 856,
Highland Park, Illinois 60035

FENAC plus

No. 1 Weedkiller for Sugar Cane

AMCHEM®

First name in herbicide research
AMCHEM PRODUCTS, INC.
Ambler, Pennsylvania

Complete weed control is necessary and **FENAC PLUS** makes it possible. It controls the important broadleaf weeds and grasses, including **johnsongrass seedlings,** and has excellent handling qualities. Mixed with water, **FENAC PLUS** forms a true solution, maintains the same concentration in the tank—top to bottom.

FENAC PLUS—THE STANDARD BY WHICH SUGAR CANE WEED CONTROL IS MEASURED

Acquisitions Division, Serials Dept.
Louisiana State University Library
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

The Sugar Bulletin

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

RAW SUGAR PRICES AS QUOTED BY THE LOUISIANA SUGAR EXCHANGE

USDA Target Price for January	8.39 cents per pound
January 1-27, 1971 average New York Price	8.34 cents per pound
January 1-27, 1971 average New Orleans Price	8.32 cents per pound

FLORIDA TOUR FEBRUARY 7-13: INFORMATION PAGE 116

In This Issue

In Washington 115

In The Field 116

Down The Row 117

1971 Weed Control Recommendations 122

Vol. 49—No. 9 **FEBRUARY 1, 1971**

The Sugar Bulletin

The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor

Glenn R. Timmons, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Glenn R. Timmons, Economist
Earl J. Hicks, Assistant Agronomist
Howard J. Robichaux, Assistant Agronomist

Editorial and Executive Office:
414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Washington Representative:
Horace D. Godfrey
309 Universal Building, Washington, D. C. 20009

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Thomas H. Allen, Franklin, La.
President

Ed Schexnayder, White Castle, La.
1st Vice-President

James H. Thibaut, Donaldsonville, La.
2nd Vice-President

Charles C. Savoie, Belle Rose, La.
3rd Vice-President

Horace D. Godfrey, Washington, D. C.
4th Vice-President

Gilbert J. Durbin, New Orleans, La.
5th Vice-President and General Manager

Warren J. Harang, Jr., Thibodaux, La.
Treasurer

F. A. Graugnard, Jr., St. James, La.
Secretary

Thomas M. Barker, Lockport, La.
J. G. Beaud, New Roads, La.
P. L. Billeaud, Broussard, La.
Ramon E. Billeaud, New Orleans, La.
P. J. deGravelles, Jr., Franklin, La.
Lawrence Dugas, St. Martinville, La.
J. Macolm Duhe, New Iberia, La.
Wallace Ellender, Jr., Bourg, La.
F. Evans Farwell, New Orleans, La.
J. N. Foret, Jr., Mathews, La.
Murphy J. (Mike) Foster, Jr., Franklin, La.
Andrew P. Gay, Plaquemine, La.
Kenneth H. Kahao, Port Allen, La.
Denis Lanaux, Lucy, La.
Clifford LeBlanc, White Castle, La.
Lee Roy LeBlanc, St. Martinville, La.
J. Wilson Lepine, Thibodaux, La.
Earl G. Luke, Franklin, La.
Marvin Marmande, Houma, La.
Sidney J. Menard, New Orleans, La.
Otto S. Newman, Cheneyville, La.
William Nuttall, Plaquemine, La.
Edward T. Supple, Bayou Goula, La.
E. Berkshire Terrill, Jr., Cinclare, La.
Clay Terry, Franklin, La.
John Thibaut, Napoleonvile, La.
Calvin O. Walters, Jr., New Orleans, La.
P. Chauvin Wilkinson, Port Allen, La.
M. V. Yarbrough, Youngsville, La.

HONORARY MEMBERS

Josiah Ferris, Washington, D. C.
Murphy J. Foster, Franklin, La.
E. W. McNeil, Cinclare, La.
J. J. Munson, Houma, La.
Wallace C. Kemper, New Orleans, La.

Second Class Postage paid at New Orleans, La. Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscription Members 50 cents a year. Non-Members $5.00 a year. Foreign Countries $25.00 a year. The American Sugar Cane League is not responsible for issues lost in transit. Back issues supplied, when available, at one dollar a copy.

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

IN WASHINGTON

By: Horace Godfrey

The Art and Science of . . . Politics! !

What does the word mean to you?

A friend of mine noted recently that "a common ailment among most people is a feverish blush when someone is uncouth enough to mention the word 'politics.' Even in male company, nobody looks you straight in the eye and says, 'Politics! Politics! Politics!"

This friend went on to advise a reading of the references to politics, politicians or politicking in Bartlett's Familiar Quotations. "Among them you'll find moral strength either way you go —sit it out, or get into the game," he said. "My personal apology for politics is that 'politics is the way we govern ourselves' (it's not in Bartlett's—yet). If we ignore it, then we don't govern ourselves at all—somebody else does."

Since many of you may not have ready access to Bartlett's—a mainstay of most editors' bookshelves—we herewith present a sampling of what the great thinkers of the world have been saying about politics:

Aristotle had the first say. Back in the Fourth Century B. C., he observed that "man is by nature a political animal"—a comment that has needed no revision down through the centuries.

Even so, most Americans chuckled when Will Rogers, in a book called THE ILLITERATE DIGEST, prounounced in 1942: "I tell you folks, all Politics is Applesauce."

Finley Peter Dunne, who wrote as "Mr. Dooley" around the turn of the Century, had a similar comment: "Diplomacy has become a philanthropic pursoot like shopkeepin', but politics, me lords, is still the' same ol' spoort ov highway robb'ry."

In a similar vein, Artemas Ward (Charles Farrar Browne) wrote in 1866: "I am not a politician, and my other habits are good."

But it was Viscount Morley who observed in 1873 that "those who would treat politics and morality apart will never understand the one or the other."

Or, in the words of Henry Adams, "Knowledge, of human nature is the beginning and end of political education."

Sidney Hillman, in Political Primer for All Americans, decided that "politics is the science of how who gets what, when and why."

From another vantage point, historian H.A.L. Fisher wrote: "Politics is the art of human happiness."

Farmers might like what Jonathan Swift wrote in Gulliver's Travels (1727): "And he gave it for his opinion, that whoever could make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass, to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politicians put together."

The sharpest barb, and perhaps the one we like best, is from a Gilbert and Sullivan opera, "Princess Ida" (1884):

Politics we bar,
They are not our bent:
On the whole we are
Not intelligent.

But regardless of what Bartlett might have to tell you about politics, the message of experience is that politics is the exercise of citizenship—and that ought to involve all of us.

IN THE FIELD

By: Lloyd L. Lauden

Don't Plow Up Too Much Stubble—Florida Tour

Although both early and late planted cane looks good at this time, the month of February is still ahead. More than a few times, February has been a very damaging month to plant cane. For this reason, and for the sake of insurance, growers should go extremely slow in destroying stubble which is slated to be later destroyed. To those growers who did not plant the full amount of cane, it is most essential that these growers do not plow out old stubble early. Keep plenty of acreage from which to pick and choose.

Some growers who did not have an opportunity to plant their full amount of plant cane and who also have a large amount of poor stubble will not be able to keep the full amount of their proportionate share. If a large number of growers are in this position, Louisiana will have a sizeable amount of underplantings. Growers who wish additional acreage above their proportionate share, should apply for this underplanted acreage. There is a possibility that a considerable acreage will be available.

Although the writer is fearful of being repetitious, he again states very strongly, "don't get in a hurry to plow out." In this case, haste can make waste. The waste can cost the grower money.

Maybe this article is a little late, because more than a few good acres of cane have already been plowed out. What is gone is gone, plan for the future.

Other than the plowing out of some stubble, very little work has been done on the 1971 crop. A few growers, who just can't stand not to work, have shaved a little cane, but this represents only a token number of growers. There are a few acres of late planted cane that did not have the benefit of herbicides that is showing a considerable amount of winter grass growth. Studies on winter weed growth conducted many years ago have shown winter grass will hurt plant cane.

Florida Tour

The Florida Tour is still on. However, as of this date, January 21, 1971, Earl Hicks has only 15 names of growers who have shown an interest in the trip. Earl Hicks will be the Wagon Master on this tour. This will be a very interesting and informative Tour. Those who go will have an opportunity to see another sugar industry, the Canal Point, Florida Cane Breeding Station, and points of interest along the way. Because it takes time to make arrangements for hotels and travel those who may still wish to go should get in touch with the League immediately. Call the League office or Earl Hicks. The phone number of the office in New Orleans is 525-3956. Earl Hicks' numbers in Houma are 876-6128 or 872-6326. The Tour leaves New Orleans Sunday February 7th.

DOWN THE ROW

By: Earl J. Hicks

Soil Samples and Drainage

A soil sample is to the land what a physical check up is to you. Simply, it tells the condition. Soil samples tell the condition of a field or fields. Soil nutrients drain out, escape and are used just as nutrients in our bodies are used up. Soil samples tell the grower in what "nutrient area" his field or fields may be lacking. Soil sample recommendations tell the grower how to correct these problems. The grower receives a very easy to read and understand recommendation from the Soil Testing Laboratory, H.D. Wilson Building, University Station, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803.

If you do not know how to take a soil sample contact your county agent. He can help you.

Fertilizers cost money. Knowing how much to apply and what nutrient to apply is important to you the grower. If you spend money make it pay off! Don't let such an important phase of your farming operation be neglected.

Did you know taking a soil sample and having it analyzed is FREE? Remember these two things: 1. A soil analysis is important and 2. it's free.

Below is a method for taking a soil sample. Follow these instructions and your soil sample will be accurate.

To test an area of soil for the purpose of determining the amounts of plant nutrients present in the soil, it is necessary to get a representative sample. This can be done by taking 4 to 16 small, individual samples of the surface soil. The samples of the surface soil must be combined to make a composite of the surface soil. To take the samples, one needs a large, clean bucket and a narrow, long spade or soil auger or tube. Sampling can best be done when the moisture content of the soil is right for plowing.

If you use a spade for sampling, rake aside all litter and dig a hole through the surface soil, usually to a depth of 6 to 8 inches. Then smooth up one side of the hole so as to give a vertical face through the surface soil. Clean the spade and cut a vertical section of uniform thickness of about 1 to 2 inches through the surface soil (a horizon). Place this in a clean bucket. After taking samples from 4 to 16 places scattered at random over the area in question, thoroughly mix the soil and take a quart from the composite. Place the soil in a clean bag, waxed ice cream container or quart jar and label.

Drainage

The Louisiana sugar cane belt ranges from below sea level (Clovelly Farms South of Larose, Louisiana) North to the "high reaches" of the Bunkie Meeker area of central Louisiana.

Sugar cane grows best under well drained conditions.

With few exceptions sugar cane is grown in Louisiana from a river, or bayou bank back to a swamp or very low area. Again with few exceptions the river bank and bayou bank usually means very well drained sandy type soils. However, as you go to the back or close to the swamp or low land the drainage is poorer. It is in these poorly drained areas that drainage becomes such an important part of the farming operation. Sugar cane left under water

(Continued on page 127)

It's A Long Way From The Farm... (or is it?)

There are almost as many city people working in agriculture as there are in rural areas. They are a part of the mammoth agri-marketing industry that provides the goods and services needed by today's farmers.

Opportunity is unlimited in agri-marketing for the young man or woman with a farm background and a college degree. Scientists, marketing specialists, journalists, economists, engineers, accountants, crop or livestock specialists . . . all are needed in the fast growing field of agri-marketing.

So, if you have a farm background, and are planning your future, stay with agriculture.

Write to your State Land Grant College Admissions Office, or Agricultural Communications Department for more information.

Consider a Career in Agri-Business

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL ADVERTISING AND MARKETING ASSOCIATION
NAAMA
P.O. Box 856,
Highland Park, Illinois 60035

Commercial Members of the

AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U.S.A., INC.

COLONIAL MOLASSES COMPANY
OF LOUISIANA
P. O. Box 19004 New Orleans, La. 70119

LAMBORN & COMPANY, INC.
616 Carondelet Bldg.
New Orleans, La.

HARRY L. LAWS & CO., INC.
126 Carondelet Bldg.
New Orleans, La.

LeBOURGEOIS BROKERAGE CO., INC.
823 Perdido Street
New Orleans, La.

MANARD MOLASSES COMPANY
1330 Whitney Building
New Orleans, La.

RJR FOODS, INC.
614 N. Rampart Street
New Orleans, La. 70112

F. C. SCHAFFER & ASSOCIATES
185 Bellwood Drive
Baton Rouge, La. 70806

STANDARD SUPPLY & HARDWARE
CO., INC.
822 Tchoupitoulas St.
New Orleans, La.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIES CORPORATION
Pelican State Lime Co.
Morgan City, La. 70380
Godchaux-Henderson Sugar Ref. Co.
Reserve, La. 70084

THE THOMSON MACHINERY COMPANY,
INC.
P. O. Box 71
Thibodaux, La. 70301

WHITNEY NATIONAL BANK
New Orleans, La.

HUMBLE OIL & REFINING COMPANY
CENTRAL REGION
P. O. Drawer 24430
New Orleans, La. 70124

"Sugar Factory Insurance Specialists"

Gillis, Hulse and Colcock, Inc.

839 Union St. New Orleans, La.

Telephone 522-1225

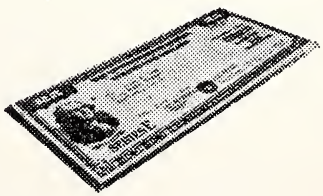
Serving farmers of South Louisiana with Dependable Credit. May we serve you?

CROP . . LIVESTOCK . . EQUIPMENT
FARMER OWNED AND OPERATED

SOUTH LOUISIANA
PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATION

Box 488, Napoleonville, La.
Phone: 369-3431

Break in case of emergency.



Take stock in America
Buy U.S. Savings Bonds

"Sinbar" is now labeled for use on all cane—first and second year stubble—as well as plant cane.

Here's why it pays sugar cane

"Sinbar" offers cane growers consistently dependable control of broadleaves, and annual wintergrasses and Johnsongrass.

It also offers other important advantages such as:

☐ **VERSATILITY: "Sinbar" is now registered for all cane—first and second year stubble as well as plant cane.**

☐ **EFFICIENCY: Fall application of "Sinbar" keeps seedbeds clean through winter—allows early drying.**

☐ **ECONOMY: Costly multiple treatments are eliminated when "Sinbar" is used as it gives positive, dependable control with either a single treatment in the spring or through use of "split" applications—one in the fall and one in early spring. An easy-to-use wettable powder, "Sinbar" readily**

"Sinbar" provides consistently dependable control of both broadleaves and winter grasses—including seedling Johnsongrass.

growers to use SINBAR®

TERBACIL WEED KILLER

stays in suspension through use of a simple hydraulic agitator.

For maximum weed control for your money—order your supply of "Sinbar" today.

With any chemical, follow labeling instructions and warnings carefully.

DUPONT SINBAR®

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

"Sinbar" is distributed by:
BEL CHEMICAL & SUPPLY CO., INC.
Schriever, La.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF JOHNSONGRASS AND OTHER WEEDS IN LOUISIANA SUGARCANE SPRING 1971[1]

Louisiana sugarcane growers can produce maximum yields of sugarcane if they follow sound agronomic practices such as variety selection, fertilization, optimum cultivation and disease and insect control along with a complete weed and grass control program.

Chemical herbicides are expensive, and unless they are properly applied at the right time, maximum control of weeds will not be obtained. Spray equipment should be in good condition and carefully calibrated (several times during a season) to deliver the proper dosage. Equally important, chemicals should be accurately measured or weighed.

When ground equipment is used, herbicides should be applied in a 30-inch band over the top of the row. All suggested rates of herbicides are based on band applications; broadcast rates are indicated where suggested.

JOHNSONGRASS CONTROL

Fallow Plowing

Fallow plowing is essential for the control of Johnsongrass. Effective fallow plowing reduces the population of seed in the soil by promoting germination and destroys rhizomes (underground stems). Begin fallow plowing in the spring, and replow whenever new Johnsongrass growth is about 10-14 inches tall. Six or more plowings may be needed during a growing season. Late fall and winter plowing fallowing early harvested stubble has little or no effect in killing Johnsongrass rhizomes or germinating seed in the soil. At present, there are no chemicals that are economically feasible to substitute for fallow plowing.

Plant Sugarcane Treatment

If stubble sugarcane was infested with Johnsongrass, plant cane will probably have a Johnsongrass seedling infestation, even though the land was fallow plowed. Therefore, a complete chemical control program is recommended.

A. **Removal of Winter Weeds**

To be effective, preemergence herbicides must be sprayed evenly over a weed-free soil surface. Winter weeds should be removed from the row before preemergence herbicides are applied in the spring. Winter weeds are usually not a major problem in fields that were sprayed with a residual herbicide in the fall after planting.

Winter weeds may be removed or controlled in two ways:

1. **Mechanical control.** Remove from the top of the row with a shaver, mechanical hoe, or other mechanical implements.
   a. Shaving—the removing of excessive soil covering the seed cane, all weeds and grasses, and top growth of sugarcane killed by winter freezes.

NOTE: This operation is a judgement decision that must be made by the management of each plantation and should be based on conditions present each spring. Actual measurements of the soil over the plant cane should be made and excessive soil removed. Study has shown that most plant cane has excessive soil over the mother stalk in the spring of the year.

   b. False shaving—the removing of all vegetation but little or no soil from the top of the row.

2. **Chemical control.** Spray the top of the row, approximately 30 to 36 inches wide, with either:

[1]Prepared for distribution by the Cooperative Extension Service, L.S.U., Baton Rouge, Louisiana based on data and information of:
E. R. Stamper, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.
Dr. Rex Millhollon, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Houma, Louisiana.

a. Silvex—1 lb./A (1 quart), **or with**
b. A mixture of 2/3 lb./A of silvex and 1/2 lb.A of low volatile ester of 2,4-D.

Application of either of these should be made as early in the season as practical.

NOTE: When applying these herbicides by airplane, use the same rates, but allow at least 10 per cent additional material for ditchbands and headlands.

B. **Application of Preemergence Herbicides**

In fields of plant cane, regardless of previous treatment, it is suggested that the top of the row be sprayed with silvex as described above to provide temporary control of Johnsongrass seedlings and other weeds and grasses. The preemergence herbicide programs described below would then be applied immediately after the row is off barred and rebuilt. **Do not** delay the preemergence application longer than necessary, since silvex may not be effective for longer than approximately two weeks.

1. **TCA Program.** When the plant sugarcane is off-barred, or when the first cultivation is made by chopping the sides, and the row is rebuilt, apply either of the following treatments:
   a. A mixture of 5 lb./A of TCA (sodium **salt** formulation) and 1 lb./A (1 quart) of silvex on a 30-inch band with ground equipment.
   b. A mixture of 6 to 8 lb./A of TCA and 1 lb./A (1 quart) of silvex with aerial equipment.

Repeat either one of these treatments after the cane is fertilized. This repeat and timed second application is extremely important to the success of the TCA program.

2. Fenac[2] Program:
   a. Sugarcane planted in late summer and fall that was sprayed with Fenac should have a repeat application of Fenac at 1.1 to 1.5 lb/A on a 30-inch band. Apply either as a mixture (3 to 4 quarts "Fenac" or 2 to 2.5 quarts "Tri-Fene" mixed with 1 lb./A (1 qt.) slivex) or 3 to 4 qts. "Fenacplus" applied alone.
   b. If Fenac was not applied in the fall, an application of Fenac at 1.5 to 1.9 lb./A should be made in the early spring on a 30-inch band. Apply either as a mixture (4 to 5 qts. "Fenac" or 2.5 to 3 qts. "Trifene" mixed with 1 qt. silvex) or 4 to 5 qts. "Fenacplus" applied alone.
   c. Occasionally, injury has been noted from fenac applications on heavy textured soils or poorly drained soils. Use the lowest of the rates suggested where injury has occurred in the past.
   d. Use lower rates than those suggested for the sandy soils in the Bunkie-Meeker area.

3. **Terbacil (Sinbar) Program.**
   a. Areas treated with sinbar at 2/3 to 3/4 lbs./A on newly planted sugarcane in late summer or fall, should have a repeat application at 2/3 to 3/4 lb./A in the spring on a 30-inch band.
   b. Fields not treated with Sinbar or other long residual herbicides in the fall, should be sprayed with sinbar at 1 to 1 1/3 lb./A on a 30-inch band.

4. **Cautions in Using Terbacil and Fenac:** Injury to plant sugarcane on light sandy soils in the Meeker-Bunkie area, some parts of the Teche and on the lower

[2]Three commercial formulations of fenac are available. One formulation is marketed under the trademark name of "Fenac" and contains 1 1/2 lbs. of fenac per gallon; one formulation is marketed under the trademark name of "Tri-Fene" and contains 2 1/2 pounds of fenac per gallon; and one formulation is marketed under the trademark name of "Fenacplus" and contains 1 1/2 lbs. of dimethylamine salt of fenac per gallon plus 1 pound per gallon of the dimethylamine salt of 2,4-D.

Mississippi River area have been observed from the above mentioned rates of both materials, fenac ("Fenacplus," "Fenac" and "Trifene") and terbacil ("Sinbar"). Lower rates of these materials should be used in these areas until the safety of the compounds are determined by individual growers. The variety C.P. 48-103 is particularly sensitive to Sinbar injury. It is suggested that not more than 8/10 lb./A of fenac (2 quarts of "Fenac" or 1 1/4 quarts of "Trifene" or not more than 1/2 lb./A of Sinbar be used on a **30-inch** band on C.P. 48-103 **or on** sandy soils mentioned above, or the Bunkie-Meeker area. TCA and Trifluralin programs can be used to control Johnsongrass on the lighter soils without injuring cane.

5. **Alternate Method of Applying Fenac, Fenacplus, Trifene, or Terbacil (Sinbar)** Johnsongrass seedlings and annual weeds that have emerged and are growing will not be killed by an application of these chemicals alone; therefore, one of the following methods may be used to destroy these seedlings:
   a. Apply a mixture of 5 lb./A of TCA and 1 lb./A of low volatile ester of 2,4-D with aerial or ground equipment, or
   b. Use a "rotary pick" or wide hoe to completely "tear" the top of the bar and remove or kill all existing grass seedlings.

Following these treatments, the residual herbicides should be applied as suggested above.

NOTE: Do not mix Fenac, Fenacplus, Trifene or Sinbar in the same tank with either TCA or Dowpon.

6. **Trifluralin (Treflan) Program** Apply trifluralin at 0.8 lb./A (1 2/3 pints) on a band 30 inches wide on a **clean** drill before or shortly after cane emerges. Immediately incorporate with a rolling cultivator implement set to cut 2 to 3 inches deep. Carefully adjust the implement so that it mixes the soil without injuring the sugarcane excessively. If beds are packed hard, loosen the soil with the rolling-cultivator prior to the application and final incorporation of trifluralin. If broadleaved plants become a problem, apply silvex at 1 lb./A.

Stubble Cane Treatment

Johnsongrass will reproduce from both seed and rhizomes in stubble fields. An effective weed control program, then, must be designed to control both sources of infestation.

A. **Where the level of rhizome Johnsongrass is low**
   1. After the row is offbarred and rebuilt, apply either terbacil at 1 to 1 1/3 lb./A or fenac at 1.9 to 2.1 lb./A (see conversion table at back) to a clean 30" drill.
   2. Areas infested with rhizome Johnsongrass should be sprayed with dalapon at 2 lb./A or a mixture of dalapon at 2 lb/A plus TCA at 7 lb./A

B. **Where the level of rhizome Johnsongrass is high**
   1. **Postemergence phase of program**
      a. **Stubble shaved and Offbarred**

Shaved stubble cane should be offbarred as soon as possible. Follow immediately with an application of 11 lb./A of TCA if the area is known to have a heavy infestation of Johnsongrass rhizomes. Adjust the equipment so the spray pattern covers the sides of the bar-furrow, or the plowed loose soil if the row is rebuilt at the time of off-barring, as well as the top of the row. TCA is more effective when followed by rains and warm weather than in dry, cold weather. Thus, shaving, off-barring and TCA application is more effective when done in late February and March.

When Johnsongrass is still a problem after the TCA application, apply

Dowpon at the rate of 2 to 4 lb./A with a ground sprayer. (See part c for aerial application.) The ground application should be made in such a method to keep as much of the chemical off the sugarcane shoots as possible. Some varieties of sugarcane are more susceptible to injury from Dowpon than others, especially C.P. 48-103. Dowpon applications should not be made later than **May 20** on any variety.

b. **Stubble—Not Shaved**

If stubble was **not shaved,** or if it was shaved early and off-barring is delayed and the grass is growing, an application of 7 lb./A of TCA plus 2 lb./A of Dowpon plus 1 lb./A of silvex should be made. Mix these three chemicals together and spray in one application over the sugarcane and the grass. This application should be made in warm weather (temperature over 70° F). The grass should be actively growing and not over 10 inches high. This application should be made after the cane has been fertilized and the grass has recovered from burn or shock from the fertilization.

c. **Aerial Application of Herbicides in Stubble Sugarcane**

Under some conditions it may be advisable to apply Dowpon to stubble sugarcane with an airplane. The amount of grass, its vigor, the age of the grass, previous treatments during the year and general environmental conditions will determine the feasibility of the airplane application. Rates of 2 to 3 lb./A (broadcast) of Dowpon are suggested. One pound of silvex (1 quart) may be added if broadleaf weeds are a problem. Ten per cent should be added to the sugarcane acreage to be treated for ditch-banks and headlands. Dowpon is more effective in low volume water application than in high volume water applications. Some visible injury may occur on the more susceptible varieties of sugarcane; however, yields of cane have not been reduced in the past from these applications of Dowpon.

Dowpon applications should not be made on sugarcane later than **May 20.**

The use of an airplane in applying herbicides to sugarcane is very precise. A good ground crew that mixes the chemical well and in the correct proportion is essential. **Flagmen and the proper placement of the flags are absolutely necessary.** If these crews are not available, it is suggested that the application **not** be made to the sugarcane by airplane.

2. **Preemergence phase of the Program**

After rhizome Johnsongrass has been sprayed by one of the methods above, and after the row has been rebuilt, a preemergence herbicide may be applied. Apply either terbacil at 1 to 1 1/3 lb/A or fenac at 1.9 to 2.1 lb./A (see conversion table at back).

CONTROL OF ANNUAL WEEDS, RAOULGRASS AND BERMUDAGRASS

Annual Weeds and Grasses

Some areas and individual properties in the Louisiana sugarcane belt have little or no Johnsongrass. These properties are usually infested with annual weeds and grasses. The following chemical programs are suggested for use in these areas.

Where Johnsongrass and Raoulgrass Seedlings are Not a Problem

1. **TCA Program—Shaved or Not Shaved Plant and Stubble Cane**

   a. Apply 1 lb./A of silvex early in the season on the top of the rows of both plant cane and stubble. If an airplane application is made, use 1 1/4 lb./A of silvex. If the sugarcane is shaved or false shaved, the application of silvex should be made immediately after shaving.

   b. After the sugarcane is fertilized and the rows are rebuilt, apply 4 lb./A of TCA plus 1/2 to 1 lb./A of silvex. One application after fertilizing is usually sufficient. In some case a repeat application of 2 lb./A of TCA plus 1 lb./A of Dowpon plus 1/2 lb./A of silvex should be made.

2. **Terbacil (Sinbar) Program.** 1/2 lb./A should be applied to a mechanically or chemically cleaned row after the row is off-barred and rebuilt.
3. **Fenac, Fenacplus and Trifene Program.** Apply either 2 quarts of fenac plus 1 quart of silvex or 2 quarts of Fenacplus or 1 1/4 quart of Trifene plus 1 quart of silvex to a mechanically or chemically cleaned row after off-barring and rebuilding of the row.

Raoulgrass

Raoulgrass is known to occur in several of the sugarcane growing parishes. The growth of this plant is different from Johnsongrass in that it grows from seed only and does not reproduce from rhizomes. One of the first steps in controlling this weed is to reduce the population of seed in the soil. This can be done by fallow plowing before sugarcane is replanted, and by eradicating plants from ditchbanks and other non-cropped areas by chemical means. Secondly, all newly planted sugarcane should be treated with a herbicide. These herbicide treatments should be supplemented with hand-hoeing and/or flaming during the growing season. Growers should strive to eradicate this weed from their property.

1. **TCA Program for Plant and Stubble Sugarcane**
   a. Apply 4 lb./A of TCA plus 1 lb./A of silvex to a clean row early in the spring.
   b. Approximately four weeks later or after fertilization **repeat** this treatment, or if Raoulgrass is growing, apply a mixture of 2 lb./A of TCA, 2 lb./A of Dowpon, and 1 lb./A of silvex as a **directed** spray.
   c. A lay-by application may be desirable in heavily infested areas. A broadcast application (**directed** to soil at the base of the cane and middles) of a mixture of 12 lb./A of TCA and approximately 2 lb./A of amine 2,4-D should be made immediately after the lay-by cultivation.
2. **Trifluralin (Treflan) Program for Plant Cane**
   a. Apply trifluralin at 0.8 lb./A (1 2/3 pints) on a band 30 inches wide on a **clean** drill before or shortly after cane emerges. Immediately incorporate with a rolling-cultivator implement set to cut 2 to 3 inches deep. Carefully adjust the implement so that it mixed the soil without injuring sugarcane excessively. If beds are packed hard, loosen the soil with the rolling-cultivator prior to the application and final incorporation of trifluralin.
   b. If control weakens during late spring, treat Raoulgrass plants while small with a **directed** application of Dowpon at 2 lb./A. If broad-leaved plants are also a problem, apply silvex at 1 lb./A alone or in a mixture with Dowpon.

Bermudagrass

Fields infested with Bermudagrass (blue or wire grass) should be sprayed with two applications of a mixture of 2 lb./A of TCA plus 1 lb/A of Dowpon plus 3/4 to 1 lb./A of silvex.

Equipment and Application

Most herbicides used in the sugarcane belt during the past several years have been water-soluble compounds; therefore, spray equipment with ordinary by-pass agitation could be used effectively. However, terbacil (Sinbar) is a wettable powder and vigorous agitation must be provided during mixing and spraying to keep this herbicide in suspension. Mechanical agitation or sufficient by-pass agitation must be provided to in sure proper application.

Sinbar should be applied in 12 to 15 gallons of water per acre (on the drill). Less volume may cause nozzle clogging and unnecessary delays in the field.

QUANTITY OF TWO COMMERCIAL FORMULATIONS REQUIRED TO GIVE A SPECIFIC RATE OF FENAC.

Pounds of fenac per acre	Volume per acre for each product	
	Fenac[1] or Fenacplus	Trifene[2]
2.1	5 1/2 qts.	3 1/2 qts.
1.9	5 qts.	3 qts.
1.5	4 qts.	2 1/2 qts.
1.1	3 qts.	2 qts.
.8	2 qts.	1 1/4 qts.
.4	1 qt.	1 1/4 pints

[1]Sold by Amchem Products, Ambler, Pa.; contains 1 1/2 pounds of fenac per gallon.

[2]Sold by Tenneco Chemicals, New York, N.Y., contains 2 1/2 pounds of fenac per gallon.

Chemicals Referred to in the Recommendations

Common Name	Chemical Name
2,4-D	amine or low volatile esters of 2,4-dichlorophenoxy-acetic acid
Dalapon (Dowpon)	Sodium salt of 2,2-dichloropropionic acid
Fenac (Fenac or Trifene)	sodium salt of 2,3,6-trichlorophenylacetic acid
Silvex	low volatile esters of 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) propionic acid
TCA	sodium salt of trichloroacetic acid
Terbacil (Sinbar)	3-6456-butyl-5-chloro-t-methyluracil
Fenacplus	dimethylamine salt of 2,3,6-trichlorophenylacetic acid plus 1 pound of dimethylamine salt of 2,4-D
Trifluralin (Treflan)	**a, a,** a-trifluro-2,6-dinitro-**N, N**-diproply-**p**-toluidine

THE BARTLETT TANNIN
PRODUCTS COMPANY
Walter M. Bartlett
LIQUID CHEMICALS IN BULK
1460 South Peters St.
New Orleans, La.

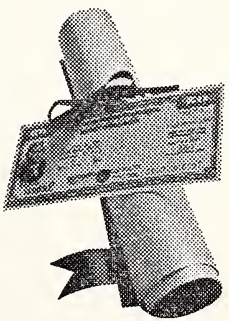
DOWN THE ROW

or in a lot of water for prolonged periods of time suffers greatly and often die.

The low or "black" lands of Louisiana have produced sugarcane for many, many years. One of the main reasons has been good drainage.

Another "agency" which can be of help if you have a drainage problem is the Soil and Water Conservation Service.

Education Foundation.



Take stock in America
Buy U.S. Savings Bonds

FENAC plus

No. 1 Weedkiller for Sugar Cane

AMCHEM

First name in herbicide research
AMCHEM PRODUCTS, INC.
Ambler, Pennsylvania

Complete weed control is necessary and **FENAC PLUS** makes it possible. It controls the important broadleaf weeds and grasses, including **johnsongrass seedlings,** and has excellent handling qualities. Mixed with water, **FENAC PLUS** forms a true solution, maintains the same concentration in the tank—top to bottom.

FENAC PLUS—THE STANDARD BY WHICH SUGAR CANE WEED CONTROL IS MEASURED

SD
215
S89
Acquisitions Division, Serials Dept.
Louisiana State University Library
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

The Sugar Bulletin

FICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

RAW SUGAR PRICES AS QUOTED BY THE LOUISIANA SUGAR EXCHANGE

USDA Target Price for February	8.46 cents per pound
February 15, 1971 average New York Price	8.44 cents per pound
February 15, 1971 average New Orleans Price	8.41 cents per pound

In This Issue

In Washington 131
In The Field 132
1971 Fertilizer Recommendations 133
Down The Row 134
Assistant Sec. of Agr. Palmby Addresses Technologists 138
Scenes at Annual Technologist Meeting 139

Vol. 49—No. 10 **FEBRUARY 15, 1971**

The Sugar Bulletin

The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor

Glenn R. Timmons, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Glenn R. Timmons, Economist
Earl J. Hicks, Assistant Agronomist
Howard J. Robichaux, Assistant Agronomist

Editorial and Executive Office:
414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Washington Representative:
Horace D. Godfrey
309 Universal Building, Washington, D. C. 20009

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Thomas H. Allen, Franklin, La.
President

Ed Schexnayder, White Castle, La.
1st Vice-President

James H. Thibaut, Donaldsonville, La.
2nd Vice-President

Charles C. Savoie, Belle Rose, La.
3rd Vice-President

Horace D. Godfrey, Washington, D. C.
4th Vice-President

Gilbert J. Durbin, New Orleans, La.
5th Vice-President and General Manager

Warren J. Harang, Jr., Thibodaux, La.
Treasurer

F. A. Graugnard, Jr., St. James, La.
Secretary

Thomas M. Barker, Lockport, La.
J. G. Beaud, New Roads, La.
P. L. Billeaud, Broussard, La.
Ramon E. Billeaud, New Orleans, La.
P. J. deGravelles, Jr., Franklin, La.
Lawrence Dugas, St. Martinville, La.
J. Macolm Duhe, New Iberia, La.
Wallace Ellender, Jr., Bourg, La.
F. Evans Farwell, New Orleans, La.
J. N. Foret, Jr., Mathews, La.
Murphy J. (Mike) Foster, Jr., Franklin, La.
Andrew P. Gay, Plaquemine, La.
Kenneth H. Kahao, Port Allen, La.
Denis Lanaux, Lucy, La.
Clifford LeBlanc, White Castle, La.
Lee Roy LeBlanc, St. Martinville, La.
J. Wilson Lepine, Thibodaux, La.
Earl G. Luke, Franklin, La.
Marvin Marmande, Houma, La.
Sidney J. Menard, New Orleans, La.
Otto S. Newman, Cheneyville, La.
William Nuttall, Plaquemine, La.
Edward T. Supple, Bayou Goula, La.
E. Berkshire Terrill, Jr., Cinclare, La.
Clay Terry, Franklin, La.
John Thibaut, Napoleonvile, La.
Calvin O. Walters, Jr., New Orleans, La.
P. Chauvin Wilkinson, Port Allen, La.
M. V. Yarbrough, Youngsville, La.

HONORARY MEMBERS

Josiah Ferris, Washington, D. C.
Murphy J. Foster, Franklin, La.
E. W. McNeil, Cinclare, La.
J. J. Munson, Houma, La.
Wallace C. Kemper, New Orleans, La.

Second Class Postage paid at New Orleans, La. Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscription Members 50 cents a year. Non-Members $5.00 a year. Foreign Countries $25.00 a year. The American Sugar Cane League is not responsible for issues lost in transit. Back issues supplied, when available, at one dollar a copy.

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

IN WASHINGTON

STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY LOUISIANA

By: Horace Godfrey

1971—The Year for Renewal of The Sugar Act

The year 1971 will be of major importance to sugar producers, processors and others interested in a viable domestic sugar industry and ample supplies of sugar for consumers. The Sugar Act which authorizes the sugar program will expire on Decemebr 31, 1971. The Congress must act on a new Sugar Act prior to that time.

Meetings between various segments of the domestic sugar industry were started in early January and are proceeding in an effort to reach an industry position on the various features of the Sugar Act. To date, several meetings have been held and one meeting each held with representatives of industrial users and with representatives of the Executive Branches of Government.

As this article is written, the House Committee on Agriculture which must initiate legislation for sugar has announced their first hearing to begin their deliberations. Chairman Poage has indicated that he would like early hearings with a view towards early passage of legislation by the House. After passage by the House, legislation would then be considered by the Senate Finance Committee before being considered by the full Senate.

The Senate Finance Committee has many maor piecjes of legislation to be considered during 1971 including President Nixon's program to revise the present welfare system. Undoubtedly there will be other important legislation before the Finance Committee pertaining to social security, trade proposals and tax revisions. These other legislative matters may cause some delay in consideration of sugar legislation after passage by the House.

Before the legislation can pass the House there will be major items now included in the Sugar Act which will receive considerable discussion and consideration. These items would include but not be limited to: division of foreign and domestic quota; division of foreign quota among foreign suppliers; size of quota for Mainland Cane and other domestic areas; division of growth in future years; the tax payment feature which provides for processing taxes and conditional payments to farmers; price protection feature for farmer produced sugar; number of years to be covered by the Act; and many other items.

Chairman Poage stated recently in a Committee publication entitled THE UNITED STATES SUGAR PROGRAM, "The Sugar Act ranks high as one of the most comprehensive and complex agricultural laws within the legislative responsibility of this committee." . . . "For many years it has been the policy of the U. S. Government—for defense and strategic reasons—to preserve within the United States the ability to produce a substantial portion of our sugar requirements. The reason: Sugar is an essential and vital food product needed by American consumers, the supply of which on a worldwide scale has been marked by periods of alternating scarcity and surplus. . . . "It is unlikely any significant quantity of sugar would be grown in the United States if American producers had to compete on the open world market with sugar produced with cheap tropical labor or under subsidy in other countries."

IN THE FIELD

By: Lloyd L. Lauden

Cultivation Started

Prior to the freezes of February 8 and 9, 1971 cane was growing well and much cultivation work was in progress all over the can belt. Much of the cane intended to be shaved was being shaved. A number of growers had already started off-barring. Most everyone was making plans for the chemical grass control program when the rains and freezes occurred.

Fortunately the soil was wet when the freezes occurred and this should lessen the damage to the cane. Stands, both in plant and stubble cane, were showing well all over the cane belt. Stands of plant cane, even in some of the extremely late planted cane, looked good around the belt.

It will not be long before it is time to fertilize cane. At least one grower has indicated that he plans to considerably reduce the amount of nitrogen applied to cane in order to prevent lodging. This grower indicated he did not wish to have a recurrance of the 1970 harvest. This is bad thinking. It is hoped that this statement was made only because of the frustration felt when seeing more than a few tons of cane left in the field as scrap last year. It is always disheartening to see waste, and it is hoped that a means will be devised to reduce this loss sometime in the near future. But to poorly feed a field of cane will automatically reduce yield; and, if the year is dry it could reduce yields of cane to a point where no profits are made even in erect cane. It is hoped that this grower, as well as others who may think this way, will reconsider and follow the fertilizer recommendations as published elsewhere in this issue of The Sugar Bulletin.

Cost Rising

Cost are continuing to rose on almost everything used to produce the crop. The cost of equipment parts have risen greatly over the years. Maintenance is a big item in the cost of producing cane. Special attention should be given these items. The per hour cost of labor has also risen over the years, and at present wage rates growers cannot and should not use labor in a non-productive way in the field just to give workers time. This has been done on some farms in the past, and although this is a very Christian attitude, cane farming is a business and not a part of the welfare program. Growers must reduce the permanent work force down to the minimum during the production and cultivation period. Extra workers must be found for peak labor demand periods no matter how difficult the problem. This action should allow growers to pay the fewer better workers more money per hour and employ these fewer workers full time. This will mean planning for better labor utilization at all times. Special attention and instructions will have to be given to these laborers for them to learn other jobs not now being done. This is one way it will be possible for the industry to continue to increase wage rates.

Growers should look at all costs with a critical eye. Written budgets should be made at the beginning of each year and these do not have to be elaborate or fancy. A budget can be very simple and still be very helpfull. Just listing the cost of every major operation including parts, chemicals, labor, fuel,

(Continued on page 142)

General Recommendations For Use of Fertilizers in Sugarcane Production For 1971

Laron E. Golden[1], Ray Ricaud[1]
Denver T. Loupe[2], and Olen D. Curtis[2]

Recommendations for use of fertilizers in the production of sugarcane in Louisiana are reviewed annually. They are provided for general use.

Plant Cane

For plant cane, use 80 to 120 pounds of N per acre by applying any of the common N materials. Where values or extractable soil P and/or K are "low," use 40 pounds of P_2O_5 and/or 80 pounds of K_2O per acre from either solid or liquid sources.

Stubble Cane

For stubble cane, use 120 to 140 pounds of N on coarse-textured (light) soils, and 140 to 160 pounds of N on fine-textured (heavy) soils. Any of the commonly available sources of N may be used. In experiments with rates of N higher than 160 pounds per acre some increases in cane yield have been obtained, but sugar per ton of cane has been depressed except where K_2O was also used.

For stubble cane on Mississippi Recent alluvial soils, use 40 pounds of P_2O_5 per acre where soil tests show the extractable soil P to be no higher than the upper limit of the "medium" range. In some alluvial areas, particularly on fine-textured soils, profitable increases from use of 40 pounds of P_2O_5 per acre have been obtained when sulfur(S) at the rate of 24 pounds per acre was also added. When soil tests show the extractable soil K to be no higher than the intermediate level of the "medium" range, apply 80 pounds of K_2O per acre.

Generally stubble cane on soils of the Mississippi terraces west of Bayou Teche and the older alluvial soils along Bayou Teche should receive 40 pounds of P_2O_5 and 80 pounds of K_2O per acre. The yield increases from 40 pounds of P_2O_5 and 24 pounds of S per acre were greater than from P without S in several experiments.

Split applications of N to stubble cane, where 120 or more pounds of N are applied by ground and/or aerial means, are beneficial in many cases. If the second application is made as late as July 15, satisfactory sucrose may be obtained by harvesting at a date later than normal.

Seed Cane

For seed cane, use fertilizers at or near the highest levels within rates recommended.

Lime Requirements

Where the soil pH is below 6.0, lime should be used according to soil test recommendations.

[1]Associate Professors, LSU Agricultural Experiment Station.
[2]Specialist and Associate Specialist (Agronomy), LSU Cooperative Extension Service, respectively.

DOWN THE ROW

By: Earl J. Hicks

BEL Chemical & Supply Co., Inc., located in Schriever, Louisiana, is presently taking a long hard look at the Hagie 440 for use in custom application of herbicides on sugarcane. This high speed, self-propelled sprayer has been doing all of the spraying work at Raceland and Mathews for the South Coast Corp. since August of 1970. Thus far it seems tough enough to stand the rough terrain of the sugarcane fields.

The 4-wheel spray rig is powered by a slant six 80 hp Chrysler gasoline engine, has a hydrostatic drive system and can carry five rows of cane at a time. The boom is controlled by hydraulics and can be raised and lowered and folded for turns on narrow headlands or for travel. The 440 gallons of spray solution are carried in two stainless steel tanks that are mechanically agitated. The driver can control spraying on an individual row basis and nozzles can be opened for broadcast spray or blanked out to treat a band only.

The use on plant cane in relatively small blocks and the difficult weather last fall did not give BEL a good chance to see how much area can be covered per day. Where travel time was at a minimum there was no difficulty in covering 90 acres and BEL believes that an average of 125 acres may be possible under normal conditions.

Some of the strong points of the Hagie 440 appear to be manueverability, speed, toughness and capability of accurate application with economy. The custom operation frees men and equipment normally tied up with a spray operation and uses fewer men because of the larger area covered. The Hagie puts chemicals down close to the ground, which greatly reduces drift problems. This may be an advantage with the pollution difficulties that are prominent today.

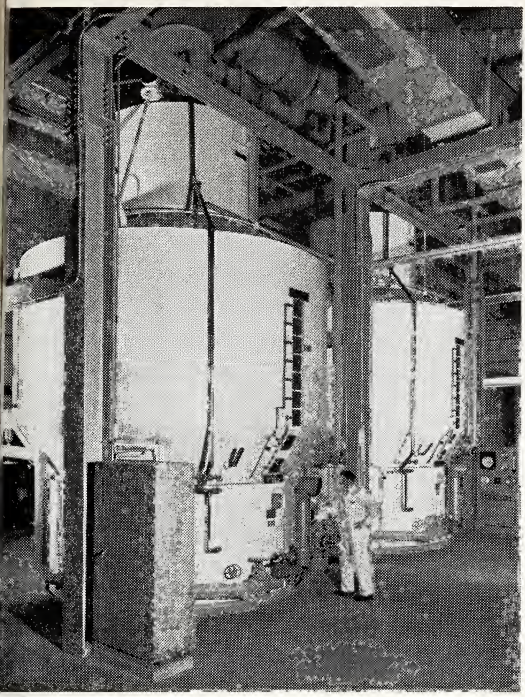
The one glaring shortcoming of the Hagie 440 is its 50-inch clearance, which almost eliminates borer and late tie vine work. However, early tie vine work is possible and can be done.

The writer is aware that "high-boys" have never really caught on big in the cane belt before. Maybe a semi "high-boy" will.

—o—

DR. ROBERT D. RANDS

Dr. Robert D. Rands, former pathologist for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, died on December 10, 1970, in Lake Wales, Florida, where he lived since his retirement in 1952. Dr. Rands may be remembered by some in the Louisiana sugar industry for his early work in Louisiana. Dr. Rands began his research in 1924 in temporary laboratory facilities at the Southdown factory before the Houma Station was built or staffed. His early investigations were on root rot diseases, and he published the first scientific paper in The Sugar Bulletin on "Snails as predisposing agents of sugarcane 'root disease' in Louisiana." In his subsequent years of research, Dr. Rands published many articles on root diseases, particularly **Pythium,** red rot, eye spot, and mosaic. Before his retirement, Dr. Rands was in charge of Rubber Plant Investigations for the Bureau of Plant Industry in Beltsville, Maryland. He is survived by his wife, a son, and three daughters.



Get better factory performance with Honiron evaporators and vacuum pans.

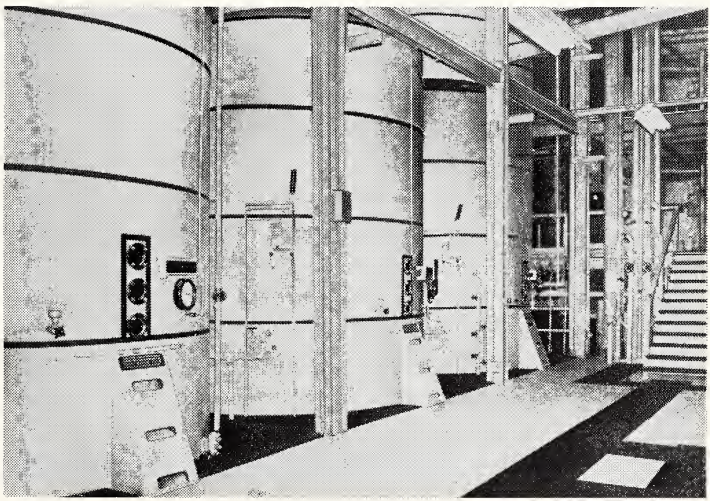
Produce better quality sugar with consistent color and crystal uniformity by installing Honiron evaporators and vacuum pans.

Improved performance starts with Honiron evaporators which provide better steam economy and higher heat transfer rates. Optional automatic control systems provide simplified factory operation with increased evaporator efficiency.

Honiron low head vacuum pans complement the evaporator's efficiency. The combination of advanced design features provide low graining volume, high heating surface to strike volume ratios and improved massecuite circulation. Mechanical circulators and automatic control systems can be supplied as optional equipment.

For an engineering evaluation of your requirements contact, Honiron, Inc., P. O. Box 620, Jeanerette, Louisiana, 70544 USA. Or call 318/276-6314.

Honiron vacuum pans are in use in virtually every sugar producing area in the world.



Evaporators made by Honiron incorporate all design improvements developed from many years' experience in factory operations.

HONIRON®

HONIRON/J&L ENGINEERING CO., INC.

P. O. Box 620 • Jeanerette, La. 70544 • USA • Phone 318 / 276-6314 • Cable JALENCO

PRODUCTS & SERVICES FOR THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

Honiron/J&L products are available from

HONIRON, P. O. Box 3140, Honolulu, Hawaii 96802

J&L ENGINEERING CO., P. O. Box 620, Jeanerette, La. 70544

HONIRON-PHILIPPINES, P. O. Box 438, Makati, Rizal, Philippines

MANUFACTURERA 3M, S.A., Avenida 11 No. 1510, Apartado 126, Cordoba, Vera Cruz, Mexico

"Sinbar" is now labeled for use on all cane—first and second year stubble—as well as plant cane.

Here's why it pays sugar cane

"Sinbar" offers cane growers consistently dependable control of broadleaves, and annual wintergrasses and Johnsongrass.

It also offers other important advantages such as:

☐ **VERSATILITY: "Sinbar" is now registered for all cane—first and second year stubble as well as plant cane.**

☐ **EFFICIENCY: Fall application of "Sinbar" keeps seedbeds clean through winter—allows early drying.**

☐ **ECONOMY: Costly multiple treatments are eliminated when "Sinbar" is used as it gives positive, dependable control with either a single treatment in the spring or through use of "split" applications—one in the fall and one in early spring. An easy-to-use wettable powder, "Sinbar" readily**

"Sinbar" provides consistently dependable control of both broadleaves and winter grasses—including seedling Johnsongrass.

growers to use SINBAR®

TERBACIL WEED KILLER

stays in suspension through use of a simple hydraulic agitator.

For maximum weed control for your money—order your supply of "Sinbar" today.

With any chemical, follow labeling instructions and warnings carefully.

DUPONT **SINBAR®**

REG U.S. PAT. OFF.

"Sinbar" is distributed by:
BEL CHEMICAL & SUPPLY CO., INC.
Schriever, La.

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Palmby Speaks to Louisiana Technologist

Speaking on February 4, 1971 at the annual meeting of the American Society of Sugarcane Technologists in Baton Rouge, La., Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Clarence D. Palmby said he expected that "The House Agriculture Committee would hold hearings early in the year, and the Administration will be working closely with the Congress on sugar legislation." The present authority expires next December 31.

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Clarence D. Palmby: "The proposed extension of the Sugar Act will likely be the most important item of agricultural legislation to be taken up in the current session of Congress."

(Photo by Don Didier)

The Assistant Secretary pointed to rising use of sugar around the world as "another evidence of improved living levels and rising economies in many countries." He said:

"From 1965 to 1969, per capita consumption in the entire world rose from 37.1 pounds to 40 pounds. North America and Europe led in this growth, but all world regions shared in it. Per capita consumption is around 25 pounds in Africa, 15 pounds in Asia, 75 pounds in South America, and 85 pounds in Europe.

"In the United States, there has been quite a noticeable rise in per capita sugar consumption in the past three years. After rolling along at a steady level of about 97 pounds per person (refined value) for a number of years, Americans increased their consumption to about 100 pounds in 1968 and 1969 and 102 pounds in 1970.

"We estimate that only about one-half of last year's increase was due to the new restriction on the use of cyclamates. Much of the increase in recent years can be attributed to the large proportion of our population that is now made up of sub-teen and teen-age people—those in ages 6 to 20."

Scenes at 1971 Annual Meeting Of The American Society Of Sugar Cane Technologists

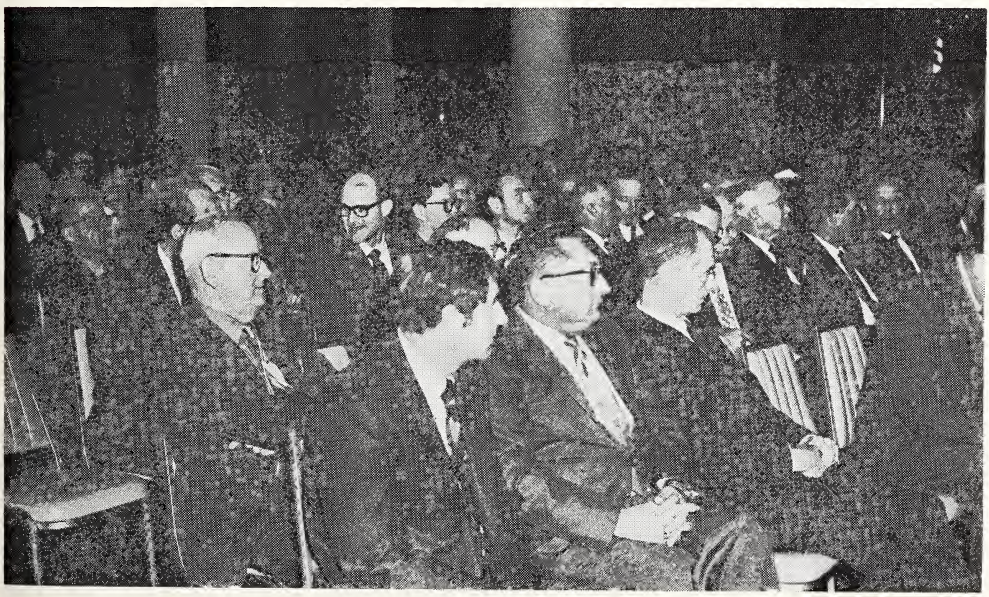
W. F. Guilbeau, standing right, receives honorary life membership in the ASSCT from F. A. Graugnard Jr. in recognition of his outstanding contributions to the cane sugar industry. Seated is Minus J. Granger, outgoing president.

(Photo by Don Didier)

Scenes at 1971 Annual Meeting of The American Society of Sugar Cane Technologist

Installed during the annual ASSCT meeting were, from left, Dr. Denver T. Loupe, Baton Rouge, secretary-treasurer; Octave Gutekunst, St. Martinville, manufacturing section chairman; Connie Melancon, Houma, second vice president; F. A. Graugnard Jr., St. James, president, and Dr. James Irvine, Houma, first vice president. Not shown is Charles Savoie, Belle Rose, chairman-at-large.

(Photo by Don Didier, La. Cooperative Extension Service)



Some 450 persons attended the day-long ASSCT meeting in Baton Rouge.

(Photo by Don Didier, La. Cooperative Extension Service)

Scenes at 1971 Annual Meeting American Society Sugar Cane Technologists

(Photo by Don Didier, La. Cooperative Extension Service)

A few of the technologists and guests who attended the vening banquet.

Receipts of offshore raw sugar at New Orleans, Long Tons, as furnished by the LOUISIANA SUGAR EXCHANGE, INC., in cooperation with R. H. Keen and Co., public weighers.

	AMSTAR	Godchaux Henderson	Colonial	South Coast	Supreme	Southdown	Total	Cumulative*
1970	542,999	342,492	419,126	50,008	71,127	102,460	1,528,212	1,528,212
January	13,859	23,208	6,541	None	None	6,032	49,640	49,640
Totals, '71	13,859	23,208	6,541	None	None	6,032	49,640	49,640

*Does not include offshore raws transloaded from ships to barges in the Mississippi River for Industrial Sugars Inc., and Sucrest. These shipments amounted to 2,391 in January 1971.

It's A Long Way From The Farm...
(or is it?)

There are almost as many city people working in agriculture as there are in rural areas. They are a part of the mammoth agri-marketing industry that provides the goods and services needed by today's farmers.

Opportunity is unlimited in agri-marketing for the young man or woman with a farm background and a college degree. Scientists, marketing specialists, journalists, economists, engineers, accountants, crop or livestock specialists . . . all are needed in the fast growing field of agri-marketing.

So, if you have a farm background, and are planning your future, stay with agriculture.

Write to your State Land Grant College Admissions Office, or Agricultural Communications Department for more information.

Consider a Career in Agri-Business

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL ADVERTISING AND MARKETING ASSOCIATION
NAAMA
P.O. Box 856,
Highland Park, Illinois 60035

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 132)

etc. per acre can help. This will tell the grower how many tons of cane per acre will have to be made to make a profit at these costs. This in itself will cause anyone to be more cost conscience.

"Sugar Factory Insurance Specialists"

Gillis, Hulse and Colcock, Inc.

839 Union St. New Orleans, La.

Telephone 522-1225

BUY

U. S.

SAVINGS

BONDS

THE BARTLETT TANNIN PRODUCTS COMPANY

Walter M. Bartlett

LIQUID CHEMICALS IN BULK

1460 South Peters St.

New Orleans, La.

Commercial Members of the

AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U.S.A., INC.

COLONIAL MOLASSES COMPANY OF LOUISIANA
P. O. Box 19004 New Orleans, La. 70119

LAMBORN & COMPANY, INC.
616 Carondelet Bldg.
New Orleans, La.

HARRY L. LAWS & CO., INC.
126 Carondelet Bldg.
New Orleans, La.

LeBOURGEOIS BROKERAGE CO., INC.
823 Perdido Street
New Orleans, La.

MANARD MOLASSES COMPANY
1330 Whitney Building
New Orleans, La.

RJR FOODS, INC.
614 N. Rampart Street
New Orleans, La. 70112

F. C. SCHAFFER & ASSOCIATES
185 Bellwood Drive
Baton Rouge, La. 70806

STANDARD SUPPLY & HARDWARE CO., INC.
822 Tchoupitoulas St.
New Orleans, La.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIES CORPORATION
Pelican State Lime Co.
Morgan City, La. 70380
Godchaux-Henderson Sugar Ref. Co.
Reserve, La. 70084

THE THOMSON MACHINERY COMPANY, INC.
P. O. Box 71
Thibodaux, La. 70301

WHITNEY NATIONAL BANK
New Orleans, La.

HUMBLE OIL & REFINING COMPANY CENTRAL REGION
P. O. Drawer 24430
New Orleans, La. 70124

AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF IMPORTANCE TO YOUR FAMILY

SPECIAL OPEN ENROLLMENT PERIOD
February 15 through April 16, 1971
IN OUR AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE
HOSPITAL INCOME PLAN with NO HEALTH QUESTIONS
asked! Members to age 64, are eligible and
may include their dependents.

TERM LIFE INSURANCE PLAN is available to
Members to Age 70 — Dependents are eligible, too.

For complete details without obligation,
contact our Adminstrator:

G. Dufour Bayle, CLU
Marsh & McLennan of Louisiana, Inc.
225 Baronne Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70112
Telephone: (504) 522-8541

Washington National

INSURANCE COMPANY

EVANSTON, ILLINOIS 60201

FENAC plus

No. 1 Weedkiller for Sugar Cane

AMCHEM

First name in herbicide research
AMCHEM PRODUCTS, INC.
Ambler, Pennsylvania

Complete weed control is necessary and **FENAC PLUS** makes it possible. It controls the important broadleaf weeds and grasses, including **johnsongrass seedlings,** and has excellent handling qualities. Mixed with water, **FENAC PLUS** forms a true solution, maintains the same concentration in the tank—top to bottom.

FENAC PLUS—THE STANDARD BY WHICH SUGAR CANE WEED CONTROL IS MEASURED

215
S89
Acquisitions Division, Serials Dept.
Louisiana State University Library
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

The Sugar Bulletin

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

RAW SUGAR PRICES AS QUOTED BY THE LOUISIANA SUGAR EXCHANGE

USDA Target Price for February	8.46 cents per pound
February 1-28, 1971 average New York Price	8.44 cents per pound
February 1-28, 1971 average New Orleans Price	8.41 cents per pound

In This Issue

In Washington 147

In The Field 148

Florida Technologists Elect Officers 152

Interest Rates Go Lower 154

Vol. 49—No. 11 **MARCH 1, 1971**

The Sugar Bulletin

The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor

Glenn R. Timmons, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Glenn R. Timmons, Economist
Earl J. Hicks, Assistant Agronomist
Howard J. Robichaux, Assistant Agronomist

Editorial and Executive Office:
414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Washington Representative:
Horace D. Godfrey
309 Universal Building, Washington, D. C. 20009

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Thomas H. Allen, Franklin, La.
President

Ed Schexnayder, White Castle, La.
1st Vice-President

James H. Thibaut, Donaldsonville, La.
2nd Vice-President

Charles C. Savoie, Belle Rose, La.
3rd Vice-President

Horace D. Godfrey, Washington, D. C.
4th Vice-President

Gilbert J. Durbin, New Orleans, La.
5th Vice-President and General Manager

Warren J. Harang, Jr., Thibodaux, La.
Treasurer

F. A. Graugnard, Jr., St. James, La.
Secretary

Thomas M. Barker, Lockport, La.
J. G. Beaud, New Roads, La.
P. L. Billeaud, Broussard, La.
Ramon E. Billeaud, New Orleans, La.
P. J. deGravelles, Jr., Franklin, La.
Lawrence Dugas, St. Martinville, La.
J. Macolm Duhe, New Iberia, La.
Wallace Ellender, Jr., Bourg, La.
F. Evans Farwell, New Orleans, La.
J. N. Foret, Jr., Mathews, La.
Murphy J. (Mike) Foster, Jr., Franklin, La.
Andrew P. Gay, Plaquemine, La.
Kenneth H. Kahao, Port Allen, La.
Denis Lanaux, Lucy, La.
Clifford LeBlanc, White Castle, La.
Lee Roy LeBlanc, St. Martinville, La.
J. Wilson Lepine, Thibodaux, La.
Earl G. Luke, Franklin, La.
Marvin Marmande, Houma, La.
Sidney J. Menard, New Orleans, La.
Otto S. Newman, Cheneyville, La.
William Nuttall, Plaquemine, La.
Edward T. Supple, Bayou Goula, La.
E. Berkshire Terrill, Jr., Cinclare, La.
Clay Terry, Franklin, La.
John Thibaut, Napoleonvile, La.
P. Chauvin Wilkinson, Port Allen, La.
M. V. Yarbrough, Youngsville, La.

HONORARY MEMBERS

Josiah Ferris, Washington, D. C.
Murphy J. Foster, Franklin, La.
E. W. McNeil, Cinclare, La.
J. J. Munson, Houma, La.
Wallace C. Kemper, New Orleans, La.

Second Class Postage paid at New Orleans, La. Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscription Members 50 cents a year. Non-Members $5.00 a year. Foreign Countries $25.00 a year. The American Sugar Cane League is not responsible for issues lost in transit. Back issues supplied, when available, at one dollar a copy.

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

IN WASHINGTON

By: Horace Godfrey

LOUISIANA STATE UNIV. LIBRARY

92nd CONGRESS — SUGAR LEGISLATION

The 92nd Congress convened on January 21st. The organization of committees is now practically complete. Sugar legislation will originate in the House of Representatives and will be considered by the House Committee on Agriculture. Because of the election last Fall and reassignments several changes have been made in the committee for 1971. The House Agriculture Committee consists of the following members:

DEMOCRATS

W. R. Poage, Texas
John L. McMillan, S. C.
Thomas G. Abernethy, Miss.
Watkins M. Abbitt, Va.
Frank A. Stubblefield, Ky.
Graham Purcell, Texas.
Thomas S. Foley, Wash.
Eligio de la Garza, Texas
Joseph P. Vigorito, Pa.
Walter B. Jones, N. C.
B. F. Sisk, Calif.
Bill Alexander, Ark.
Bill D. Burlison, Mo.
John R. Rarick, La.
Ed Jones, Tenn.
John Melcher, Montana
John G. Dow, N. Y. (new member)
Dawson Mathis, Ga. (new member)
Robert Bergland, Minn. (new member)
Arthur A. Link, N. D. (new member)
Frank E. Denholm, S. D. (new member)
Vacancy

REPUBLICANS

Page Belcher, Okla.
Charles M. Teague, Calif.
William C. Wampler, Va.
George A. Goodling, Pa.
Clarence E. Miller, Ohio
Robert B. Mathias, Calif.
Wiley Mayne, Iowa
John Zwach, Minn.
Robert D. Price, Texas
Keith G. Sebelius, Kansas
Wilmer D. Mizell, N. C.
Paul Findley, Ill. (new member)
John H. Kyl, Iowa (new member)
J. Kenneth Robinson, Va. (new member)

Changes in the committee are as follows:

Maston O'Neal of Georgia did not seek reelection; G. V. (Sonny) Montgomery—Miss., reassigned to another committee; Allard K. Lowenstein—defeated in election; Jorge L. Cordova of Puerto Rico—reassigned; Catherine May—Washington, defeated in election; Thomas S. Kleppe did not seek reelection to the House; John T. Myers—Ind., reassigned to another committee; Martin B. McKneally, N. Y.—defeated.

As of this writing the first hearing for sugar legislation to hear the domestic industry spokesman is scheduled for Thursday, March 4th. After more than two months of almost continuous meetings all segments of the domestic industry here reached agreement on domestic industry positions on various parts of the Sugar Act. Although these positions will not be made public until official testimony is presented (and there is a possibility that the first hearing may be postponed), I think it can be told that Mainland

(Continued on page 153)

IN THE FIELD

By: Lloyd L. Lauden

Contact Meeting at L. S. U.
Thursday, March 25, 1971

The American Sugar Cane League will hold its Annual Spring Meeting of the Contact Committee, Thursday, March 25, 1971 on the L.S.U. Campus in the Royal Ballroom of the L.S.U. Union in Baton Rouge, La.

The purpose of the meeting is to allow sugarcane growers an opportunity to hear, first hand, from scientists carrying out projects at L.S.U.

Below is a schedule of the program:

Both the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Louis Arceneaux, and the Director of the Experiment Station, Dr. Doyle Chambers, invite all cane growers and others interested in the crop to attend this informative meeting.

This article will not attempt to discuss each topic to be discussed, but from the agenda it can be noted that the very hard working Dr. S. J. P.

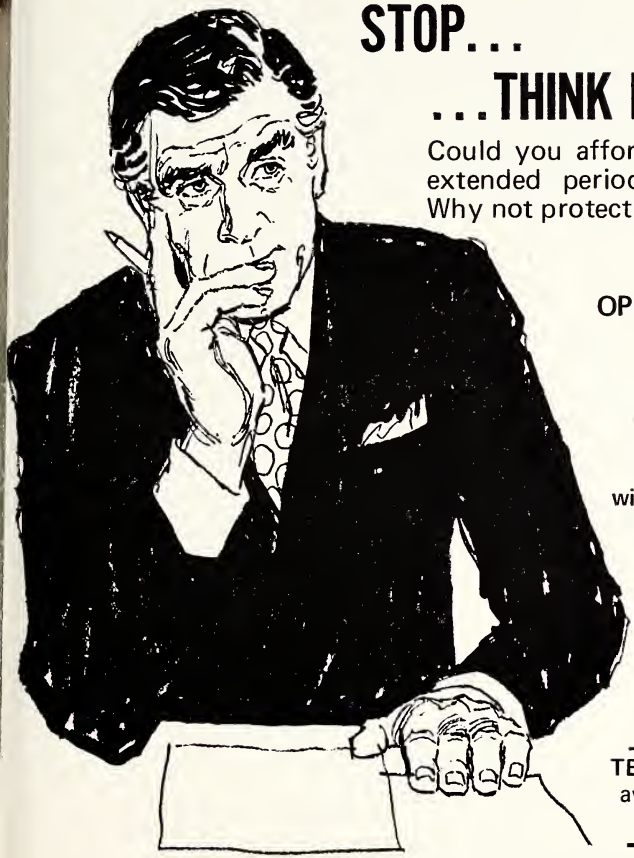
(Continued on page 153)

PROGRAM

Morning		
9:30	Soil Fertility Studies with Sugarcane	S. J. P. Chilton
9:15	The "L" Breeding Program	Louis Anzalone, Jr.
9:30	The Production of True Seed for The "L" Breeding Program	E. Paliatseas
9:45	Genetic Studies with Sugarcane	M. T. Henderson
10:00	Sugar Station Report	E. C. Simon
10:15	Outfield Studies	M. J. Giamalva
10:30	Coffee Break	
10:45	Sugarcane Diseases	I. L. Forbes
11:00	Sugarcane Diseases	R. J. Steib
11:15	Sugarcane Insects	S. D. Hensley
11:30	Chemicals for Weed Control	E. R. Stamper
11:45	LUNCH	
Afternoon		
1:15	Sugar Act Legislation	Gilbert J. Durbin Am. Sugarcane League
1:30	Effects of Cultivation on the Production of Sugarcane	R. Ricaud
1:45	Soil Fertility Studies with Sugarcane	L. E. Golden
2:00	Engineering Studies: Heat Treating and Seedling Emergence	M. M. Mayeux
2:15	Engineering Studies: Mature Cane Strength Properties and Trash Removal	D. L. Roberts
2:30	Cane Planting Costs in Relation to Pipe Line Damage and Changing Tenants	Joe Campbell
2:45	Sugarcane Reesarch at St. Gabriel	H. R. Caffey
3:00	ADJOURN	

CONSIDER THESE FACTS...

* Your chances are **1** in **7** that you will become a hospital patient this year.
* **One out of every two** families will have someone in the hospital this year.
* Medical care costs are rising rapidly . . . beyond the reach of any one policy.



STOP...

...THINK FOR A MOMENT...

Could you afford the financial burden of an extended period of hospital confinement? Why not protect against this possibility . . .

SPECIAL LIMITED OPEN ENROLLMENT PERIOD

February 15 through April 16, 1971

IN OUR AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE HOSPITAL INCOME PLAN with NO HEALTH QUESTIONS asked. Members to age 64 and dependents eligible.

Provides up to $750 per month for up to 15 months ($11,250 maximum) for each period of hospital confinement for each covered person.

TERM LIFE INSURANCE PLAN available to Members to age 70. Dependents eligible too.

For complete details without obligation on both plans, contact our Administrator:

G. Dufour Bayle, CLU
Marsh & McLennan of Louisiana, Inc.
225 Baronne Street — New Orleans, Louisiana 70112
Telephone: (504) 522-8541

"LIVING DOLLARS THRU LIFE AND HEALTH INSURANCE"

Washington National

INSURANCE COMPANY

EVANSTON, ILLINOIS 60201

"Sinbar" is now labeled for use on all cane—first and second year stubble—as well as plant cane.

Here's why it pays sugar cane

"Sinbar" offers cane growers consistently dependable control of broadleaves, and annual wintergrasses and Johnsongrass.

It also offers other important advantages such as:

☐ **VERSATILITY: "Sinbar" is now registered for all cane—first and second year stubble as well as plant cane.**

☐ **EFFICIENCY: Fall application of "Sinbar" keeps seedbeds clean through winter—allows early drying.**

☐ **ECONOMY: Costly multiple treatments are eliminated when "Sinbar" is used as it gives positive, dependable control with either a single treatment in the spring or through use of "split" applications—one in the fall and one in early spring. An easy-to-use wettable powder, "Sinbar" readily**

"Sinbar" provides consistently dependable control of both broadleaves and winter grasses—including seedling Johnsongrass.

growers to use SINBAR®

TERBACIL WEED KILLER

stays in suspension through use of a simple hydraulic agitator.

For maximum weed control for your money—order your supply of "Sinbar" today.

With any chemical, follow labeling instructions and warnings carefully.

DUPONT SINBAR®

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

"Sinbar" is distributed by:
BEL CHEMICAL & SUPPLY CO., INC.
Schriever, La.

Florida Sugarcane Technologists Elect Officers for 1971-72

The Florida Division of the American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists announced the results of an election to select the officers of the organization for the coming year. The newly elected officers are as follows: President, Leo P. Hebert, Superintendent, U. S. Sugarcane Field Station, Canal Point; 1st Vice-President, Jack Martinez, Superintendent, Clewiston factory, U. S. Sugar Corporation; 2nd Vice-President, Pete McIntyre, Field Superintendent, Sugar Cane Growers Cooperative; Chairman, Manufacturing Section, Aramis Alvarez, Superintendent, Atlantic Sugar Association; Chairman, Agriculture Section, Stanley Hooks, Research Director, South Puerto Rico Sugar Company; Chairman-at-Large, G. Aleman, Sr., Factory Superintendent Sugar Cane Growers Cooperative; and Secretary-Treasurer, Charles Freeman, Assistant Agronomist, Sugarcane, Everglades Experiment Station; W. J. "Bill" Miller, Jr., immediate past president of the organization will serve as an ex-officio member of the executive committee for one year.

The parent organization is domiciled in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. For many years individuals engaged in sugar production and processing in Florida have belonged to the Louisiana group. In 1969 a separate Division was organized to meet the demand of interested sugar workers for such an organization in Florida.

The objective of the society is the general study of the sugar industry in all its various branches and the dissemination of information to the members of the organization through meetings and publications.

Commercial Members of the

AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U.S.A., INC.

COLONIAL MOLASSES COMPANY
OF LOUISIANA
P. O. Box 19004 New Orleans, La. 70119

LAMBORN & COMPANY, INC.
616 Carondelet Bldg.
New Orleans, La.

HARRY L. LAWS & CO., INC.
126 Carondelet Bldg.
New Orleans, La.

LeBOURGEOIS BROKERAGE CO., INC.
823 Perdido Street
New Orleans, La.

MANARD MOLASSES COMPANY
1330 Whitney Building
New Orleans, La.

RJR FOODS, INC.
614 N. Rampart Street
New Orleans, La. 70112

F. C. SCHAFFER & ASSOCIATES
185 Bellwood Drive
Baton Rouge, La. 70806

STANDARD SUPPLY & HARDWARE CO., INC.
822 Tchoupitoulas St.
New Orleans, La.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIES CORPORATION
Pelican State Lime Co.
Morgan City, La. 70380
Godchaux-Henderson Sugar Ref. Co.
Reserve, La. 70084

THE THOMSON MACHINERY COMPANY INC.
P. O. Box 71
Thibodaux, La. 70301

WHITNEY NATIONAL BANK
New Orleans, La.

HUMBLE OIL & REFINING COMPANY
CENTRAL REGION
P. O. Drawer 24430
New Orleans, La. 70124

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 147)

Cane (Florida and Louisiana) have been assured by the entire domestic industry that they will support a basic quota increase for our area. Furthermore, all segments of the domestic industry have agreed on continuing the target price provisions of the Act to assure growers of a fair return for the sugarcane and beets they produce. Other aspects of the industry agreement will be made public when the spokesman for the domestic industry testifies. It has been agreed that Mr. James Marshall, President of the California and Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association, will be the spokesman for the entire domestic sugar industry.

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 148)

Chilton will head the program with "Varieties and Louisiana". It is not known what he will say, but you can bet it will have an optimistic outlook. Some of the new L. varieties look very good.

The first speaker in the afternoon will be Gilbert J. Durbin on the subject of Sugar Act Legislation. Negotiations on the Sugar Act are presently going on in Washington, D.C. Representatives of all domestic sugar producing areas and refiners, along with industrial users, are attempting to write a new Act that will be fair to everyone. Some progress is being made and it is hoped by the time of this meeting Mr. Durbin will have good news for Louisiana growers and processors about the new Sugar Act.

The last speaker, H. Rouse Caffey, Associate Director L.S.U. Experiment Station will tell of the new Sugar Cane Research at St. Gabriel. Dr. Caffey is not new to L.S.U. but he is relatively new to sugarcane. He has taken a great interest in sugarcane since beoming Associate Director of the Station. He has attened many of the Parish Field Tours and has talked with many cane growers in the last year. He is the Louisiand sugar industry's friend and the industry is happy to have him.

On the subject of friends, it should be noted that each name on this program is a friend of the Louisiana sugar industry and the industry is appreciative of the work these men perform.

Growers are urged to come out to learn and also to talk to these men. They are a big part of this industry.

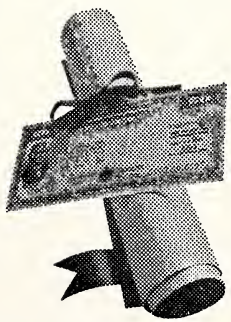
Serving farmers of South Louisiana with Dependable Credit. May we serve you?

CROP . . LIVESTOCK . . EQUIPMENT
FARMER OWNED AND OPERATED

SOUTH LOUISIANA
PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATION

Box 488, Napoleonville, La.
Phone: 369-3431

Education Foundation.



Take stock in America
Buy U.S. Savings Bonds

Interest Rates Go Lower

New Orleans, La. — Effective March 1, 1971, the interest rate on all variable rate loans made by the Federal Land Bank of New Orleans will be 8 percent, according to an announcement made by Olin B. Quinn, president of the Bank. He stated, also, that the interest rate on all variable rate loans presently outstanding is being reduced from 8½ percent to 8 percent.

Quinn said: "We believe this reduction in interest rate is further evidence of the Bank's objective to provide farmers with long term loan funds at the lowest possible cost, consistent with sound financial management."

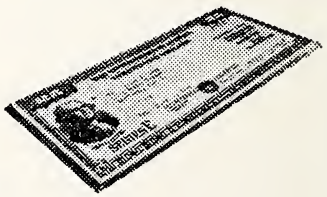
The Federal Land Bank of New Orleans is one of 12 regional banks founded in 1917, owned and controlled by farmers. Through 36 local Federal Land Bank Association, the Bank has over $442 million in loans outstanding to farmers in Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

When Quinn was asked how many farmers would be affected by the reduced rate and what the dollar volume involved would be, he said, "We have 1440 loans amounting to $52 million at a rate higher than the new effective rate of 8 percent."

Continuing, Quinn said, "The value of the Variable Interest Rate Loan Plan, which was inaugurated 14 months ago, has proven itself today. We are now able to reduce the interest rate more rapidly under favorable conditionsthan would have been possible with a fixed rate program on a long term basis. The variable interest rate loan is especially helpful to farmers because they cannot adjust their borrowings to 'borrow heavily' when rates are low and 'stay out' when rates are high."

THE BARTLETT TANNIN
PRODUCTS COMPANY
Walter M. Bartlett
LIQUID CHEMICALS IN BULK
1460 South Peters St.
New Orleans, La.

Break in case of emergency.



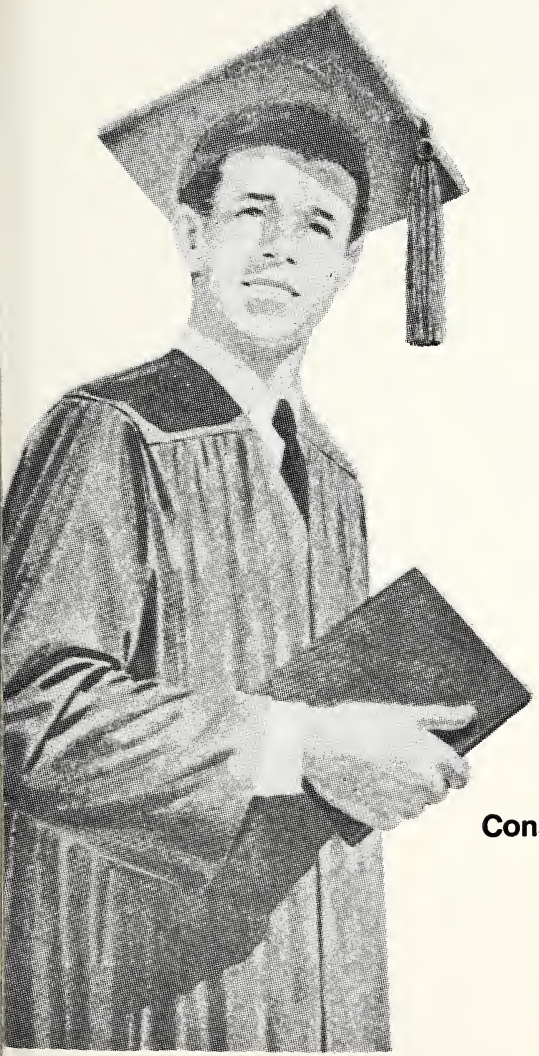
Take stock in America
Buy U.S. Savings Bonds

"Sugar Factory Insurance Specialists"

Gillis, Hulse and Colcock, Inc.

839 Union St. New Orleans, La.

Telephone 522-1225



Are You Being Squeezed Out Of Farming?

You don't have to stay on the farm to make a career out of agriculture.

Agriculture is a lot more than farming. It's an ever-expanding field called Agri-Business —the business of providing products and services for agricultural production and marketing.

Agri-Business offers endless opportunities for a young man with a farm background and a college degree. Whatever your interest ... engineering, agronomy, animal husbandry, journalism, economics, business administration, marketing . . . there's a bright future for you in Agri-Business.

Stay with agriculture. It's a lot more than farming.

Write to your State Land Grant College Admissions Office, or Agricultural Communications Department for more information.

Consider a Career in Agri-Business

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL ADVERTISING AND MARKETING ASSOCIATION
NAAMA

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL ADVERTISING & MARKETING ASSOCIATION
P. O. Box 856, Highland Park, Illinois 60035

PREPARED BY
E. H. BROWN ADVERTISING AGENCY INC.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

FENAC plus

No. 1 Weedkiller for Sugar Cane

AMCHEM®

First name in herbicide research
AMCHEM PRODUCTS, INC.
Ambler, Pennsylvania

Complete weed control is necessary and **FENAC PLUS** makes it possible. It controls the important broadleaf weeds and grasses, including **johnsongrass seedlings,** and has excellent handling qualities. Mixed with water, **FENAC PLUS** forms a true solution, maintains the same concentration in the tank—top to bottom.

FENAC PLUS—THE STANDARD BY WHICH SUGAR CANE WEED CONTROL IS MEASURED

SB
215
S89

Acquisitions Division, Serials Dept.
Louisiana State University Library
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

The Sugar Bulletin

FFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

RAW SUGAR PRICES AS QUOTED BY THE LOUISIANA SUGAR EXCHANGE

USDA Target Price for March	8.54 cents per pound
March 1-11, 1971 average New York Price	8.41 cents per pound
March 1-11, 1971 average New Orleans Price	8.38 cents per pound

In This Issue

In Washington 159

In The Field 160

Domestic Sugar Industry Recommends New Sugar Act 161

Supple System Spreads To Tropics 164

Down The Row 166

Vol. 49—No. 12 **March 15, 1971**

The Sugar Bulletin

The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor

Glenn R. Timmons, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Glenn R. Timmons, Economist
Earl J. Hicks, Assistant Agronomist
Howard J. Robichaux, Assistant Agronomist

Editorial and Executive Office:
414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Washington Representative:
Horace D. Godfrey
309 Universal Building, Washington, D. C. 20009

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Thomas H. Allen, Franklin, La.
President

Ed Schexnayder, White Castle, La.
1st Vice-President

James H. Thibaut, Donaldsonville, La.
2nd Vice-President

Charles C. Savoie, Belle Rose, La.
3rd Vice-President

Horace D. Godfrey, Washington, D. C.
4th Vice-President

Gilbert J. Durbin, New Orleans, La.
5th Vice-President and General Manager

Warren J. Harang, Jr., Thibodaux, La.
Treasurer

F. A. Graugnard, Jr., St. James, La.
Secretary

Thomas M. Barker, Lockport, La.
J. G. Beaud, New Roads, La.
P. L. Billeaud, Broussard, La.
Ramon E. Billeaud, New Orleans, La.
P. J. deGravelles, Jr., Franklin, La.
Lawrence Dugas, St. Martinville, La.
J. Macolm Duhe, New Iberia, La.
Wallace Ellender, Jr., Bourg, La.
F. Evans Farwell, New Orleans, La.
J. N. Foret, Jr., Mathews, La.
Murphy J. (Mike) Foster, Jr., Franklin, La.
Andrew P. Gay, Plaquemine, La.
Kenneth H. Kahao, Port Allen, La.
Denis Lanaux, Lucy, La.
Clifford LeBlanc, White Castle, La.
Lee Roy LeBlanc, St. Martinville, La.
J. Wilson Lepine, Thibodaux, La.
Earl G. Luke, Franklin, La.
Marvin Marmande, Houma, La.
Sidney J. Menard, New Orleans, La.
Otto S. Newman, Cheneyville, La.
William Nuttall, Plaquemine, La.
Edward T. Supple, Bayou Goula, La.
E. Berkshire Terrill, Jr., Cinclare, La.
Clay Terry, Franklin, La.
John Thibaut, Napoleonvile, La.
P. Chauvin Wilkinson, Port Allen, La.
M. V. Yarbrough, Youngsville, La.

HONORARY MEMBERS

Josiah Ferris, Washington, D. C.
Murphy J. Foster, Franklin, La.
E. W. McNeil, Cinclare, La.
J. J. Munson, Houma, La.
Wallace C. Kemper, New Orleans, La.

Second Class Postage paid at New Orleans, La. Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscription Members 50 cents a year. Non-Members $5.00 a year. Foreign Countries $25.00 a year. The American Sugar Cane League is not responsible for issues lost in transit. Back issues supplied, when available, at one dollar a copy.

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

IN WASHINGTON

By: Horace Godfrey

SUGAR HEARINGS

Recommendations on extension of sugar legislation were presented to the House Committee on Agriculture Thursday, March 4th, by James H. Marshall, President of California and Hawaiian Sugar Company on behalf of all segments of the American sugar industry. The industry recommendations presented by Mr. Marshall called for a 300,000 ton increase in the Mainland Cane (Louisiana and Florida) quota. Currently, Mainland Cane producers are the only producers in the domestic area operating under restrictions. The Mainland Cane increase would not change the percentage shares of the U. S. sugar market for domestic and foreign producers. Increase in the Mainland Cane quota would be provided by a reduction in the Puerto Rican quota of 285,000 tons except for the last year of the Act when the Puerto Rican quota would be increased to one million tons. During the interim years, the Puerto Rican quota would be 855,000 tons. The other 15,000 tons would come to the Mainland area by eliminating the 15,000 ton Virgin Island quota which has been unused.

Mr. Marshall's recommendations on behalf of the industry also included a recommendation that the Beet Sugar and Mainland Cane quota grow at the same rate as they do under the present legislation which provides an increase in the Beet quota of 47,667 tons and an increase in the Mainland Cane quota of 17,333 tons for each 100,000 tons increase in the U. S. Market. The remaining 35,000 tons go to foreign producers.

The industry recommendations included a number of "quota management" proposals which should further insure that consumers will continue to have adequate supplies of sugar at reasonable prices at all times. Mr. Marshall stated in his testimony that, "Americans pay less for their sugar than consumers in most of the other developed nations of the world." He also outlined that compliance payments under the Sugar Program were different from payments made under other farm programs. He stated, "Sugar is unique in that under federal legislation an excise tax is imposed on refined sugar for the purpose of financing government payments to sugar producers." "The sugar payments are also scaled down and producers must comply with wage provisions for field workers and other social provisions in order to qualify." "The tax and the payments are inseparable." Mr. Marshall's statement was presented on behalf of the five major sugar segments: the Beet Sugar Industry, the Mainland Cane Sugar Industry, the Hawaiian Sugar Industry, the Puerto Rican Sugar Industry and the Cane Sugar Refining Industry.

Following Mr. Marshall's testimony, Mr. John Mount, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Sugar Users Group presented testimony on their behalf. Mr. Mount stated, "We acknowledge that a sound domestic sugar industry is integral to an adequate supply of sugar and the maintenance of this domestic industry is dependent upon growers being adequately compensated for the fruits of their labor." . . . "We believe it imperative that sugar users should have an adequate supply of sugar at all times, under all conditions and

(Continued on page 167)

IN THE FIELD

By: Lloyd L. Lauden

Cane Breeding, Canal Point, Florida

Most Louisiana sugar cane growers believe the new sugar cane varieties come from Houma, La. and Baton Rouge, La. and to a great extent this is true, but a major part of the U.S.D.A. cane breeding work for Louisiana is done at Canal Point, Florida. And it should be noted that until 1966 all varieties used in Louisiana were either bred at or introduced from the Canal Point, Florida Cane Breeding Station. Although this article will give special attention to the U.S.D.A. cane breeding work at Canal Point, Florida, Louisiana cane growers know the contribution L.S.U. has made and is continuing to make in the cane breeding program, The Louisiana sugar industry is indeed grateful for this work.

On a recent visit to the Canal Point, Florida U.S.D.A. station, Mr. Louis Arceneaux, Chairman of the Contact Committee of the League, and the writer made several observations worthy of mentioning. Of importance is the very good job of administering the affairs of the Canal Point, Florida Station being done by none other than Louisiana's own Dr. Leo P. Hebert. Dr. Hebert conducted research at the Houma Station for many years and is a long time friend of the Louisiana sugar industry. He is the Superintendent of the Canal Point, Florida Station. The Florida sugar industry also thinks highly of Dr. Hebert, and to prove it, he was recently elected the President of their Society of Sugar Cane Technologists.

Over the years this writer has written about Dr. Carl Grassl and Mr. Preston Dunckelman and the work both performed in cane breeding at Canal Point, Fla. for Louisiana. The industry is indebted to these scientists for their work, but little or nothing has been said about Dr. Norman James, the man who replaced Mr. Dunckelman in 1965 when Mr. Dunckelman returned to the Houma, La. U.S.D.A. Station. Dr. James has done a very good job at Canal Point, Florida for Louisiana and has developed several new techniques for crossing varieties which have enabled him to easily make crosses which otherwise were very difficult to make. Of special interest this year is a cross made by Dr. James between C.P. 65-357, the variety which stood up in all test fields this year while all others were down, and L.65-69, the L.S.U. variety which is almost immune to mosaic disease. From this cross came more than 100,000 viable seed. Dr. James made several other crosses using the erect variety C.P. 65-357 as one of the parent. In most cases the other parent was resistant to mosaic disease. Dr. James had a very successful crossing season in 1970-71 making over 90 recommended crosses. He produced for the Louisiana breeding program approximately 867,000 viable seed. Dr. James is doing a good job for Louisiana cane growers and it gives the writer pleasure to call attention to this fact.

The Canal Point, Florida Cane Breeding Station has a good staff, including some top flight non-professional assistants to the scientists. Space in this article does not allow for discussion of all phases of research being done at the Station, but the disease and insect studies, along with other work not solely performed for Louisiana, are in very capable hands.

Domestic Sugar Industry Recommends New Sugar Act

Recommendations on sugar legislation were presented to the House Committee on Agriculture today by James H. Marshall, President of the California and Hawaiian Sugar Company, on behalf of all segments of the American sugar industry.

The Sugar Act, under which the industry has operated since 1934, is scheduled to expire at the end of the year. The Agriculture Committee is expected to conduct a number of hearings to consider the extension of the Act.

The industry recommendations, presented by Mr. Marshal, call for a 300,000-ton increase in the mainland cane [Louisiana and Florida] quota. Under its existing quota, mainland cane has been forced to absorb rather substantial acreage reductions, and to operate its mills at less than normal capacity.

The mainland cane increase would be provided for by a 285,000-ton transfer of Puerto Rican quota during the period in which Puerto Rico is attempting to rebuild its sugar industry, and the elimination of the 15,000-ton Virgin Island quota. Under the proposal, however, Puerto Rico, which has experienced production problems in recent years, will be able to have its quota restored to one million tons. The Virgin Islands no longer produce sugar.

The industry also recommended that the beet sugar and mainland cane quotas grow at the same rate as they do under the present legislation.

The industry recommended a number of so-called "quota management" proposals that it believes will further insure that consumers will continue to have adequate supplies of sugar at reasonable prices at all times.

Mr. Marshall stated that: "Americans pay less for their sugar than consumers in most of the other developed nations of the world.

Mr. Marshall also noted that the government payments under the Sugar Act differ from those under other programs.

Sugar is unique in that under federal legislation an excise tax is imposed on refined sugar for the purpose of financing government payments to sugar producers. The sugar payments are also scaled down and producers must comply with wage provisions for field workers and other social provisions in order to qualify.

He stated that the tax and the payments are inseparable. And that to be equitable, any limitations on payments would have to be accompanied by an offsetting adjustment in the tax.

The American sugar industry is composed of five major segments — the beet sugar industry, the mainland cane sugar industry, the Hawaiian sugar industry, the Puerto Rican Sugar industry, and the cane sugar refining industry.

MARCH IS NUTRITION MONTH IN LOUISIANA

"Sinbar" is now labeled for use on all cane—first and second year stubble —as well as plant cane.

Here's why it pays sugar cane

"Sinbar" offers cane growers consistently dependable control of broadleaves, and annual wintergrasses and Johnsongrass.

It also offers other important advantages such as:

☐ **VERSATILITY: "Sinbar" is now registered for all cane—first and second year stubble as well as plant cane.**

☐ **EFFICIENCY: Fall application of "Sinbar" keeps seedbeds clean through winter—allows early drying.**

☐ **ECONOMY: Costly multiple treatments are eliminated when "Sinbar" is used as it gives positive, dependable control with either a single treatment in the spring or through use of "split" applications—one in the fall and one in early spring. An easy-to-use wettable powder, "Sinbar" readily**

"Sinbar" provides consistently dependable control of both broadleaves and winter grasses—including seedling Johnsongrass.

growers to use SINBAR®

TERBACIL WEED KILLER

stays in suspension through use of a simple hydraulic agitator.

For maximum weed control for your money—order your supply of "Sinbar" today.

With any chemical, follow labeling instructions and warnings carefully.

DUPONT **SINBAR®**

"Sinbar" is distributed by:
BEL CHEMICAL & SUPPLY CO., INC.
Schriever, La.

Supple System Spreads to the Tropics

Sugar mills with profits ground down by aging machinery and rising labor costs, are struggling to modernize. To solve this problem some sugar mills have turned to a new method of handling sugar cane that is less costly, more versatile and equals the production of a fixed handling system. Areas receiving attention in materials handling as applied to mill operations are sugar cane, raw sugar and the by-product, bagasse.

Wheel loaders have helped some sugar mills solve their materials handling problem. Their basic story is the same as for any industry faced with large-scale handling of bulk material —the replacement of fixed system with more productive, flexible, and mobile systems.

Bernard Lodge Sugar Company in Jamaica has replaced millyard cranes with two loaders, Caterpillar 966C and 930 equipped with Cameco Cane Stackers. **The only fixed machines now in use in the yard are cable net unloaders for the cane carts and a conveyor feeding the mill.**

Similar in principle to lightweight lumber forks, the stackers carry about

Figure 1: Supple System in operation in Jamaica carrying between 4 and 6 tons per Peak load. Two machines handle all cane on the mill yard.

ix tons of cane on the 966C (Illustration 1) and four tons on the 930. They ave a double function — building the tockpile and feeding the conveyor opper, as required.

Either unit has ample capacity to eep the mill supplied. Its grinding capactiy is 150 tons per hour. During the omplete grinding season, the mill will andle 435,000 tons of cane and produce close to 35,000 tons of raw sugar.

Advantages of the loaders over the ixed systems are: lower initial investnent, lower handling costs as reported by the company's chief engineer, bet-

Frome Estate of West Indies, produces about 100,000 tons of sugar per year uses a wheel loader in their sugar warehouse. Teeth on the bucket aid in excavating raw sugar when it has caked, while the blade portion is handy for cleaning around the truck loading area.

A high degree of versatility has been demonstrated by a wheel loader at the Central Eureka mill in Puerto Rico for handling bagasse which has proved itself useful in several other ways. It pulls railcars into the millyard at night (trucks and carts supply cane to the mill during the day). It also cleans the

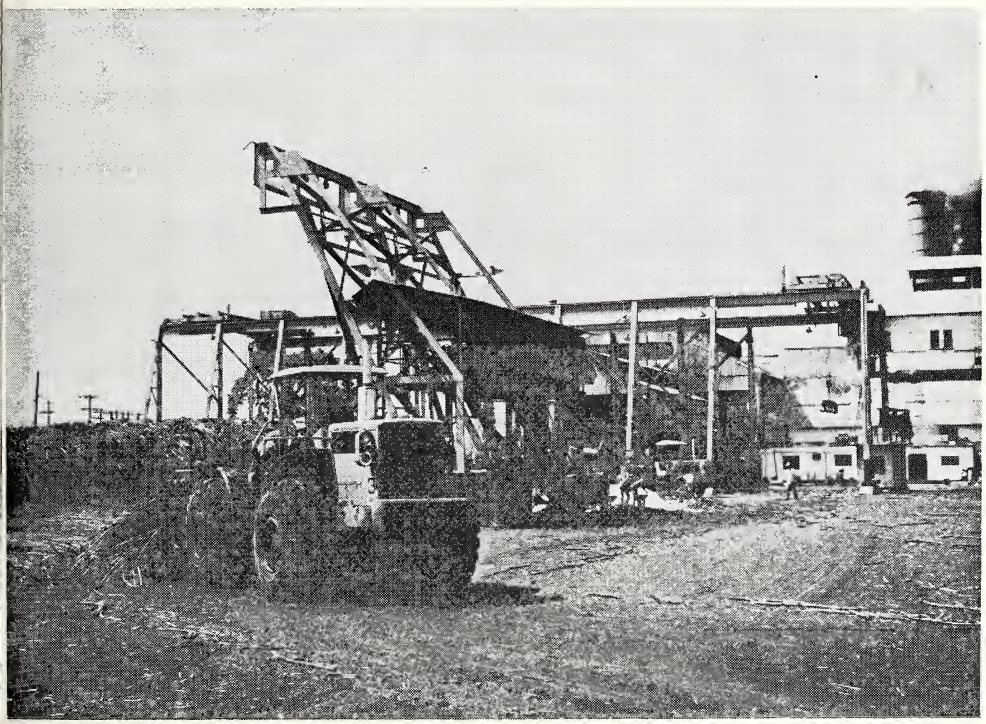


Figure 2: Machine in foreground scrapping cane on mill yard. Machine in rear is feeding the mill. Note the bridge crane in background is no longer used. It is replaced by the Supple System.

ter use of cane storage space available in the yard and less congestion with trucks, trailers, and cane carts. There is a blade mounted below the forks and it clears away cane that has fallen (Illustration 2). The loaders can do additional jobs during non-harvest periods and require minimum training of operators.

Another sugar company in Jamaica,

yard, with the aid of a rake especially made for the job. Here, as elsewhere, wheel loader performance has interested management in further replacement of fixed materials handling equipment.

The Supple System was introduced by Mr. Ed. Supple, at the Catherine Sugar Factory in Louisiana during the 1968 crop. It is expected in the next

(Continued on page 167)

DOWN THE ROW

By: Earl J. Hicks

A Tilting Sugar Cane Belt

Taking five acres of land and tilting it back and slightly to one side may sound a little like a fairytale, but don t laugh too hard. It's being done right here in the Louisiana sugar cane belt.

The tilting process cited above is called precision land leveling. Basically the land is graded so that better drainage, fewer ditches, no quarter drains and wider headlands can be attained. The word precision in this case means exactly what it says. **The job must be done correctly and accurately!** Precision!

In a recent interview Mr. R. C. Pesnell, Soil Conservation Service Manager in Houma, Louisiana, brought out some of the advantages and mechanics of precision land leveling. Following are some of Mr. Pesnell's answers to the writer's questions during that interview:

Question: About how long ago did pecision land leveling first begin in Louisiana?

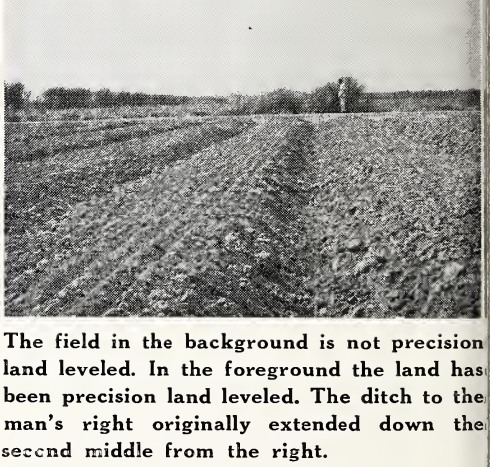
Mr. Pesnell: About 15 years ago.

Question: In Terrebonne Parish approximately how many acres of sugar cane land has been precision land leveled as of the end of 1970?

Mr. Pesnell: About 2,000 acres. However, more land could and would have been precision land leveled if we had not had so much rain in August and September.

Question: How long does it take to precision level 5 acres with favorable weather?

Mr. Pesnell: About one day assuming you have qualified people doing the work, including equipment breakdowns, etc.



The field in the background is not precision land leveled. In the foreground the land has been precision land leveled. The ditch to the man's right originally extended down the second middle from the right.

Question: What is the cost per acre for precision land leveling?

Mr. Pesnell: Around $100 per acre. This cost varies with the amount of soil to be moved and the condition of the land.

Question: How does one go about getting his land precision leveled?

Mr. Pesnell: First you should contact the soil conseravtion service in your parish. The soil conservation engineer will make a survey and the district conservationist will then explain the process required, provided your land can be precision leveled.

Question: What are some of the advantages of precision land leveling?

Mr. Pesnell: More land can be put into cultivation. Many existing ditches are eliminated. Maintenance of the land is more economical. Headlands can be

vider and you have better field drain-ıge.

Question: What are some of the dis-ıdvantages of precision leveling?

Mr. Pesnell: The initial cost is high ınd the work must be done accurately.

Question: Can heavy soil be preci-ion leveled?

Mr. Pesnell: Yes, according to the ıeight above sea level of the soil. How-ever, the cost of precision leveling ıeavy soil is definitely higher than for ight and mixed soils.

Question: Does a grower have to own his own equipment to precision evel his land?

Mr. Pesnell: No. He can contract he work done.

Question: Do you think that Lou-siana sugar cane growers will do more precision land leveling in the next ten ears?

Mr. Pesnell: Yes, mainly because of he improved drainınge and easier land maintenance.

Question: Does land precision lev-eled ever have to be precision leveled ıgain?

Mr. Pesnell: No, however, about every three years a leveling device should be passed over the field to cov-er any low spots created during the harvest.

In talking to people who have pre-cision land leveled it is often mentioned that there was a great reduction in Johnson grass infestation following lev-eling.

The elimination of most ditches and all quarter drains makes for faster and more economical field work. Mr. Cal-vin Burleigh of Southdown, Inc. esti-mates a one row tractor chopping 15 acres of land in a 10-hour period will cross a quarter drain about 450 times. The shock action on the tractor, tool, and operator is considerable. With pre-cision leveling this is mostly eliminated.

With proper planning, good person-nel, and high initial land leveling can pay big dividends in a relatively short time.

The cost figures used by the writer have been averages, and growers in ac-tual practice will level land for cost per acre both above and below this figure.

Precision land leveling, like any oth-er new practice, should be thoroughly analyzed by each grower before he decides to do it to his land.

Where precision land leveling can be successfully applied the results wlll more than justify the added expense and work involved initially.

SUPPLE SYSTEM

(Continued from page 165)

few years many of the sugar mills in Louisiana among other locations will have to make a decision concerning modernization of present systems. Un-til recently there were only two choices. Wheel loaders are now a good first choice of the three alternatives.

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 159)

at a reasonable price."

Among the things recommended by the Industrial Users were: The Act should contain specific guidelines and earlier dates for announcement of the initial determination of annual require-ments by the Secretary; The statutory quotas of the domestic producing areas should be adjusted to reflect current and potential producing capabilities; The present parity index which is used by the Secretary as an objective stand-ard in seeking a price level for sugar, should be modified and made more flexible; The base quantity of the an-nual quota should be updated from its present 10.4 to 11.2 million short tons, raw value; The method of deficit re-allocation of both domestic and off-shore quotas should be changed to se-cure prompt reallocations of deficits when they occur; Recommended the elimination of the use of quarterly quo-tas by the Secretary; Proposed to re-move from quota sugar any sugar which is used for non-human foods; and fi-nally, the Act should be extended for no longer than a three-year period from December 31, 1971.

FENAC plus

No. 1 Weedkiller for Sugar Cane

AMCHEM

First name in herbicide research
AMCHEM PRODUCTS, INC.
Ambler, Pennsylvania

Complete weed control is necessary and **FENAC PLUS** makes it possible. It controls the important broadleaf weeds and grasses, including **johnsongrass seedlings,** and has excellent handling qualities. Mixed with water, **FENAC PLUS** forms a true solution, maintains the same concentration in the tank—top to bottom.

FENAC PLUS—THE STANDARD BY WHICH SUGAR CANE WEED CONTROL IS MEASURED

SB
215
S89

Acquisitions Division, Serials Dept.
Louisiana State University Library
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

The Sugar Bulletin

FFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

RAW SUGAR PRICES AS QUOTED BY THE LOUISIANA SUGAR EXCHANGE

USDA Target Price for March	8.54 cents per pound
March 1-31, 1971 average New York Price	8.37 cents per pound
March 1-31, 1971 average New Orleans Price	8.34 cents per pound

In This Issue

In Washington 171

J. J. Munson Passes On 172

Sedgwick Howard Reports to Louisiana Sugar Exchange Annual Meeting 173

Sidney Menard Heads Exchange 173

In The Field 177

Vol. 49—No. 13 **April 1, 1971**

The Sugar Bulletin

The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor

Glenn R. Timmons, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Glenn R. Timmons, Economist
Earl J. Hicks, Assistant Agronomist
Howard J. Robichaux, Assistant Agronomist

Editorial and Executive Office:
414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Washington Representative:
Horace D. Godfrey
309 Universal Building, Washington, D. C. 20009

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Thomas H. Allen, Franklin, La.
President

Ed Schexnayder, White Castle, La.
1st Vice-President

James H. Thibaut, Donaldsonville, La.
2nd Vice-President

Charles C. Savoie, Belle Rose, La.
3rd Vice-President

Horace D. Godfrey, Washington, D. C.
4th Vice-President

Gilbert J. Durbin, New Orleans, La.
5th Vice-President and General Manager

Warren J. Harang, Jr., Thibodaux, La.
Treasurer

F. A. Graugnard, Jr., St. James, La.
Secretary

Thomas M. Barker, Lockport, La.
J. G. Beaud, New Roads, La.
P. L. Billeaud, Broussard, La.
Ramon E. Billeaud, New Orleans, La.
P. J. deGravelles, Jr., Franklin, La.
Lawrence Dugas, St. Martinville, La.
J. Macolm Duhe, New Iberia, La.
Wallace Ellender, Jr., Bourg, La.
F. Evans Farwell, New Orleans, La.
J. N. Foret, Jr., Mathews, La.
Murphy J. (Mike) Foster, Jr., Franklin, La.
Andrew P. Gay, Plaquemine, La.
Kenneth H. Kahao, Port Allen, La.
Denis Lanaux, Lucy, La.
Clifford LeBlanc, White Castle, La.
Lee Roy LeBlanc, St. Martinville, La.
J. Wilson Lepine, Thibodaux, La.
Earl G. Luke, Franklin, La.
Marvin Marmande, Houma, La.
Andrew McCollam, Jr.
Sidney J. Menard, New Orleans, La.
Otto S. Newman, Cheneyville, La.
William Nuttall, Plaquemine, La.
Edward T. Supple, Bayou Goula, La.
E. Berkshire Terrill, Jr., Cinclare, La.
Clay Terry, Franklin, La.
John Thibaut, Napoleonvile, La.
P. Chauvin Wilkinson, Port Allen, La.
M. V. Yarbrough, Youngsville, La.

HONORARY MEMBERS

Josiah Ferris, Washington, D. C.
Murphy J. Foster, Franklin, La.
E. W. McNeil, Cinclare, La.
Wallace C. Kemper, New Orleans, La.

Second Class Postage paid at New Orleans, La. Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscription Members 50 cents a year. Non-Members $5.00 a year. Foreign Countries $25.00 a year. The American Sugar Cane League is not responsible for issues lost in transit. Back issues supplied, when available, at one dollar a copy.

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

IN WASHINGTON

By: Horace Godfrey

Sugar Legislation

Hearings are continuing before the House Agriculture Committee on extension of the Sugar Act. The Domestic Industry and the Industrial Users have made their second appearance before the committee. There are minor differences in the testimony submitted by the two groups.

The committee has scheduled hearings for foreign countries for the weeks of April 19th and April 26th. Upon completion of these hearings and hearings for the Executive Branch of government, it is expected that the committee will begin Executive Sessions for drafting of legislation.

Sugar Man of The Year, 1970

Frank C. Staples, recently retired President of SuCrest Corporation, received the annual Dyer Memorial Award as "Sugar Man of the Year, 1970" at a luncheon at the India House, March 10th, attended by sugar-industry leaders. The presentation of the traditional award, a silver bowl, was made by Dudley E. Dawson, Jr., Executive Vice President of Southern Industries Corporation, (Mobile, Alabama), chairman of the Award Committee.

The citation, recognizing the winner's significant and meritorious service to the sugar industry, reads:

"Frank C. Staples, has consistently contributed technologically and administratively to the growth and welfare of the sugar industry. His determination, skill and energy have been given freely and enthusiastically.

"A graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology with a Mechanical Engineering degree, he designed and built SuCrest's Brooklyn refinery. He was later placed in charge of production. This refinery incorporated some new refining concepts, including the first use in this country of activated carbon.

"Mr. Staples conceived and designed floating cranes to discharge raw sugar from ships and also designed a tepee-shaped silo for storing raw sugar. He pioneered the use of ion-exchange in sugar refining.

"Mr. Staples tirelessly helped solve various troubles in important sugar institutions: He accepted the presidency of The Sugar Industry Technologists when that organization faced internal dissension and possible dissolution. During his two-year presidential term, he helped solve many of the problems within the "S.I.T.," which has since become very sound. Likewise, Mr. Staples was elected chairman of a special committee to review the then faltering operations of The Sugar Association. As president of that association for two years, he was effective in gaining national recognition for it through an active advertising program.

"His work, study and accomplishments in the interest of the sugar industry merits his receiving the DYER MEMORIAL AWARD."

The "Sugar Man of the Year" award was established in 1958 as a memorial to the late B. W. Dyer, Sr., founder of B. W. Dyer & Company.

J. J. Munson during his term as President of The American Sugar Cane League

J. J. MUNSON PASSES ON

It is with genuine sorrow that we record the death of our friend, and a great friend and benefactor of the Louisiana Sugar Industry, Mr. J. J. Muson, who died on Thursday, March 18, 1971, in a Houma hospital after an extended illness. He was 81 years old.

Mr. Munson was an extraordinary man. Most people know that he was the head of the South Coast Corporation for many years and we are sure that many remember he was President of the American Sugar Cane League for two years beginning in September 1949. It must be recorded, however, that his real fame resulted from his inventions and innovations that have kept the Louisiana sugar industry moving forward. He colaborated with B. C. Thomson, now deceased, and with others, in inventing and developing the modern cane loader and cane harvester and he also personally held patents on other field and sugar factory equipment.

With it all, Mr. Munson was a nice person. People liked him, respected him, appreciated him and will, of course, miss him. We know that we speak for the entire Louisiana Sugar Industry in extending deepest sympathies to his widow, the former Emma Lea Harvey, and to Mrs. Morrell Felters Trimble, his daughter and to her family.

Annual Report of Sedgwick Howard, President Of The Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc.

Members of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange and distinguished guests.

In my annual report to you last year, I mentioned that in 1969 we had less acreage in cane, and were further hurt by the severe drought conditions which occurred in the late summer and fall. In 1970, we had a reversal of these conditions. The United States Department of Agriculture increased our acreage allotments by almost 12%, and the rains came — hard and long. This resulted in a bumper crop in the fields, but unfortunately a lot of it never reached the mills. A good bit of the tall cane, heavy with moisture, fell over in a tangled mass, which made the harvest very difficult. Since it was lying in all directions, the cutting machines could not pick the cane up and cut it uniformly; so much of it broke off and was left in the field. Despite our harvesting problems, enough cane was delivered to the mills to produce about 601,000 tons of raw sugar. This is an increase of almost 12% over 1969.

The price of raw sugar has been favorable also. The average price to date is approximately $8.17 as opposed to $7.87 for the 1969 season's average. This represents a 4% increase in price. With the 12% increase in the crop and the 4% increase in

(Continued on page 176)

MENARD HEADS EXCHANGE

The Annual Meeting of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc. was held in Room 300 of the Whitney Building, New Orleans, on March 31, 1971, and Sidney J. Menard, who is President of the South Coast Corporation, was elected President of the Exchange to succeed Sedgwick Howard. Mr. Howard's second term in office expired on March 31st.

Sidney J. Menard New President of The Louisiana Sugar Exchange.

Other officers elected were James H. Thibaut, 1st Vice-President; J. Y. Whealdon, 2nd Vice-President; E. Berkshire Terrill, Jr., 3rd Vice-President; Chas. A. Levy, Treasurer, and A. W. Dykers, Executive Secretary.

Thomas H. Allen, Ramon Billeaud, Noel Edler, Chas. F. Gibbins, F. A. Graugnard, Jr., Malcolm Lambour, Jr., Chas. A. Levy, John Manard, William Nuttall, Rudd Seim, E. Berkshire Terrill, Jr., James H. Thibaut, and H. C. Vaccaro were elected to two year terms on the Board of Directors to serve with T. M. Barker, F. Evans Farwell, Robert Fraser, Sedgwick Howard, Louis LeBourgeois, Sam H. Livaudais, Jr., M.D. Mc Namara, Sidney J. Menard, Chas. A. Savoie, John Thibaut, J. Y. Whealdon, P. Chauvin Wilkerson, and H. L. Williams, who were elected last year to two year terms on the Board.

The report to the members of the Exchange of out-going President, Eedgwick Howard, is printed in this issue.

"Sinbar" is now labeled for use on all cane—first and second year stubble—as well as plant cane.

Here's why it pays sugar cane

"Sinbar" offers cane growers consistently dependable control of broadleaves, and annual wintergrasses and Johnsongrass.

It also offers other important advantages such as:

☐ **VERSATILITY: "Sinbar" is now registered for all cane—first and second year stubble as well as plant cane.**

☐ **EFFICIENCY: Fall application of "Sinbar" keeps seedbeds clean through winter—allows early drying.**

☐ **ECONOMY: Costly multiple treatments are eliminated when "Sinbar" is used as it gives positive, dependable control with either a single treatment in the spring or through use of "split" applications—one in the fall and one in early spring. An easy-to-use wettable powder, "Sinbar" readily**

"Sinbar" provides consistently dependable control of both broadleaves and winter grasses—including seedling Johnsongrass.

growers to use SINBAR®

TERBACIL WEED KILLER

stays in suspension through use of a simple hydraulic agitator.

For maximum weed control for your money—order your supply of "Sinbar" today.

With any chemical, follow labeling instructions and warnings carefully.

DUPONT **SINBAR®**

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

"Sinbar" is distributed by:
BEL CHEMICAL & SUPPLY CO., INC.
Schriever, La.

ANNUAL REPORT

(Continued from page 137)

price, a total of $14,000,000.00 more was generated by the 1970 crop as opposed to the 1969 crop. Blackstrap molasses netted us just slightly less than in 1969.

Louisiana cane farmers have two other things going for them, and these are increased yield per acre and increased productivity in labor. Louisiana leads all other domestic sugar producing areas in both of these categories by a wide margin. The increase in yield of sugar per harvested acre has been 2.4% per year from 1946 through 1969. Using the years 1947 through 1949 as the base period and comparing it to 1967 through 1969, even though the hourly wages of fieldworkers has increased 292%, the farm labor cost per ton of sugar has been reduced from $49.50 to $40.18 or 19%. This is truly a phenomenal record.

One of the things responsible for our thriving cane industry in Louisiana is the Sugar Act. This piece of federal legislation dates back to 1934 in one form or another. The purpose of the Act is "to protect the welfare of consumers of sugars and of those engaged in the domestic sugar-producing industry; and to promote the export trade of the United States". The present Act was passed in 1948 and has been amended seven times. It expires on December 31st of this year. If it runs into the same kind of opposition that the other agricultural legislation met in 1970, we may have a struggle to get it renewed. The Act is presently before the House Agricultural Committee. The entire domestic sugar industry has agreed on, and presented its position to that body.

One of the difficulties encountered by the industry as a whole is that a number of misconceptions are held by the general public about this complicated piece of legislation. First, many people seem to feel that the government is spending millions of the public's tax dollars to subsidize the domestic sugar industry. This is not true. The sugar program is the only farm pr gram which operates without cost t the federal government. The progra is paid for by an excise tax of 53 cen per hundred pounds collected from th refiners of cane and beet sugar. Th amount collected during the term The Act has exceeded farm paymen by $600,000,000. The second mo misunderstood part of the sugar pr gram is the difference between th price of foreign raw sugar purchase for delivery to the U.S. and the s called world price. Some people see to think of it as some kind of a gia give away program to foreign countrie In the first place, the two prices tha are quoted each day are not truly com parable, because the U. S. price is a de livered, duty paid quotation, whera the world price is quoted witho freight, insurance or duty which woul add about $1.15 per hundred pound to this price. Secondly, the worl sugar market is merely a residual ma ket that only represents about 10% o the sugar consumed in the world. Pract ically all countries have some kind o a protective tariff or subsidy arrange ment. The price of refined sugar in th U. S. is comparatively low. Our Suga Act has been good for the consume by assuring adequate supplies at a rea sonable price.

As you know, the main reason fo the existence of this Exchange is th daily determination of the true valu of raw sugar delivered to the Port o New Orleans, and the value of molasse f. o. b. plantation. When no sales ar reported to the port of New Orleans our quotation committee uses the Nev York spot less a differential which wa set at 2 cents for a number of years The basis for this differential was tha raw sugar sellers were willing to sel raws for 2 cents less in the Gulf, be cause the stevedoring allowance is les and they may also pick up a smal freight advantage as opposed to de livering North of Hatteras. It becam apparent toward the end of last year however, that the sellers willing t widen this differential to 3 cents, and after several sales were made on the

(Continued on page 178)

IN THE FIELD

By: Lloyd L. Lauden

Pollution

Everyone in the Louisiana sugar industry wants clean air and clean water. The industry has spent much time and money in the last several years to do everything possible to make both air and water clean. And more is being done each year. The American Sugar Cane League together with the U.S.D.A. and L.S.U. are presently working on a cane cleaning device which, if successful, could eliminate the need for burning cane in the field. While this and other studies are being actively pursued it is hoped that our friends in other businesses in the rural areas and in the cities will be patient and have the foresight to allow us to survive until we can do a better job.

While on the subject, quotations and information taken from an article in the Minneapolis Star by Peter Blankman are appropriate.

Like most death notices, it was short.

A one-page type notice on the bulletin board told the people of Chaska, Minn. that the 65-year-old American Crystal Sugar plant was closing.

The reason for the closing was given in one phrase—"obsolete and high-cost plant."

The owners tried to soften the blow. Facilities at the site will be used as a storage and distribution center for sugar sent from the company's northern Minnesota factories.

But the heart of the plant—the great machinery that sliced 263,421 tons of sugarbeets this year in a 24-hour-a-day, 7-days-a-week campaigne — will be quiet.

Residents of this small city 25 miles southwest of Minneapolis reacted the way you'd expect—shock, bitterness, surprise, anger, confusion. Six weeks later, one emotion dominates—sadness. It's as if the plant had been a 65year-old friend.

The plant was one of the oldest and not too efficient and there had been rumors of closing this plant for 5 years. Last summer the company began getting bids on a supplemental fuel for the boiler house to meet the standards of the Pollution Control Agency. "It would have been something less polluting than coal, like liquid propane."

"When the plant was built, there were growers in the area," he said. "There aren't any more. Some of them are more than 100 miles away. Also, there was a general worsening of railroad service—cars were weeded out but were never replaced or repaired. Now the beets have to come by truck. But while residents acknowledge that the plant was old and perhaps a money loser, much talk centers on the efforts of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (PCA) to have the plant comply with air and water standards. While few residents will say the PCA shut the plant, many agree that the pollution problems hastened the demise.

The owners said the company had spent $250,000 three years ago as a start toward meeting PCA standards. But even if major expenditures were made, they said, the plant would still be "obsolete and high-cost" since the money spent would not increase the plant's capacity or efficiency. Richard Wartman, Carver County deputy auditor, is one of those who led an anti-pollution effort. In 1967, he and others circulated a petition asking for

(Continued on page 178)

ANNUAL REPORT

(Continued from page 176)

same day both North of Hatteras and in the Gulf at a 3¢ differential, our committee determined that it was now the going differential and on January 8th, of this year, began quoting that way.

As my second term as President of this Exchange comes to a close, I want to again thank our two quotation committees who have served us so well; and to extend a special thanks of Andrew Dykers, our Executive Secretary, who has made my job a pleasant and easy one.

Thank you.

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 177)

elimination of the "obnoxious odor" from the plant's water-treatment facility. The odors, said the petition, made the east residential area "unfit to live in." There were 300 signatures when the petition reached the City Council. "But all we wanted was to get the odor taken care of," Wartman said. "We in no way wanted the plant closed."

Others in the small towns said similar things about the plant.

When the closing was announced, the lead editorial in the Weekly Valley Herald began, "The air may be purer but everyone will be poorer." The editor, Ray Tschimperle, sat at his desk piled high with papers and fumed about "PCA bureaucrats."

"The Star is probably as much to blame as anything for the closing," he said. "You ran a picture of the plant and its smoke last fall and that caused an awful lot of 'It isn't fair' comments." What particularly upsets Tschimperle and others is the fact that the plant closed even though the company was making an effort to meet PCA standards. Just three weeks before the closing announcement, plant superintendent Doug Peterson wrot city administrator Pat McGarvey, de scribing efforts to cut down on th emission of fly ash.

"A representative of the PCA. . was quite complimentary in his report," Peterson wrote. Others say that th company had probably spent mor than $500,000 on clean-up efforts i the past few years. "The irony is tha the solution to one problem caused an other," McGarvey says. "They used t dump waste water into the Minnesot River, but the PCA said they couldn't So they set up settling lagoons—but i the spring there was an odor yo wouldn't believe—stink of a packing plant smell."

When people talk about the future they wonder about taxes. The company paid about $74,000 in property taxes in 1971. The plant will be reassessed in January and if machinery has been removed, there probably will be a sharp reduction in assessment and taxes paid, according to James Feiblekorn, county assessor. Other industry is coming into the community, but the new town of Jonathan, within the city, is behind its timetable and a new Hwy. 212—which Ziegler thinks is a key to future development—is probably 5 or 6 years off. The timing of the closing will let the city adjust to the tax situation. The timing will help the 200 or 300 farmers, who worked at the plant during the winter. They will have until fall to find other seasonal jobs that often mean the difference between a comfortable and struggling life.

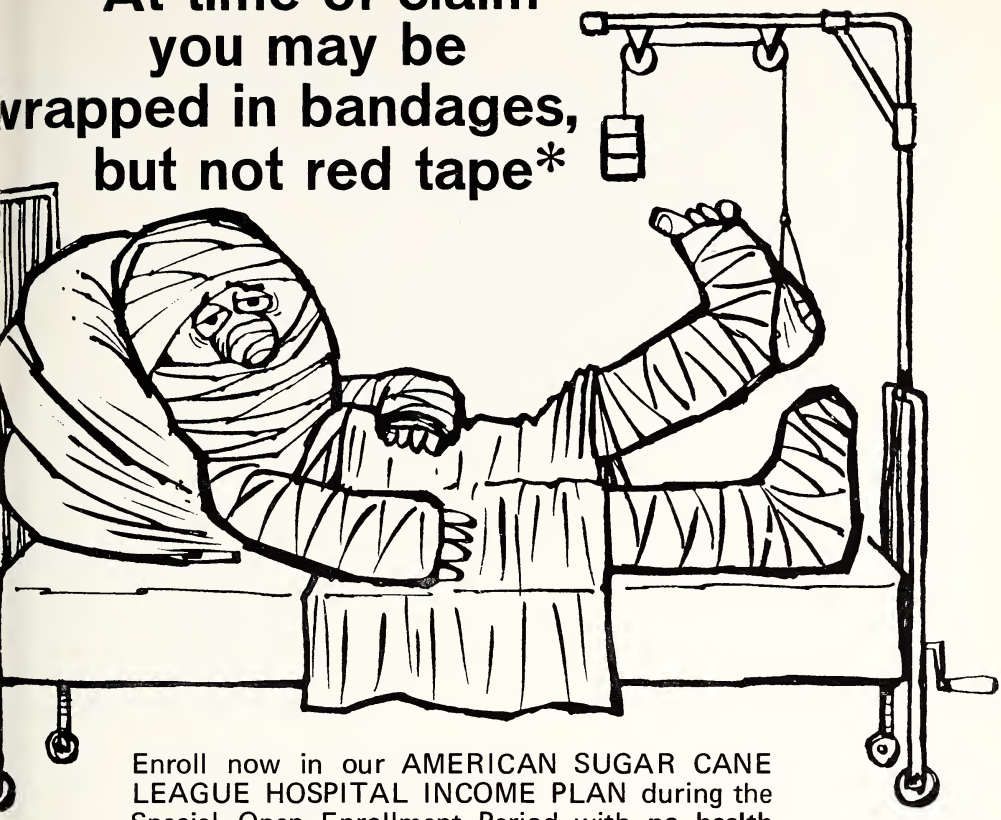
Serving farmers of South Louisiana with Dependable Credit. May we serve you?

CROP . . LIVESTOCK . . EQUIPMENT
FARMER OWNED AND OPERATED

SOUTH LOUISIANA
PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATION

Box 488, Napoleonville, La.
Phone: 369-3431

At time of claim you may be wrapped in bandages, but not red tape*



Enroll now in our AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE HOSPITAL INCOME PLAN during the Special Open Enrollment Period with **no health questions asked.**

Enrollment ends April 16, 1971

Provides up to $750 per month while hospitalized to Members, their salaried professional and administrative employees and dependents, under age 64.

*In the event of an injury or illness requiring hospital confinement of you or a covered dependent, you and the attending physician need only certify the cause and nature of injury or sickness and dates of hospital admission and discharge.

TERM LIFE INSURANCE PLAN
available to Members to age 70.
Dependents eligible too.

For complete details without obligation on both plans, contact our Administrator:

G. Dufour Bayle, CLU
Marsh & McLennan of Louisiana, Inc.
225 Baronne Street — New Orleans, Louisiana 70112
Telephone: (504) 522-8541

Washington National

INSURANCE COMPANY
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS 60201

FENAC plus

No. 1 Weedkiller for Sugar Cane

AMCHEM®

First name in herbicide research
AMCHEM PRODUCTS, INC.
Ambler, Pennsylvania

Complete weed control is necessary and **FENAC PLUS** makes it possible. It controls the important broadleaf weeds and grasses, including **johnsongrass seedlings,** and has excellent handling qualities. Mixed with water, **FENAC PLUS** forms a true solution, maintains the same concentration in the tank—top to bottom.

FENAC PLUS—THE STANDARD BY WHICH SUGAR CANE WEED CONTROL IS MEASURED

SD
215
S89

Acquisitions Division, Serials Dept.
Louisiana State University Library
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

The Sugar Bulletin

FICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

RAW SUGAR PRICES AS QUOTED BY THE LOUISIANA SUGAR EXCHANGE

USDA Target Price for April	8.54 cents per pound
April 1-15, 1971 average New York Price	8.25 cents per pound
April 1-15, 1971 average New Orleans Price	8.22 cents per pound

In This Issue

In Washington 183

In The Field 184

Proposed Changes in Labor Legislation 188

The Louisiana Sugar Environmental Oxygenation Industry 190

Vol. 49—No. 14 **APRIL 15, 1971**

The Sugar Bulletin

The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor

Glenn R. Timmons, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Glenn R. Timmons, Economist
Earl J. Hicks, Assistant Agronomist
Howard J. Robichaux, Assistant Agronomist

Editorial and Executive Office:
414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Washington Representative:
Horace D. Godfrey
309 Universal Building, Washington, D. C. 20009

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Thomas H. Allen, Franklin, La.
President

Ed Schexnayder, White Castle, La.
1st Vice-President

James H. Thibaut, Donaldsonville, La.
2nd Vice-President

Charles C. Savoie, Belle Rose, La.
3rd Vice-President

Horace D. Godfrey, Washington, D. C.
4th Vice-President

Gilbert J. Durbin, New Orleans, La.
5th Vice-President and General Manager

Warren J. Harang, Jr., Thibodaux, La.
Treasurer

F. A. Graugnard, Jr., St. James, La.
Secretary

Thomas M. Barker, Lockport, La.
J. G. Beaud, New Roads, La.
P. L. Billeaud, Broussard, La.
Ramon E. Billeaud, New Orleans, La.
P. J. deGravelles, Jr., Franklin, La.
Lawrence Dugas, St. Martinville, La.
J. Macolm Duhe, New Iberia, La.
Wallace Ellender, Jr., Bourg, La.
F. Evans Farwell, New Orleans, La.
J. N. Foret, Jr., Mathews, La.
Murphy J. (Mike) Foster, Jr., Franklin, La.
Andrew P. Gay, Plaquemine, La.
Kenneth H. Kahao, Port Allen, La.
Denis Lanaux, Lucy, La.
Clifford LeBlanc, White Castle, La.
Lee Roy LeBlanc, St. Martinville, La.
J. Wilson Lepine, Thibodaux, La.
Earl G. Luke, Franklin, La.
Marvin Marmande, Houma, La.
Andrew McCollam, Jr., New Orleans, La.
Sidney J. Menard, New Orleans, La.
Otto S. Newman, Cheneyville, La.
William Nuttall, Plaquemine, La.
Edward T. Supple, Bayou Goula, La.
E. Berkshire Terrill, Jr., Cinclare, La.
Clay Terry, Franklin, La.
John Thibaut, Napoleonvile, La.
P. Chauvin Wilkinson, Port Allen, La.
M. V. Yarbrough, Youngsville, La.

HONORARY MEMBERS

Josiah Ferris, Washington, D. C.
Murphy J. Foster, Franklin, La.
E. W. McNeil, Cinclare, La.
Wallace C. Kemper, New Orleans, La.

Second Class Postage paid at New Orleans, La. Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscription Members 50 cents a year. Non-Members $5.00 a year. Foreign Countries $25.00 a year. The American Sugar Cane League is not responsible for issues lost in transit. Back issues supplied, when available, at one dollar a copy.

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

IN WASHINGTON

By: Horace Godfrey

Attacks on Sugar

Recently there have been articles published in newspapers and magazines which were uncomplimentary to the use of sugar. These articles claimed that the use of sugar was harmful to the health of the user. In this day and age in which we live more of such articles can be expected. Two organizations, The Sugar Association, Inc. and Sugar Information, Inc., both founded in April of 1949 have been carrying the fire to correct the misinformation which has been published. The Certificate of Incorporation for Sugar Information states:

. . . ."The purposes for which the corporation is to be formed are as follows:

"To obtain, collect, analyze, disseminate, publish and distribute, through any media of communication, information relating to or in any way concerning the uses, purposes, utility, relative characteristics and effects of sugar and other sweetening agents in any form whatsoever, and whether as foods or ingredients of foods or beverages or otherwise, or in industry or otherwise, or information as to scientific and other research concerning sugar, or information relating to or of interest to the sugar industry;

"To present or otherwise make available information as above described in the course of hearings, investigations, administrative or other proceedings in any way relating to sugar and other sweetening agents in any form whatsoever, or to the uses thereof or to products made therefrom or to products containing as an ingredient sugar or other sweetening agents;

"To promote truth and accuracy in all information directed toward the public or any segment thereof in connection with sugar, any other sweetening agent, the sugar industry or any matter relating to or of interest to said industry and to protect by all proper methods the public and the sugar industry from false or misleading or inaccurate or incomplete statements or claims contained in any such information.

"To arrange for and to cooperate in the conduct of tests, surveys and investigations in furtherance of the objects and purposes herein set forth.

"In pursuance of and not in limitation of the general powers conferred by law and the objects and purposes herein set forth, it is expressly provided that the corporation shall also have the following powers:

"To do all such acts as are necessary or convenient to aid the objects and purposes herein set forth to the same extent and as fully as any natural person could or might do, and as are not forbidden by law or by this Certificate of Incorporation or by the By-Laws of the Corporation.". . . .

The Certificate for Incorporation for Sugar Association, Inc. is similar but provides for research and studies relating to sugar. These organizations are supported by the producing, processing and refining industries. They are carrying on a very worthwhile effort and deserve the support of all who are interested in sugar.

IN THE FIELD

By: Lloyd L. Lauden

Stands and Grass

Stands are generally good around the belt. A few growers are, however, somewhat concerned over the lack of suckers in the lighter sandy lands, but suckers will develop with the coming of warm weather. The cool weather has remained much longer than usual this year and it shows in the color of the cane. Two fairly hard frosts on April 7 and 8 burned the tips of leaves and killed some young shoots to the ground in most areas of the belt.

The crop is much cleaner of grass now than for the same period last year. Much more Sinbar was used on this crop than ever before and Sinbar seems to do a very good job on Canary grass and other similar plants. Most growers were able to off-bar fairly early which killed winter weeds and Canary grass on the sides and middles of rows in plant cane. Following this operation, the crop always looks better. Another reason why this crop looks fairly clean now is that cool weather has also slowed the growth of Johnson grass and other grasses.

Although Johnson grass and other grasses are still very much of a problem in growing sugar cane, some major improvements in control have come about in the last few years. Not too many years ago eradication of Johnson grass was seldom discussed and only a few growers had ever been successful in this operation. However many growers now have more hopes for eradication and can see some major changes in the amount of Johnson grass. The control of Johnson grass on ditch banks with M.S.M.A. and D.S.M.A. has been of tremendous help. The three or four rows near the ditches stay about as clean as the middles of the field when Johnson grass on ditches is controlled. Precision grading and land leveling which eliminated a number of ditches have also helped in the control of Johnson grass. The fewer the ditches the fewer the places of heavy grass. Residual chemical, Sinbar and Fenac have been of great importance. Some growers have indicated that spot spraying has helped in control, particularly where the overall general spray program is highly successful and there are only a few plants to be spot sprayed. Other growers accomplish the same job by hand roguing.

Although all of the above is true there is another grass, Raoul, which is spreading around the belt. Growers should be on the look out for this pest and eradicate it the minute it is spotted. Don't wait to let it seed. Treat it like a snake, kill it. Find out what this grass looks like and be on the look out.

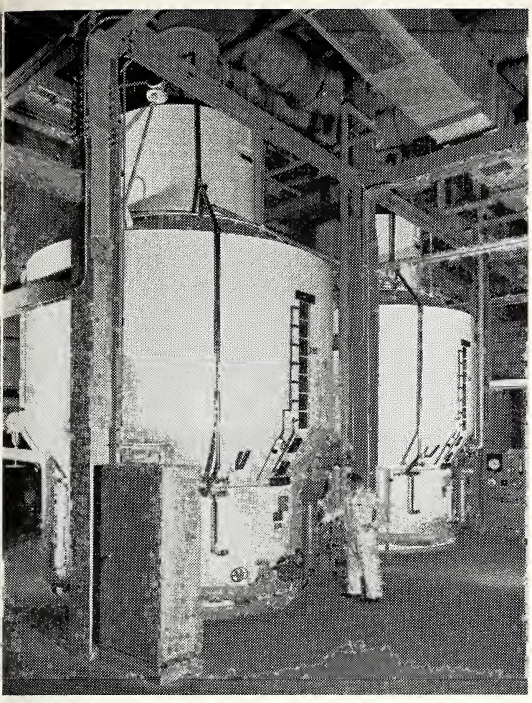
Dr. E. Leon Moore

Dr. E. Leon Moore has been appointed Chief of the Tobacco and Sugar Crops Branch, Plant Science Research Division, ARS, USDA succeeding the late Dr. Thomas Theis.

Dr. Moore is a native of Georgia where he had practical experience in the production of both tobacco and sugarcane on the family farm. He attended the University of Georgia and the University of Wisconsin, receiving the PhD degree from the latter institution.

Dr. Moore was located at the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Tobacco Research

(Continued on page 189)



Get better factory performance with Honiron evaporators and vacuum pans.

Produce better quality sugar with consistent color and crystal uniformity by installing Honiron evaporators and vacuum pans.

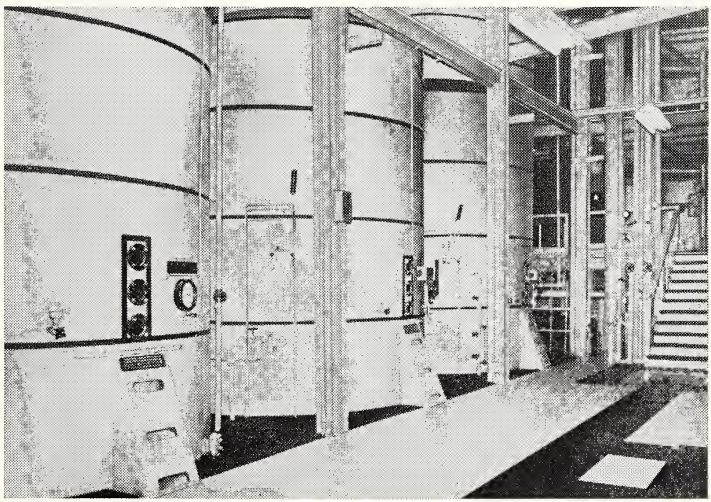
Improved performance starts with Honiron evaporators which provide better steam economy and higher heat transfer rates. Optional automatic control systems provide simplified factory operation with increased evaporator efficiency.

Honiron low head vacuum pans complement the evaporator's efficiency. The combination of advanced design features provide low graining volume, high heating surface to strike volume ratios and improved massecuite circulation. Mechanical circulators and automatic control systems can be supplied as optional equipment.

For an engineering evaluation of your requirements contact, Honiron, Inc., P. O. Box 620, Jeanerette, Louisiana, 70544 USA. Or call 318/276-6314.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Honiron vacuum pans are in use in virtually every sugar producing area in the world.



Evaporators made by Honiron incorporate all design improvements developed from many years' experience in factory operations.

HONIRON®

J&L

HONIRON/J&L ENGINEERING CO., INC.

P. O. Box 620 • Jeanerette, La. 70544 • USA • Phone 318 / 276-6314 • Cable JALENCO

PRODUCTS & SERVICES FOR THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

Honiron/J&L products are available from

HONIRON, P. O. Box 3140, Honolulu, Hawaii 96802

J&L ENGINEERING CO., P. O. Box 620, Jeanerette, La. 70544

HONIRON-PHILIPPINES, P. O. Box 438, Makati, Rizal, Philippines

MANUFACTURERA 3M, S.A., Avenida 11 No. 1510, Apartado 126, Cordoba, Vera Cruz, Mexico

"Sinbar" is now labeled for use on all cane—first and second year stubble —as well as plant cane.

Here's why it pays sugar cane

"Sinbar" offers cane growers consistently dependable control of broadleaves, and annual wintergrasses and Johnsongrass.

It also offers other important advantages such as:

☐ **VERSATILITY: "Sinbar" is now registered for all cane—first and second year stubble as well as plant cane.**

☐ **EFFICIENCY: Fall application of "Sinbar" keeps seedbeds clean through winter—allows early drying.**

☐ **ECONOMY: Costly multiple treatments are eliminated when "Sinbar" is used as it gives positive, dependable control with either a single treatment in the spring or through use of "split" applications—one in the fall and one in early spring. An easy-to-use wettable powder, "Sinbar" readily**

"Sinbar" provides consistently dependable control of both broadleaves and winter grasses – including seedling Johnsongrass.

growers to use SINBAR®

TERBACIL WEED KILLER

stays in suspension through use of a simple hydraulic agitator.

For maximum weed control for your money – order your supply of "Sinbar" today.

With any chemical, follow labeling instructions and warnings carefully.

DU PONT SINBAR®

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

"Sinbar" is distributed by:
BEL CHEMICAL & SUPPLY CO., INC.
Schriever, La.

Proposed Changes in Fair Labor Standards Act Would Affect Sugar

House Democratic leaders have given their support to legislation calling for changes in the Fair Labor Standards Act. Representative Carl Albert, Speaker of The House of Representatives, feels that such legislation will come before the House within four or five weeks.

The proposed legislation is H. R. 7130. Basically it would establish minimum wage rates at higher levels, and repeal overtime exemptions that now apply generally to food processors and hospitals.

The following minimum wage rates are being proposed in H. R. 7130:

I. Nonagricultural employees covered before 1971 amendments:
   - January 1, 1972 ..... $1.80/hour
   - January 1, 1973 ..... $2.00/hour

II. Agricultural employees:
   - January 1, 1971 ..... $1.50/hour
   - January 1, 1972 ..... $1.60/hour
   - January 1, 1973 ..... $1.80/hour
   - January 1, 1974 ..... $2.00/hour

III. New 1971 coverage (public employees)
   - January 1, 1972 ..... $1.80/hour
   - January 1, 1973 ..... $2.00/hour

In addition H. R. 7130 would repeal the overtime exemption for seasonal industry employees. It would also repeal the overtime exemption for processing employees in the sugar industry.

A similar Bill was introduced last year, during which time League President Thomas H. Allen appeared before a House subcommittee to object to the proposed elimination of overtime exemptions for processing employees in the sugar industry.

At that time Allen also pointed out that under the Sugar Act minimum wages for sugar cane and sugar beet field workers are set by the Secretary of Agriculture. Allen then emphasized that he believes that the Sugar Act's method of setting minimum wages would be more appropriate for all of agriculture than the setting of one minimum wage for all farm workers.

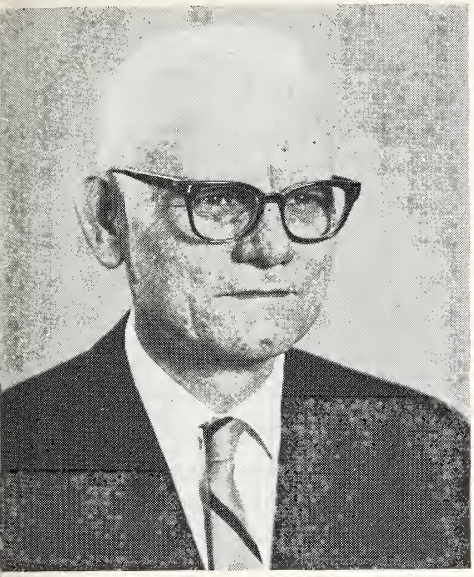
In discussing the need for overtime exemptions in Louisiana, Allen pointed out that Louisiana's grinding season is short and that even the unions recognize the exemption is justified for processing employees. He also said the payment of time and a half wage rates to farm workers who work more than 8 hours a day or 40 hours a week, as proposed last year, would be most unwise. Mr. Allen's arguments against this particular proposal must have had some influence on the committee because the same proposal was not made this year. There has been no suggestion by H. R. 7130 to remove the overtime exemption of agricultural workers.

Elimination of the overtime exemption for sugar cane processors would increase their nonsupervisory labor costs by 26 per cent.

Get a jump on tomorrow, save today.

Take stock in America.
With higher paying U.S. Savings Bonds.

(Continued from page 184)



Dr. E. Leon Moore

Station, Oxford, N. C. from June 1947 until August 1963. Research achievements include the development of disease resistant tobacco varieties that have been of substantial benefit to tobacco growers. In connection with his cooperative research he was also an adjunct Professor of Plant Pathology, N. C. State University. Dr. Moore has authored and shared authorship on a number of research papers in his field of research. In August 1963, he was named Assistant Chief of the Tobacco and Sugar Crops Research Branch at Beltsville, Md. He served in that position until his recent appointment as Branch Chief.

THE BARTLETT TANNIN PRODUCTS COMPANY

Walter M. Bartlett

LIQUID CHEMICALS IN BULK

1460 South Peters St.

New Orleans, La.

Commercial Members of the

AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U.S.A., INC.

COLONIAL MOLASSES COMPANY OF LOUISIANA
P. O. Box 19004 New Orleans, La. 70119

LAMBORN & COMPANY, INC.
616 Carondelet Bldg.
New Orleans, La.

HARRY L. LAWS & CO., INC.
126 Carondelet Bldg.
New Orleans, La.

LeBOURGEOIS BROKERAGE CO., INC.
823 Perdido Street
New Orleans, La.

MANARD MOLASSES COMPANY
1330 Whitney Building
New Orleans, La.

RJR FOODS, INC.
614 N. Rampart Street
New Orleans, La. 70112

F. C. SCHAFFER & ASSOCIATES
185 Bellwood Drive
Baton Rouge, La. 70806

STANDARD SUPPLY & HARDWARE CO., INC.
822 Tchoupitoulas St.
New Orleans, La.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIES CORPORATION
Pelican State Lime Co.
Morgan City, La. 70380
Godchaux-Henderson Sugar Ref. Co.
Reserve, La. 70084

THE THOMSON MACHINERY COMPANY, INC.
P. O. Box 71
Thibodaux, La. 70301

WHITNEY NATIONAL BANK
New Orleans, La.

HUMBLE OIL & REFINING COMPANY CENTRAL REGION
P. O. Drawer 24430
New Orleans, La. 70124

The Louisiana Sugar Environmental Oxygenation Industry

By: Glenn R. Timmons

For over 175 years, Louisiana sugar cane growers and processors have referred to their industry as the Louisiana sugar industry. In the past, this has been a very descriptive title; however, with today's emphasis on environmental improvement the name "sugar industry" ignores a very important environmental contribution made by sugar cane production. That is the oxygen production that results from the growth of the sugar cane.

Therefore it would be more accurate to refer to the Louisiana sugar industry as the Louisiana sugar-environmental oxygenation industry. This is only one segment of the vast agri-oxygen complex.

These names may sound a little high-hat, but they are very accurate. According to recent research, sugar cane production "pumps" pure oxygen into the air and is a net contributior to the betterment of our environment.

Just through normal growth one acre of Louisiana sugar cane in September produces enough oxygen to supply between 128 million and 29 million people, depending on their activity.

In Louisiana, sugar cane must be burned to remove trash; because there is no economical alternative available yet. Naturally when cane is burned the fire consumes oxygen and carbon dioxide is put back into the atmosphere. Even considering oxygen consumed and carbon dioxide produced by cane fires, the sugar cane still makes a large net contribution of oxygen to the environment.

Sugar cane growth removes more than 60 times as much carbon dioxide as is added by the burning of the cane trash. Also sugar cane puts back 60 times as much oxygen into the atmosphere as the fires consume. Therefore it can be seen that sugar cane is by far the best single air cleaner in Southeast Louisiana.

This is not an attempt to justify burning of cane trash forever. The sugar-environmental oxygenation industry does not like to have to burn cane. In fact, the industry is now financing research to find a method to mechanically clean sugar cane in the field. If successful, and it looks promising, not only will growers be able to eliminate cane trash burning, but mills will greatly reduce their need to wash cane. This will drastically reduce the problem mills now have with water treatment.

The Louisiana sugar-environmental oxygenation industry has taken a lead in environmental improvement. The pressure is now on us private citizens to upgrade municipal sewage and garbage disposal facilities. This can only be done through our voluntary payment of higher taxes. We certainly wouldn't want to be accused of asking industry to do something that we wouldn't do ourselves. That is help pay the price for a clean environment.

"Sugar Factory Insurance Specialists"

Gillis, Hulse and Colcock, Inc.

839 Union St. **New Orleans, La.**

Telephone 522-1225

BUY U.S. SAVINGS BONDS

It's A Long Way From The Farm... (or is it?)

There are almost as many city people working in agriculture as there are in rural areas. They are a part of the mammoth agri-marketing industry that provides the goods and services needed by today's farmers.

Opportunity is unlimited in agri-marketing for the young man or woman with a farm background and a college degree. Scientists, marketing specialists, journalists, economists, engineers, accountants, crop or livestock specialists . . . all are needed in the fast growing field of agri-marketing.

So, if you have a farm background, and are planning your future, stay with agriculture.

Write to your State Land Grant College Admissions Office, or Agricultural Communications Department for more information.

Consider a Career in Agri-Business

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL ADVERTISING AND MARKETING ASSOCIATION
NAAMA
P.O. Box 856,
Highland Park, Illinois 60035

FENAC plus

No. 1 Weedkiller for Sugar Cane

AMCHEM®

First name in herbicide research
AMCHEM PRODUCTS, INC.
Ambler, Pennsylvania

Complete weed control is necessary and **FENAC PLUS** makes it possible. It controls the important broadleaf weeds and grasses, including **johnsongrass seedlings,** and has excellent handling qualities. Mixed with water, **FENAC PLUS** forms a true solution, maintains the same concentration in the tank—top to bottom.

FENAC PLUS—THE STANDARD BY WHICH SUGAR CANE WEED CONTROL IS MEASURED

Acquisitions Division, Serials Dept.
Louisiana State University Library
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

The Sugar Bulletin

FICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

RAW SUGAR PRICES AS QUOTED BY THE LOUISIANA SUGAR EXCHANGE

USDA Target Price for April	8.54 cents per pound
April 1-30, 1971 average New York Price	8.29 cents per pound
April 1-30, 1971 average New Orleans Price	8.26 cents per pound

In This Issue

In Washington 195

In The Field 196

Speech By Tom Allen 200

Vol. 49—No. 15 **MAY 1, 1971**

The Sugar Bulletin

The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor

Glenn R. Timmons, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Glenn R. Timmons, Economist
Earl J. Hicks, Assistant Agronomist
Howard J. Robichaux, Assistant Agronomist

Editorial and Executive Office:
414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Washington Representative:
Horace D. Godfrey
309 Universal Building, Washington, D. C. 20009

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Thomas H. Allen, Franklin, La.
President

Ed Schexnayder, White Castle, La.
1st Vice-President

James H. Thibaut, Donaldsonville, La.
2nd Vice-President

Charles C. Savoie, Belle Rose, La.
3rd Vice-President

Horace D. Godfrey, Washington, D. C.
4th Vice-President

Gilbert J. Durbin, New Orleans, La.
5th Vice-President and General Manager

Warren J. Harang, Jr., Thibodaux, La.
Treasurer

F. A. Graugnard, Jr., St. James, La.
Secretary

Thomas M. Barker, Lockport, La.
J. G. Beaud, New Roads, La.
P. L. Billeaud, Broussard, La.
Ramon E. Billeaud, New Orleans, La.
P. J. deGravelles, Jr., Franklin, La.
Lawrence Dugas, St. Martinville, La.
J. Macolm Duhe, New Iberia, La.
Wallace Ellender, Jr., Bourg, La.
F. Evans Farwell, New Orleans, La.
J. N. Foret, Jr., Mathews, La.
Murphy J. (Mike) Foster, Jr., Franklin, La.
Andrew P. Gay, Plaquemine, La.
Kenneth H. Kahao, Port Allen, La.
Denis Lanaux, Lucy, La.
Clifford LeBlanc, White Castle, La.
Lee Roy LeBlanc, St. Martinville, La.
J. Wilson Lepine, Thibodaux, La.
Earl G. Luke, Franklin, La.
Marvin Marmande, Houma, La.
Andrew McCollam, Jr., New Orleans, La.
Sidney J. Menard, New Orleans, La.
Otto S. Newman, Cheneyville, La.
William Nuttall, Plaquemine, La.
Edward T. Supple, Bayou Goula, La.
E. Berkshire Terrill, Jr., Cinclare, La.
Clay Terry, Franklin, La.
John Thibaut, Napoleonvile, La.
P. Chauvin Wilkinson, Port Allen, La.
M. V. Yarbrough, Youngsville, La.

HONORARY MEMBERS

Josiah Ferris, Washington, D. C.
Murphy J. Foster, Franklin, La.
E. W. McNeil, Cinclare, La.
Wallace C. Kemper, New Orleans, La.

Second Class Postage paid at New Orleans, La. Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscription Members 50 cents a year. Non-Members $5.00 a year. Foreign Countries $25.00 a year. The American Sugar Cane League is not responsible for issues lost in transit. Back issues supplied, when available, at one dollar a copy.

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

IN WASHINGTON

By: Horace Godfrey

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Report on Sugar Legislation

The House Committee on Agriculture continued hearings on extension of the Sugar Act after the Easter recess. They began hearings on April 19 to receive statements from individuals representing foreign suppliers. Hearings continued through April 30. Most witnesses requested an increase in their country's quotas and some witnesses opposed the requested increase for the Mainland Cane area.

Their opposition was based on an assumption that any increase in the Mainland Cane quota would reduce the quota for foreign suppliers. Actually, the foreign suppliers have been receiving a bonus insofar as their quota is concerned during the years that Puerto Rico has been unable to fill its quota. The requested increase in the Mainland sugarcane quota would not be an increase for the domestic areas since the increase would be funded entirely by Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

At this writing, the domestic sugarcane industry has reached agreement on the final provisions of the Sugar Act extension. On Monday April 19, representatives of all segments of the domestic industry met and agreed upon a proposal for the tax and payment provisions of the Sugar Act. This proposal is scheduled to be presented to the Committe in public testimony in early May. Details of the plan will be released when the testimony is presented. However, it can now be said that the details of such a plan provide that income to growers will remain essentially the same as it would have been under a continuation of the present system. Furthermore, the price to consumers will not be increased. Payments to large growers will be reduced in line with payments to producers of cotton, wheat and feed grains and even though total payments from the government will be reduced to all growers, their income would be maintained by an increase in funds received from the processor who in turn would receive an increase for raw sugar from the refiner who is left in the same relative position because of a reduced sugar tax. The plan is based on the fact that the sugar processing tax was originally levied on domestic sugar to finance farm payments and that in all fairness any reduction in payments should be accompanied by a reduction in tax.

It is anticipated that representatives of the Executive Branch of government will appear before the House Committee shortly after the domestic industry testifies on its tax and payment proposal. Leadership of the House Agriculture Committee, Chairman Poage and Congressman Belcher have indicated their desire to finish testimony during the first week of May and to report out a bill shortly thereafter. They would like to complete action in the House on the Sugar Act extension before the end of May.

IN THE FIELD

By: Lloyd L. Lauden

(Speech to Thibodaux Rotary Club)

The U.S. Sugar Act is the best piece of farm Legislation ever written was a statement frequently made by the Mr. Harold Cooley former Chairman of the House Agriculture committee from North Carolina. It has stood the test of time, being first enacted in 1934. It does something good for everyone concerned, growers, processors, refiners, field laborers, and consumers. And on the subject of consumers, it is a fact that the Sugar Act provides the U.S. consumer with a price of sugar that is a real bargain. There are few other foods, if any, in the grocery basket today that are only 12 cents per pound. Check this statement with your wife.

Until all farm labor was covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act in 1966, the Sugar Act provided cane field workers with wages far in excess of other agricultural workers in Louisiana.

And of importance, the Sugar Act has provided a price of sugar which has allowed the Louisiana Sugar industry to be the major income in about 16 South Louisiana Parishes, of which Lafourche is one. The Sugar Act has done this at no cost to the taxpayers. In fact, the Act has been a money-making law. It has added to the U.S. Treasury more money each year than it takes from the Treasury. This money is paid into the U.S. Treasury directly by the refiner to pay the way of the program. This is not income taxes paid to the government, but a separate payment. Sugar cane and sugar beet growers do not get a **subsidy** check but they are given back some of the money paid into the program if they comply with the provisions of the Act.

This is the year of the writing of th new Sugar Act. Negotiations began i January of last year when the Ameri can Sugar Cane League invited rep presentatives of all domestic suga producers, including refiners to mee with them in New Orleans. Representa tives of the beet sugar industry, th Hawaiian Sugar industry, the Puert Rican sugar industry, and the can sugar refiners attended the meeting The sum and substance of this meetin was an expression of the necessity an importance of the Sugar Act by every one present at the meeting.

Mr. Thomas Allen, President of th American Sugar Cane League presided at this meeting.

Very serious negotiations began in late January of this year when the same domestic sugar industry representatives met in Dallas, Texas to consider Mainland cane's (Louisiana & Florida) request for additional sugar quota. After two days of hard bargaining, all domestic producers, including refiners, agreed on a 300,000 ton increase for Mainland cane. Although other items to the Act were discussed, no other major decisions were made at this meeting.

Since the January 1971 meeting, many other meetings have been held to hammer out differences on all points in the Act. Representing the Louisiana industry in all these meetings have been Mr. Thomas H. Allen, President of the American Sugar Cane League, F. A. Graugnard, Jr., Chairman of the League's Legislative Committee and Mr. Gilbert J. Durbin, Vice-President and General Manager of the American Sugar Cane League. The League also

nvited Mr. Lee Allee of the Louisiana Farm Bureau to attend the meetings.

Although other things are important o achieve in the new Sugar Act, the Louisiana spokesmen have 3 major tems they want in the new Sugar Act. These are: (1) an additional 300,000 ons of sugar marketing quota for Lousiana and Florida, which will prevent a further cut in 1972-crop acreage and allow some small acreage increase, (2) o maintain the price of sugar in line with things farmers must buy and, to keep pace with the general economy, and (3) to keep any changes in Sugar Act from reducing the total income of any grower.

The Domestic Sugar Industry has already testified before the U.S. House Agriculture Committee on most of the important issues. The major recommendations made in the testimony are:

(1) A 300,000 ton increase in the quota for Mainland Cane.

(2) A continuation of the present growth formula providing that domestic beets and Mainland Cane receive 65 per cent and foreign 35 per cent of the increase in consumption. (The growth ratio of beets to cane also remains the same—47,667 tons for beets and 17,333 tons for Mainland Cane for each 100,000 tons increase in the consumption estimate).

(3) The quota for Puerto Rico be reduced from 1,140,000 tons to 855,000 tons until the last year of the Act when it is to be 1,000,000 tons. The Virgin Island quota of 15,000 tons (Virgin Islands no longer produce sugar) be eliminated. (This is how Mainland Cane's 300,000 ton increase is to be "funded").

(4) Provision be made for a new cane area, probably in Texas, and an expansion in the beet area. A 100,000 ton quota for each is to be made available to the extent it is used. The quota for the new cane area would be taken from foreign quotas. The quota for the beet expansion would be out of the present beet quota.

(5) The guide price for raw sugar be based on the index of Prices paid by farmers and the Wholesale Price Index, with equal weight being given to each.

(6) The reliance on the annual consumption estimate as the primary means for achieving the price objective and the elimination of quarterly quotas unless the consumption estimate fails to do the job. (Quarterly quotas are to be permitted during 1972, the transition year).

(7) The Secretary must make the initial consumption estimate in October rather than later in the year.

(8) Announcement and reallocation of deficits of both foreign and domestic areas as soon as they are known, but not later than June 1 of each year.

(9) The term of the Sugar Act shall be 6 years.

(10) When the price of sugar remains 3 per cent lower or higher than the guide price for 5 consecutive days the Secretary must take corrective action.

The industrial users have been more vocal in the writing of this Sugar Act than in past years. Industrial users buy 75 per cent of the total sugar consumed in the U. S. The domestic sugar industry has had many meetings with this group and they are now in agreement with the sugar industry in all but the term of the Act and the method of achieving the price objective. The industrial users want the term of Act to be 3 years and they want wider price fluctuation before the Secretary must take corrective action.

The domestic sugar industry has not yet testified on the compliance payments of the Act. A method is being discussed which would give growers smaller government payments and larger cane payments from processors. The total amount received by growers from both sources would be the same as it would be if the present system of payments were continued.

It is hoped that the recommendations made by the domestic sugar industry will be included in the Act and it is met with favor by the U.S. Congress.

"Sinbar" is now labeled for use on all cane—first and second year stubble—as well as plant cane.

Here's why it pays sugar cane

"Sinbar" offers cane growers consistently dependable control of broadleaves, and annual wintergrasses and Johnsongrass.

It also offers other important advantages such as:

☐ **VERSATILITY: "Sinbar" is now registered for all cane—first and second year stubble as well as plant cane.**

☐ **EFFICIENCY: Fall application of "Sinbar" keeps seedbeds clean through winter—allows early drying.**

☐ **ECONOMY: Costly multiple treatments are eliminated when "Sinbar" is used as it gives positive, dependable control with either a single treatment in the spring or through use of "split" applications—one in the fall and one in early spring. An easy-to-use wettable powder, "Sinbar" readily**

"Sinbar" provides consistently dependable control of both broadleaves and winter grasses – including seedling Johnsongrass.

growers to use SINBAR®

TERBACIL WEED KILLER

stays in suspension through use of a simple hydraulic agitator.

For maximum weed control for your money – order your supply of "Sinbar" today.

With any chemical, follow labeling instructions and warnings carefully.

DUPONT SINBAR®

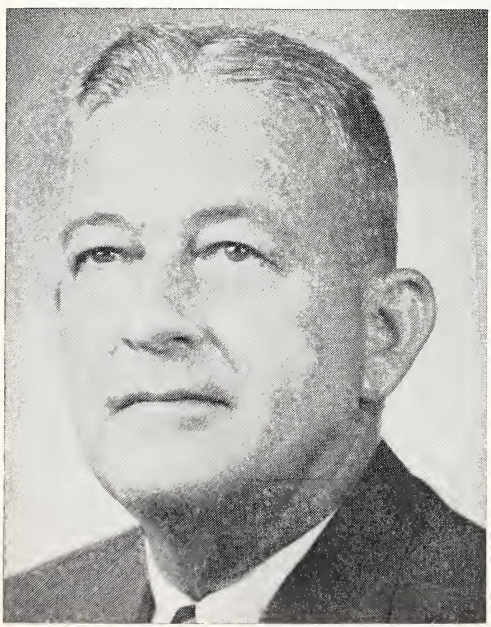
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

"Sinbar" is distributed by:
BEL CHEMICAL & SUPPLY CO., INC.
Schriever, La.

Talk By Thomas H. Allen Before The Agricultural Committee of The New Orleans Chamber of Commerce

I must admit that those of you who serve on the Agricultural Committee of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce are a very spunky group to ask, actually ask, for a speaker from the Louisiana sugar industry.

By now most of you must know that those of us in the Sugar industry love our business and jump at every opportunity to talk about it. Unfortunately we often try to tell our audience more than they want to hear. In that respect we are not like the young boy in my home town of Franklin who had attended an old fashion tent revival with his mother for seven straight



nights. It seemed that his mother was completely enthralled with the speaking ability of the speaker. However, her son did not share her enthusiasm and so every night his mother would take him to the revival and sit in the very front row. Every night the boy became increasingly bored with the whole thing.

Finally on the last night the mother with her young son in tow, sought ou the preacher and told him, "You don' know how much I've enjoyed this week of sermons, Reverend. I am so emo tionally full that I can hardly contain myself."

Such an unbridled compliment caught the preacher off-guard, and so he turned to the young boy and said "Son, I hope that you have enjoyed the services also."

"Yes, sir," replied the lad, "I've had a belly full too."

My point is that I will try not to give you a belly full.

It is very appropriate that you should ask me to come to New Orleans to discuss the Louisiana sugar industry because this city has long played a vital role in the development of our industry. And, I might add, our industry has also contributed to the growth and economic well-being of your city.

As most of you probably know, New Orleans was the birthplace of the Louisiana sugar industry. One hundred seventy-six years ago sugar was first commercially produced on the plantation of Etienne de Bore. This site today is now occupied in part by Audubon Park.

Rather than bore you with many statistics and details about our industry, I have supplied each of you with three publications, which you can examine later to get all of the details you might wish.

One of these is entitled, "Favorite Sugar Recipes from Louisiana Plantations." Take this one to your wife.

Another is entitled, "Louisiana Sugar," and explains in simple language the various steps involved in producing and processing sugar cane.

If you have a child in school, he may find this useful in preparing a paper or report for one of his assignments. Also, this publication contains statistics on the impact of the Louisiana sugar industry on the economy of Louisiana.

The third publication is entitled, "Sugar Houses in Louisiana," and explains in a little more detail the basic steps followed in making sugar from sugar cane. This pamphlet also contains a map showing the location of the 43 Louisiana sugar cane factories. They are, of course, located in the area where cane is grown. I call your special attention to the fact that most of the cane area is within 100 miles of New Orleans and practically all of the cane is grown within 150 miles of this city.

I will begin my discussion of our sugar industry by stating that **no other agricultural enterprise is as suitable to southeast Louisiana as sugar cane.** This fact has tremendous significance to citizens of New Orleans and the surrounding metropolitan areas.

If for some reason we had to quit growing cane, we would immediately find ourselves with 43 sugar mills that had no alternative use. In addition, we would have about 500,000 acres of land that could be used only to produce crops of significantly less economic importance than sugar cane.

Since sugar cane production and processing is a relatively high employment industry, its demise would contribute greatly to the area's unemployment, and I need not tell you where these unemployed workers would tend to move or the effect of their movement on urban welfare roles. The effect of increased unemployment would benefit no one. The unemployed lose the self-respect that comes from being a productive individual. In addition, tax payers lose through an increased drain on tax-supported welfare programs.

Let me very quickly point out that we have no intention of going out of business. I only wanted to illustrate the importance of the sugar industry to this area. This fact has not always been appreciated, especially by those who think they are immune to the influences of an agricultural industry. Lately some beet sugar factories in other states have been forced to close, and unfortunately the people who lived in the towns near these mills found out too late the very positive contribution these mills made to urban employment and taxes. I would hate to see us go through the same experience.

On a more optimistic note, let me point out that the Louisiana sugar industry is a world leader in mechanization and efficiency. Other areas brag about their degree of mechanization. However, Louisiana is the only sugar cane producing area of the world that is 100% mechanized, with the exception of cane planting. It is only a matter of time before we will completely mechanize the planting operation. We have already made significant progress in that direction.

This mechanization and efficiency did not just happen. It came about through industry sponsored and coordinated research. We have a unique three-way cooperative research agreement between the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the American Sugar Cane League, and the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station. This agreement has been in effect since 1926 and has been responsible for a continuing supply of new and improved varieties of cane. Our organization, Federal scientists, and State scientists cooperate in many other research projects; and each group has research projects of its own.

I think that it is obvious to you that continued growth of the Louisiana sugar industry is important to the economy of the New Orleans area. Much of the money spent in producing and processing Louisiana sugar cane finds its way to New Orleans in some manner, either direct or indirect. In addition, profits earned by our industry naturally tend to flow into the New Orleans area.

I must admit that our industry has not been making its full potential contribution to the economy of this area

in the last few years. This has come about because we have not been allowed to produce at our maximum capacity in recent years. The cause of this was the particular legislation under which we must operate, called the U.S. Sugar Act.

In recent years Louisiana mills have not been allowed to share in the growth of the United States sugar market on a par with other producing areas. Mills were assigned sugar marketing allotments or quotas that were unreasonably small. This has meant that growers were forced to restrict their cane acreage in an attempt to keep production within the marketing allotments.

The Sugar Act regulates the amount of sugar we can sell each year. If we produce more sugar than we are allowed to market, that sugar must be stored at our own expense. When sugar inventories become too burdensome the Government reduces our cane acreage. This is what has happened to the Louisiana growers and processors.

Ironically, the reason for these acreage reductions is the fact that we responded, along with Florida (who also suffers from the same problem), to a request by the Secretary of Agriculture in 1963 to expand sugar production. This request was made in expectation of a world wide shortage of sugar, and Louisiana growers were asked by the Secretary of Agriculture to increase sugar production to protect U.S. consumers from the effects of a world sugar shortage.

We (Louisiana and Florida) did what the Secretary of Agriculture asked. We expanded our acreage, built a new mill in Louisiana, expanded the capacities of existing mills, and invested heavily in new equipment and machinery for farms throughout the cane growing area. Unfortunately for us and fortunately for consumers, the world wide shortage of sugar failed to materialize; and we in Louisiana and Florida ended up with more sugar than we were allowed to sell. Congress did give us a small marketing quota increase in 1965, but that increase turned out to be too small, and we were forced to drastically reduce our production.

There are other domestic producers of sugar besides Louisiana and Florida. There are some 29 sugar beet producing states, and Hawaii and Puerto Rico both grow sugar cane. However, none of these areas are facing the production restrictions that Louisiana and Florida have faced. In fact, Puerto Rico has enjoyed a marketing quota about three times greater than her ability to produce. We have long felt that it was unfair for Louisiana and Florida growers to be forced to operate under severe acreage restrictions while other domestic producing areas are given marketing quotas so large that they are unable to fill them regardless of their acreage.

I can assure you that the Louisiana sugar industry, through the American Sugar Cane League, has been working diligently in an attempt to correct this problem. Fortunately, the existing Sugar Act expires on December 31 of this year. We are now meeting with other sugar groups in an attempt to correct many of the inequities of the existing Act so that we can make unified recommendations to the Congress for future sugar legislation. We are confident that Congress will enact a new Sugar Act this year and that this new Act will be good for the Louisiana sugar industry and for New Orleans.

As you know, sugar cane is a tropical plant and as such is not native to our state. However, through our breeding program we have "tailor made" varieties of cane that are suitable to our conditions. We are in the process of developing new varieties that are even better than the ones we now grow. Quite frankly, we are most optimistic about the future of the Louisiana sugar industry.

Before I close, let me mention one contribution that the sugar industry makes to our State that may not have occurred to you. I refer to the fact

hat sugar cane improves tremendously he quality of the air we breathe. Dur-ng the cane growing season, the cane emoves from the air large amounts of arbon dioxide and smaller amounts of ther contaminants and adds to the air arge volumes of oxygen. The same ning can be said about other growing rops and trees. We "country folks" ould like for you "city folks" to keep his fact in mind.

I am pleased to have the opportunity o come before you today to tell you a ttle something about our industry. We n the sugar industry feel that we are nore than just a small part of this rea's economy. We also feel that we re a part of the culture of New Or-eans and southeast Louisiana. For enerations, the ties between metro-olitan New Orleans and sugar produc-ng parishes have been close. We have lways enjoyed a very close working elationship, and I think that this co-peration for everyone's mutual benefit ill continue.

"Sugar Factory Insurance Specialists"

Gillis, Hulse and Colcock, Inc.

339 Union St. New Orleans, La.

Telephone 522-1225

Serving farmers of South Louisiana with Dependable Credit. May we serve you?

CROP . . LIVESTOCK . . EQUIPMENT
FARMER OWNED AND OPERATED

SOUTH LOUISIANA
PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATION

Box 488, Napoleonville, La.
Phone: 369-3431

Commercial Members of the

AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U.S.A., INC.

COLONIAL MOLASSES COMPANY OF LOUISIANA
P. O. Box 19004 New Orleans, La. 70119

LAMBORN & COMPANY, INC.
616 Carondelet Bldg.
New Orleans, La.

HARRY L. LAWS & CO., INC.
126 Carondelet Bldg.
New Orleans, La.

LeBOURGEOIS BROKERAGE CO., INC.
823 Perdido Street
New Orleans, La.

MANARD MOLASSES COMPANY
1330 Whitney Building
New Orleans, La.

RJR FOODS, INC.
614 N. Rampart Street
New Orleans, La. 70112

F. C. SCHAFFER & ASSOCIATES
185 Bellwood Drive
Baton Rouge, La. 70806

STANDARD SUPPLY & HARDWARE CO., INC.
822 Tchoupitoulas St.
New Orleans, La.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIES CORPORATION
Pelican State Lime Co.
Morgan City, La. 70380
Godchaux-Henderson Sugar Ref. Co.
Reserve, La. 70084

THE THOMSON MACHINERY COMPANY, INC.
P. O. Box 71
Thibodaux, La. 70301

WHITNEY NATIONAL BANK
New Orleans, La.

HUMBLE OIL & REFINING COMPANY
CENTRAL REGION
P. O. Drawer 24430
New Orleans, La. 70124

FENAC plus

No. 1 Weedkiller for Sugar Cane

AMCHEM®

First name in herbicide research
AMCHEM PRODUCTS, INC.
Ambler, Pennsylvania

Complete weed control is necessary and **FENAC PLUS** makes it possible. It controls the important broadleaf weeds and grasses, including **johnsongrass seedlings**, and has excellent handling qualities. Mixed with water, **FENAC PLUS** forms a true solution, maintains the same concentration in the tank—top to bottom.

FENAC PLUS—THE STANDARD BY WHICH SUGAR CANE WEED CONTROL IS MEASURED

Acquisitions Division, Serials Dept.
Louisiana State University Library
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

The Sugar Bulletin

FICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

RAW SUGAR PRICES AS QUOTED BY THE LOUISIANA SUGAR EXCHANGE

USDA Target Price for May	8.63 cents per pound
May 1-15, 1971 average New York Price	8.47 cents per pound
May 1-15, 1971 average New Orleans Price	8.44 cents per pound

In This Issue

In Washington 207
In The Field 208
Down The Row 210
Rain Making While Successful Not Always Smooth Sailing 211
Controlling Johnsongrass and Raoulgrass on Ditchbanks in Louisiana, 1971 214
Recommendations for the Control of Mosaic Disease in Louisiana, 1971 216
Borer Infestation in 1970 Louisiana Crop 218

Vol. 49—No. 16 **MAY 15, 1971**

The Sugar Bulletin

The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor

Glenn R. Timmons, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Glenn R. Timmons, Economist
Earl J. Hicks, Assistant Agronomist
Howard J. Robichaux, Assistant Agronomist

Editorial and Executive Office:
414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Washington Representative:
Horace D. Godfrey
309 Universal Building, Washington, D. C. 20009

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Thomas H. Allen, Franklin, La.
President

Ed Schexnayder, White Castle, La.
1st Vice-President

James H. Thibaut, Donaldsonville, La.
2nd Vice-President

Charles C. Savoie, Belle Rose, La.
3rd Vice-President

Horace D. Godfrey, Washington, D. C.
4th Vice-President

Gilbert J. Durbin, New Orleans, La.
5th Vice-President and General Manager

Warren J. Harang, Jr., Thibodaux, La.
Treasurer

F. A. Graugnard, Jr., St. James, La.
Secretary

Thomas M. Barker, Lockport, La.
J. G. Beaud, New Roads, La.
P. L. Billeaud, Broussard, La.
Ramon E. Billeaud, New Orleans, La.
P. J. deGravelles, Jr., Franklin, La.
Lawrence Dugas, St. Martinville, La.
J. Macolm Duhe, New Iberia, La.
Wallace Ellender, Jr., Bourg, La.
F. Evans Farwell, New Orleans, La.
J. N. Foret, Jr., Mathews, La.
Murphy J. (Mike) Foster, Jr., Franklin, La.
Andrew P. Gay, Plaquemine, La.
Kenneth H. Kahao, Port Allen, La.
Denis Lanaux, Lucy, La.
Clifford LeBlanc, White Castle, La.
Lee Roy LeBlanc, St. Martinville, La.
J. Wilson Lepine, Thibodaux, La.
Earl G. Luke, Franklin, La.
Marvin Marmande, Houma, La.
Andrew McCollam, Jr., New Orleans, La.
Sidney J. Menard, New Orleans, La.
Otto S. Newman, Cheneyville, La.
William Nuttall, Plaquemine, La.
Edward T. Supple, Bayou Goula, La.
E. Berkshire Terrill, Jr., Cinclare, La.
Clay Terry, Franklin, La.
John Thibaut, Napoleonvile, La.
P. Chauvin Wilkinson, Port Allen, La.
M. V. Yarbrough, Youngsville, La.

HONORARY MEMBERS

Josiah Ferris, Washington, D. C.
Murphy J. Foster, Franklin, La.
E. W. McNeil, Cinclare, La.
Wallace C. Kemper, New Orleans, La.

Second Class Postage paid at New Orleans, La. Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscription Members 50 cents a year. Non-Members $5.00 a year. Foreign Countries $25.00 a year. The American Sugar Cane League is not responsible for issues lost in transit. Back issues supplied, when available, at one dollar a copy.

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

IN WASHINGTON

By: Horace Godfrey

Progress on Sugar Legislation

On Thursday, May 6, the House Agriculture Committee completed its hearings on extension of the Sugar Act. Witnesses for the Executive Branch of Government presented their testimony. Assistant Secretary Palmby spoke for the Administration including the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Deputy Assistant Secretary Julius Katz presented testimony for the State Department and John Chapoton, Tax Legislative Counsel, presented testimony for the U. S. Treasury. Generally the testimony presented by Secretary Palmby endorsed the proposed changes by the domestic sugar industry and the industrial users. There were three principle differences from the recommendations made by the domestic industry.

First, the Administration proposed extension of the Sugar Act for three years rather than six as recommended by the domestic industry.

Second, the Administration proposals did not agree with industry proposals in connection with quotas. Their testimony did endorse an increase for Mainland Cane but proposed that Mainland Cane and Beets not share in growth between 11.3 million and 11.53 million tons and that between 11.53 million tons and 11.73 million tons the domestic industry (beets and cane) divide the growth equally.

Third, the testimony of both Mr. Palmby and Mr. Chapoton recommended a continuation of the present tax payment system. Mr. Palmby made a strong case for sugar payments without limitations and pointed out the differences in Sugar Act compliance payments from payments made under other agricultural programs.

The House Agriculture Committee Executive Sessions on May 7 and will continue beginning on May 12th in an effort to report a bill extending the Sugar Act.

As was expected, all of the testimony presented during the hearings by representatives of various foreign governments and others was not favorable to the industry's position and in some instances was unfavorable to the best interests of domestic producers as well as consumers. One witness, Mr. Richard Frank, speaking for consumers, opposed the Sugar Act and recommended that it be permitted to expire. Another witness, former Undersecretary of Agriculture, John Schnittker, appeared and made three basic recommendations:

1. No increase in shares of the U.S. sugar market for domestic producers or foreign suppliers.
2. He recommended a ceiling on government payments to sugar producers of $20,000.00 per farm.; and
3. He urged extension of the Sugar Act for only three years.

Throughout the hearings, the majority of the members of the Committee on Agriculture have made a strong case for the continuation of the sugar program and have been most helpful in making a strong case to illustrate the need and the necessity for a sugar program.

IN THE FIELD

By: Lloyd L. Lauden

Rain

Louisaina cane growers are now happy. Rainfall finally came after an extended drought. Many growers had become somewhat concerned over the long period without rainfall, but cane did not appear to be suffering from lack of moisture. In fact, leaves did not curl even in the middle of the afternoon, and upon digging on the ridge of the row, moisture was very evident. Many growers said cane was not suckering because it was too dry. The writer is of the opinion that the drought helped suckering and is was not drought which retarded suckering but cool temperatures at night. On the subject of drought, history may be interesting; and the following paragraph is from this column in the May 1, 1963 issue of The Sugar Bulletin.

"Although this crop has endured a rather long drought, it is now taller than any crop since 1957, and this includes the 1961 bumper crop. This statement is based on growth records received from the U.S.D.A. Houma Station. It is also interesting to point out that inspite of the extended drought cane has not shown signs of wilting or leaf curling even during the middle of the day. If rainfall history is of any real value in predicting a crop, this crop has an excellent chance of being a good one. Surveys made by several investigators have shown that good crops are usually made in years during which rainfall is low during February, March and April. It is hoped that history will repeat itself."

In the May 15, 1963 issue of The Sugar Bulletin from this column are two other paragraphs about the drought of that year.

"At the time of this writing, May 10 it is generally very dry in all areas o the belt, although scattered shower have helped a few growers in almos every area . In spite of the generall severe drought, cane does not appea to be materially affected yet. Can still has good color and there is ver little wilting or leaf curling even in th heavy soils during the hottest part o the day."

"Cane has suckered well and, in gen eral, the fields are green. The cro has been nicely cultivated and at thi time grass is fairly well under control It is hoped that when the rains come the flush of grass seedling will be shad ed out by the rapid growth of cane. Stands are improved in all varieties during the last month and even the weak first and second year stubble cane of N. Co. 310 has improved. The crop still looks like a very promising one."

It is also interesting to point out that Mr. Andrew Dykers in his Up Front with the League column in the June 15th, 1963 issue of The Sugar Bulletin said, "We don't know how it is where you live, but as far as we are concerned this is the dog-gonest dry spell of weather that we can remember. A few clouds show up now and then and almost every day a fairly large one appears outside our window directly over the Queen & Crescent Building. It churns a little, bellows up a little, takes on an ominous black look, and then quietly disappears. The weather bureau tells us that so far in June the total rainfall in New Orleans has been less than an inch, ninety-four

(Continued on page 217)

Still the best, low-cost, season-long control for sugarcane borers

This year, be sure to stop sugarcane borers with a low-cost conventional or ULV application of ®GUTHION Liquid Concentrate.

Keep your stalks strong, to produce a maximum amount of pure juice with a high sucrose content.

And remember, you can feed bagasse from treated sugarcane to cattle, sheep and goats without worrying about a residue problem, as long as you follow directions in applying GUTHION.

Now is the time to order GUTHION Liquid Concentrate. Contact your dealer right away! 7108A-R

Chemagro CHEMAGRO CORPORATION
® KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI 64120

Old Faithful.

DOWN THE ROW

By: Earl J. Hicks

A Grower Opinion Survey

The writer urges you to bear in mind while reading the results of this survey that the information presented are the **opinions** of growers who took part in the survey. The survey was **not** a variety census. Also, the writer wishes to thank all growers who took part in the survey.

The 1970 Louisiana sugar cane harvest was especially difficult because an unusually large percentage of the cane fell and had to be harvested in the down condition. This made harvest more difficult and more costly. Once again the question was raised about the value of employing scrappers in this type of harvest.

In an attempt to determine the extent of scrapping during the 1970 crop I surveyed approximately 300 sugar cane growers throughout the sugar parishes. The information gathered was the opinion of these growers, and as such only reflects their particular ideas about the value of scrapping in 1970.

Growers who responded to the questionnaire represented over 37,000 acres of sugar cane yielding over

ORDER OF BEST YIELDING VARIETIES AS INDICATED BY GROWERS FOR 1970 (Yield based on Standard tons of Cane per acre)

AREA	TYPE OF SOIL	ORDER OF YIELDING ABILITY BY VARIETY IN 1970					
		FIRST	SECOND	THIRD	FOURTH	FIFTH	SIXTH
Teche & Bunkie	Heavy	CP52-68	NCo 310	CP61-37	CP36-13		
	Light	CP52-68	L-60-25	CP61-37	NCo 310	CP48-103	
River	Heavy	L60-25	CP61-37	CP52-68	NCo 310	CP47-193	
	Light	CP48-103	CP61-37	L60-25	CP52-68	NCo 310	CP36-13
Lafourche	Heavy	L60-25	CP52-68	CP61-37	NCo 310		
	Light	L60-25	CP61-37	CP52-68	CP48-103	NCo 310	CP55-30
State	Heavy	L60-25	CP52-68	CP61-37	NCo 310	CP47-193	CP36-13
	Light	CP52-68	L60-25	CP61-37	CP48-103	NCo310	CP55-30

Order of highest yielding varieties on both light & heavy soil for the entire state variety.

1. 52-68	2. 60-25	3. 61-37	4. 48-103
5. NCo. 310	6. 36-13	7. 47-193	8. 55-30

1,120,000 standard tons of cane.

On the questionnaire, growers were asked if they scrapped and also if they thought it paid to scrap. There were several who indicated that they had scrapped but it did not pay. On the other hand there were some who said that they had not scrapped but it would have paid.

Throughout all sugar parishes 80% of the growers scrapped behind the harvester, 75% scrapped behind the loader, and 25% did no scrapping at all. Clearly the majority of growers felt that some degree of scrapping paid off in 1970. In fact 70% said that scrapping was economical last year. You can see that a small percentage did scrap even though they said it did not pay.

Generally growers were of the opinion that scrapping behind the harvester was most likely to pay off followed naturally by scrapping behind the loader.

In this same survey, growers were asked to indicate what varieties yielded the best for them in 1970 in standard tons on heavy and light soil. Eight varieties were mentioned in response to this question. Almost every variety had its preference to soil type.

On heavy soil, growers throughout the state indicated that L60-25 yielded best for more growers. Other varieties in the order they were mentioned were CP52-68; CP61-37; No 310; CP47-193; and CP 36-13.

On light soil CP 52-68 was mentioned most often by growers throughout the state as being the best yielding variety. This was followed by L60-25; and CP61-37 tied for second. Third was CP48-103 followed by NCo 310; CP 55-30; and CP 36-13.

Rain Making, While Successful Is Not Always Smooth Sailing

A very serious drought in South Florida has forced U.S. Government interest in the area of cloud seeding. According to a recent Associated Press wire story that appeared in the Lafayette Advertiser federal weather scientists squeezed as much as three inches of rain onto the parched South Florida land.

Unfortunately most of the rain fell on the cities of Miami and Fort Lauderdale however the fact that man was able to force rain to fall was encouraging to many.

Dr. James McFadden, project coordinator for the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration said that he thinks that his group has made believers out of some people.

Dr. McFadden said that the objective of his organization was to ease the drought in Florida by producing rain. He feels that the success of NOAA cloud seeding techniques has been proven.

The acceptance of the fact that rain can be induced to fall from clouds by artifical seeding is a break through in prior Governmental thinking. In the past U.S. weather scientists have steadfastly denied the cloud seeding can be productive. The Florida results, as well as those from recent cloud seeding by the U.S. Navy in the Philippines, appears to have changed official opinion.

The Florida cloud seedings were not without incident however. During one four hour cloud seeding operation two airplanes were battered around and damaged seriously enough to

(Continued on page 217)

"Sinbar" is now labeled for use on all cane—first and second year stubble—as well as plant cane.

Here's why it pays sugar cane

"Sinbar" offers cane growers consistently dependable control of broadleaves, and annual wintergrasses and Johnsongrass.

It also offers other important advantages such as:

☐ **VERSATILITY: "Sinbar" is now registered for all cane—first and second year stubble as well as plant cane.**

☐ **EFFICIENCY: Fall application of "Sinbar" keeps seedbeds clean through winter—allows early drying.**

☐ **ECONOMY: Costly multiple treatments are eliminated when "Sinbar" is used as it gives positive, dependable control with either a single treatment in the spring or through use of "split" applications—one in the fall and one in early spring. An easy-to-use wettable powder, "Sinbar" readily**

"Sinbar" provides consistently dependable control of both broadleaves and winter grasses—including seedling Johnsongrass.

growers to use SINBAR®

TERBACIL WEED KILLER

stays in suspension through use of a simple hydraulic agitator.

For maximum weed control for your money—order your supply of "Sinbar" today.

With any chemical, follow labeling instructions and warnings carefully.

DUPONT **SINBAR®**

REG U.S. PAT. OFF.

"Sinbar" is distributed by:
BEL CHEMICAL & SUPPLY CO., INC.
Schriever, La.

Controlling Johnsongrass and Raoulgrass On Ditchbanks in The Louisiana Sugarcane Areas, 1971[1]

Foliage Applications

Johnsongrass on ditchbands can be controlled with foliar applications of either MSMA (Monosodium methane arsonate) or dalapon. The type of vegetation that will grow on ditchbands after Johnsongrass is controlled will vary with the herbicide used, and may be an important consideration when choosing a herbicide. Bermudagrass will usually invade ditchbanks treated with MSMA, whereas various broadleaf weeds and vines will usually invade plots treated with dalapon. Of the two types of vegetation, a Bermudagrass and in limiting reinfestation from Johnsongrass seedlings.

To control a heavy infestation of Johnsongrass, 2 to 4 applications of either MSMA or dalapon will usually be required during the first year and approximately 2 applications during the second year. To prevent reinfestation, an annual application or spot treatment will probably be needed thereafter. Make the first application in the spring before Johnsongrass is too tall for proper coverage with a spray boom and when the temperature is above 70° F, usually around April 15. Retreat as required whenever **regrowth** is approximately 24 inches tall.

To control Raoulgrass, spray plants with MSMA when they are approximately 24 inches tall and before the seed mature. Respray as necessary during the growing season to control new plants.

1. **Rate of MSMA.** Apply 4 lb/A (1 gallon of formulation is 4 lb MSMA/gal.; or 2/3 gallon of formulation is 6 lb. MSMA/gal.) in approximately 40 gallons of water per acre. Most commercial formulations contain a surfactant; therefore, if one of these formulations is used, no additional surfactant is needed.

2. **Rate of Dalapon.** Apply 10 lb/A of commercial dalapon in approximately 4 gallons of water per acre. A suitable surfactant (wetting agent) should be added at the rate of 2 to 3 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution.

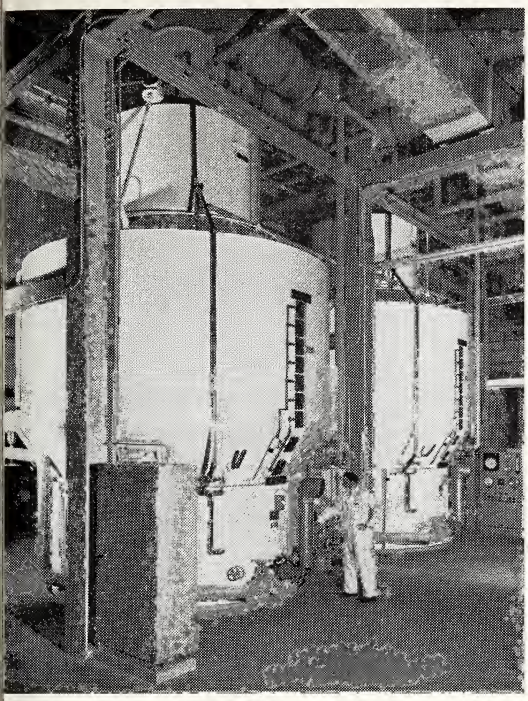
Soil Sterilant Applications

To destroy a heavy infestation of Johnsongrass and temporarily sterilize the soil, apply sodium chlorate at 600 lb/A. During the following year, spot treat surviving stools of Johnsongrass by thoroughly wetting the foliage and adjacent ground with a water solution containing 1.5 sodium chlorate per gallon. If Johnsongrass seedlings become abundant, retreat the ditchbank with 300 lb/A of sodium chlorate or spray the Johnsongrass with MSMA or dalapon as suggested above.

Sodium chlorate may be used to control Raoulgrass at approximately 300 lb/A.

NOTE: Sodium chlorate is dangerous to use and it should be mixed with a fire retardent such as calcium chloride (at the rate of 3 to 1 mixture) before it is applied. Personnel applying the material should change clothing after spraying and before clothes dry. Sodium chlorate is a fire hazard and care should be taken in storing and using the chemical to prevent fire disaster.

[1]Prepared by personnel of the Cooperative Extension Service, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The information presented includes developments from the research of Rex W. Millhollon of the Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Houma, Louisiana.



Get better factory performance with Honiron evaporators and vacuum pans.

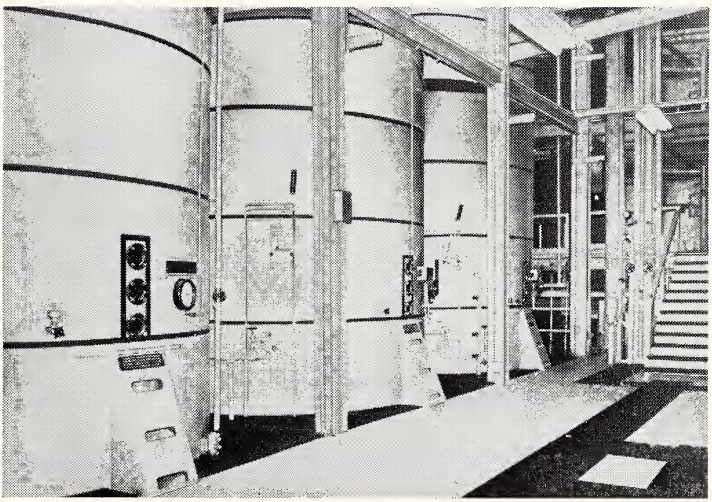
Produce better quality sugar with consistent color and crystal uniformity by installing Honiron evaporators and vacuum pans.

Improved performance starts with Honiron evaporators which provide better steam economy and higher heat transfer rates. Optional automatic control systems provide simplified factory operation with increased evaporator efficiency.

Honiron low head vacuum pans complement the evaporator's efficiency. The combination of advanced design features provide low graining volume, high heating surface to strike volume ratios and improved massecuite circulation. Mechanical circulators and automatic control systems can be supplied as optional equipment.

For an engineering evaluation of your requirements contact, Honiron, Inc., P. O. Box 620, Jeanerette, Louisiana, 70544 USA. Or call 318/276-6314.

oniron vacuum pans are in use in irtually every sugar producing rea in the world.



Evaporators made by Honiron ncorporate all design improvements developed from many years' experience in factory operations.

HONIRON®

HONIRON/J&L ENGINEERING CO., INC.

P. O. Box 620 • Jeanerette, La. 70544 • USA • Phone 318 / 276-6314 • Cable JALENCO

PRODUCTS & SERVICES FOR THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

Honiron/J&L products are available from

HONIRON, P. O. Box 3140, Honolulu, Hawaii 96802

J&L ENGINEERING CO., P. O. Box 620, Jeanerette, La. 70544

HONIRON-PHILIPPINES, P. O. Box 438, Makati, Rizal, Philippines

MANUFACTURERA 3M, S.A., Avenida 11 No. 1510, Apartado 126, Cordoba, Vera Cruz, Mexico

Recommendations for The Control of Mosaic Disease in Sugarcane in Louisiana, 1971[1]

Mosaic is present throughout the sugarcane growing area of Louisiana although only traces of infection occur in the northern area of the cane belt.

Recent research has shown that an increasing percentage of Mosaic causes an increasing loss of yield. Part of the loss in yields results from reduction in germination of both plant cane and stubble cane.

Mosaic is carried in seed cane that is taken from infected plants and is spread from diseased to healthy cane by aphids, or plant lice. Therefore, it is important that fields to be used for seed cane be relatively free of the disease.

The following are recommended for the control of Mosaic:

1. Learn to know the symptoms of Mosaic so you can identify the disease.

2. Survey in early spring the fields you expect to use for seed. This should be done as soon as stands are well established and the leaves show no cold injury or chemical injury. This may be anytime in April or as late as May, depending on the season. Choose fields for seed cane where there is a minimum of Mosaic.

3. Mosaic disease can be minimized by roguing seed plots and special emphasis should be placed on the newer varieties. The first roguing should be done as early as practical. Rogue the diseased plants by digging them out. In digging, remove the entire seed piece on which a diseased plant occurs. Carry these plants out and destroy them, or during dry conditions these diseased plants can be chopped and left in th middles. Repeat the inspection an roguing in such seed plots through Ma and June at about two-week interval Late season roguings (mid-June an on) can be accomplished by cutting th Mosaic-affected stool four to six inche above ground level then spraying th cut stool with erbon[2] [2-(2,4,5-Trich lorophenoxy l) ethy l 2,2-Dichlorc pionate] mixed with diesel fuel at th rate of 4 parts of diesel to 1 pa Baron.

4. Mosaic-free seed should be plant ed as far removed as possible fron fields known to be infected with the di sease. If this is not practical, isolat fields to be used for seed by surround ing this area with Mosaic-resistant cane

5. If you are growing N. Co. 31 that is highly infected with Mosaic **discontinue** planting this variety unti Mosaic can be reduced considerably However, if N. Co. 310 is planted, i should be heat treated and isolate from seed cane plots. Mosaic spread more rapidly in this variety than in an other commercial variety, and growin it where Mosaic is prevalent makes i more difficult to control the disease i other varieties.

6. On properties where there is a ver high percentage of Mosaic in all va rieties, especially C.P. 52-68 an L. 60-25, obtain seed cane for plantin with a minimum of Mosaic and progen of heat treated cane. Even though Mo saic will spread into a crop grown fron healthy seed cane, losses will be muc less in plant and stubble than woul be the case where diseased cane i used.

7. The planting of resistant varietie such as C.P. 61-37 will greatly assist i controlling Mosaic.

8. It is very important that the hea treatment for the control of Ratoo Stunting Disease (RSD) be continue

---

[1]Prepared jointly by Pathologists of the United States Department of Agriculture Sugarcane Field Station, Houma, Louisiana and the Louisiana State University Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in cooperation with the Louisiana Cooperative Extension Service, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

[2]Erbon is the accepted common name for Baron.

as the losses from Mosaic and RSD are cumulative. Since RSD causes great loses in L. 60-25, C.P. 61-37 and L. 62-96, a special effort should be made to establish Mosaic free plots for heat treatment.

9. Resistant varieties should be heat treated and planted before susceptible ones. Cane should be rogued at least once in the fall, especially recently released varieties.

———o———

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 208)

hundredths of an inch to be exact, which is practically no rain at all! People are saying that when it starts to rain it won't know when to stop. We say, let's give it a try. Sugar cane needs water to grow and most of it hasn't had much in a long time."

And in the same issue in this column the writer said, "The lay-by operation should be completed by this time and most growers should have some extra time to spare to this most important phase of our industry. It is interesting to point out that this meeting is usually associated with a rainy day and it is hoped that history will repeat itself. Frequently over the past years it has rained while this meeting was being held."

In spite of all this drought, in which leaves in June and early July of 1963 turned brown in many sections of the belt, the 1963 crop was a record crop and is still unbeaten. Perhaps the drought ended too soon this year.

The crop is still fairly clean. The chemical grass control program worked well in spite of the drought. Hot sunny days are needed and this crop has an opportunity of being another big one. It could be greater than the 1963 crops, the acreage in cane in this crop is larger.

———o———

RAIN MAKING . . .

(Continued from page 211)

ground them. Two rough jolts and a fire in the instrument panel occured aboard a DC6 carrying a 14-man team of scientists. In addition hail damage to the nose cone of a B57 jet was recorded. In both cases the aircraft will have to undergo ground tests before any further cloud seeding flights.

———o———

BUY

U. S.

SAVINGS

BONDS

Borer Infestation and in The 1970 Louisiana Sugarcane Crop

Leon J. Charpentier, R. D. Jackson, and W. J. McCormick,
Entomology Research Division, Agr. Res. Serv., USDA 70360

The 10 per cent 1970 harvesttime bored joint infestation by the sugarcane borer (**Diatraea saccharalis** F.) was 2 per cent higher than in 1969 and slightly lower than the average for the preceding 10 years. A 10 per cent infestation is considered light damage.

The 1970 survey consisted of two examinations of 100 stalks each (twenty 5-stalk samples) at each of 21 representative mills located in 14 of 16 parishes with mills (Charpentier and Mathes, 1962). Percentage of infestation was determined by counting the total number of joints (internodes) and the number of joints showing external damage by the borer. The Erath mill in Vermilion Parish one of the 22 mills in the survey program was inoperative as in 1969; consequently, the examinations were made in the field. Two 5-stalk samples from each of 10 fields being harvested on each examination date were substituted for the usual mill-yard examination of twenty 5-stalk samples.

The surveys are conducted to estimate the degree of borer damage and crop losses caused by this pest on a State or area-wide basis and are not meant to determine the actual infestation at any one sampling point. However, to use the information in studying the fluctuations in borer populations in Louisiana the data have been grouped according to 5 cane growing areas. The areas and mills sampled in each are: Western area including the Oaklawn, Sterling, Duhe-Bourgeois, Iberia Co-Op., Billeaud's, Erath, and St. John-Levert mills; Southeastern area including the Valentine, Lower Terrebonne, Southdown, Lafourche Sugars, and Supreme Mills; Mid-eastern area including the Armant, San Francisco, St. James, Westfield, and Evan Hall mills; Northeastern area including the Cora-Texas, Myrtle Grove, Smithfield, and Alma mills; and the Northern or Bunkie area which is sampled only at the Meeker mill. Since the Bunkie area is widely separated from other cane growing areas the data from the one mill could not be combined with that of other mills except in calculating the average State-wide infestation.

The first examination in 1970 made during the period Nvoember 2-10, showed a 12.02 per cent bored joint infestation and the second during November 30-December 9, showed an 8.70 per cent infestation. It is reasonable to assume that the first examination consisted of mainly stubble (ratoon) cane and the second plant cane. At the various mills, percentages of joints bored ranged from a low of 4 in the second examination to 20 in the first. Mill averages ranged from 5 to 19 per cent with an average of 10 per cent for the 22 locations. The data are summarized in Table 1. The damage in the Western, Southeastern, and Mid-eastern areas was below the 1960-69 average but the average of 15 per cent bored joints in the northeastern area was higher than the 10-year average. The 1970 infestation of 10 per cent was 2 per cent higher than in 1969,

Table 1. Summary of data on bored-joint infestations of sugarcane borer in sugarcane growing areas of Louisiana during 1960-70 harvest seasons

Areas	Percentage of joints bored in											
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	Ave.	1970
Northeastern (4 mills)	18	8	4	12	12	17	11	12	12	7	11	15
Mid-eastern (5 mills)	13	8	7	16	15	17	17	19	12	10	13	10
Southeastern (5 mills)	12	10	9	12	13	19	16	16	12	9	13	9
Western (7 mills)	10	9	4	10	10	19	12	15	11	8	11	9
Northern (1 mill)	6	8	2	8	7	12	8	11	8	6	8	14
State Ave. (22 mills)	13	9	6	12	12	18	14	16	11	8	12	10

and 1, 6, 4, and 8 per cent lighter than or the respective years 1968, 1967, 966, and 1965. Percentages of bored oints during the 10-year period 1960-969 averaged 12, and for the 35-year eriod 1935-1969 - 15.

The 4400 stalks examined in the 970 survey had 57,664 joints or ,843 less than in 1969. Average per-entage of bored stalks was 58 com-ared to 51 in 1969.

The crop loss is considered to be hree-fourths of the percentage of ored joints; that is, 7.5 per cent for he 1970 crop and 14, 11, 12, 8, and 5 per cent for the crop years 1965-69, espectively (Mathes **et al.,** 1953). Since the crop had an estimated value of $115 million at the grower level[1], he borer may be considered to have aused a loss of approximately $8.5 million to the 1970 sugarcane crop.

Acknowledgement

The cooperation of the mill operators in the harvesttime survey program s greatly appreciated.

References Cited

Charpentier, Leon J. and Ralph Mathes. 1962. Sugarcane borer infestation and loss in Louisiana. Sugar Bull., 40(12):132-33.

Mathes, R., J. W. Ingram, and Leon J. Charpentier. 1953. A method for determining losses caused by the sugarcane borer. Proc. Int. Soc. Cane Technol. 8:614-16.

[1]Figure provided by Glenn R. Timmons, American Sugar Cane League.

"Sugar Factory Insurance Specialists"

Gillis, Hulse and Colcock, Inc.

839 Union St. **New Orleans, La.**

Telephone 522-1225

Commercial Members of the

AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U.S.A., INC.

COLONIAL MOLASSES COMPANY OF LOUISIANA
P. O. Box 19004 New Orleans, La. 70119

LAMBORN & COMPANY, INC.
616 Carondelet Bldg.
New Orleans, La.

HARRY L. LAWS & CO., INC.
126 Carondelet Bldg.
New Orleans, La.

LeBOURGEOIS BROKERAGE CO., INC.
823 Perdido Street
New Orleans, La.

MANARD MOLASSES COMPANY
1330 Whitney Building
New Orleans, La.

RJR FOODS, INC.
614 N. Rampart Street
New Orleans, La. 70112

F. C. SCHAFFER & ASSOCIATES
185 Bellwood Drive
Baton Rouge, La. 70806

STANDARD SUPPLY & HARDWARE CO., INC.
822 Tchoupitoulas St.
New Orleans, La.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIES CORPORATION
Pelican State Lime Co.
Morgan City, La. 70380
Godchaux-Henderson Sugar Ref. Co.
Reserve, La. 70084

THE THOMSON MACHINERY COMPANY, INC.
P. O. Box 71
Thibodaux, La. 70301

WHITNEY NATIONAL BANK
New Orleans, La.

HUMBLE OIL & REFINING COMPANY CENTRAL REGION
P. O. Drawer 24430
New Orleans, La. 70124

FENAC plus

No. 1 Weedkiller for Sugar Cane

AMCHEM

First name in herbicide research
AMCHEM PRODUCTS, INC.
Ambler, Pennsylvania

Complete weed control is necessary and **FENAC PLUS** makes it possible. It controls the important broadleaf weeds and grasses, including **johnsongrass seedlings,** and has excellent handling qualities. Mixed with water, **FENAC PLUS** forms a true solution, maintains the same concentration in the tank—top to bottom.

FENAC PLUS—THE STANDARD BY WHICH SUGAR CANE WEED CONTROL IS MEASURE

215
S89

Acquisitions Division, Serials Dept.
Louisiana State University Library
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The Sugar Bulletin

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

RAW SUGAR PRICES AS QUOTED BY THE LOUISIANA SUGAR EXCHANGE

USDA Target Price for May	8.63 cents per pound
May 1-31, 1971 average New York Price	8.46 cents per pound
May 1-31, 1971 average New Orleans Price	8.43 cents per pound

ASSCT Joint Meeting Louisiana and Florida Divisions,
June 10-11, 1971, Gulf Breeze, Florida

In This Issue

In Washington 223

Trials and Tribulations of Growing Sugar Cane 224
By: Clay Terry

First Annual Joint Meeting of Louisiana and Florida Divisions of ASSCT 227

In The Field 228

Land Bank Lowers Interest Rate 230

Vol. 49—No. 17 **June 1, 1971**

The Sugar Bulletin

The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor

Glenn R. Timmons, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Glenn R. Timmons, Economist
Earl J. Hicks, Assistant Agronomist
Howard J. Robichaux, Assistant Agronomist

Editorial and Executive Office:
414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Washington Representative:
Horace D. Godfrey
309 Universal Building, Washington, D. C. 20009

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Thomas H. Allen, Franklin, La.
President

Ed Schexnayder, White Castle, La.
1st Vice-President

James H. Thibaut, Donaldsonville, La.
2nd Vice-President

Charles C. Savoie, Belle Rose, La.
3rd Vice-President

Horace D. Godfrey, Washington, D. C.
4th Vice-President

Gilbert J. Durbin, New Orleans, La.
5th Vice-President and General Manager

Warren J. Harang, Jr., Thibodaux, La.
Treasurer

F. A. Graugnard, Jr., St. James, La.
Secretary

Thomas M. Barker, Lockport, La.
J. G. Beaud, New Roads, La.
P. L. Billeaud, Broussard, La.
Ramon E. Billeaud, New Orleans, La.
P. J. deGravelles, Jr., Franklin, La.
Lawrence Dugas, St. Martinville, La.
J. Macolm Duhe, New Iberia, La.
Wallace Ellender, Jr., Bourg, La.
F. Evans Farwell, New Orleans, La.
J. N. Foret, Jr., Mathews, La.
Murphy J. (Mike) Foster, Jr., Franklin, La.
Andrew P. Gay, Plaquemine, La.
Kenneth H. Kahao, Port Allen, La.
Denis Lanaux, Lucy, La.
Clifford LeBlanc, White Castle, La.
Lee Roy LeBlanc, St. Martinville, La.
J. Wilson Lepine, Thibodaux, La.
Earl G. Luke, Franklin, La.
Marvin Marmande, Houma, La.
Andrew McCollam, Jr., New Orleans, La.
Sidney J. Menard, New Orleans, La.
Otto S. Newman, Cheneyville, La.
William Nuttall, Plaquemine, La.
Edward T. Supple, Bayou Goula, La.
E. Berkshire Terrill, Jr., Cinclare, La.
Clay Terry, Franklin, La.
John Thibaut, Napoleonvile, La.
P. Chauvin Wilkinson, Port Allen, La.
M. V. Yarbrough, Youngsville, La.

HONORARY MEMBERS

Josiah Ferris, Washington, D. C.
Murphy J. Foster, Franklin, La.
E. W. McNeil, Cinclare, La.
Wallace C. Kemper, New Orleans, La.

Second Class Postage paid at New Orleans, La. Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscription Members 50 cents a year. Non-Members $5.00 a year. Foreign Countries $25.00 a year. The American Sugar Cane League is not responsible for issues lost in transit. Back issues supplied, when available, at one dollar a copy.

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

IN WASHINGTON

By: Horace Godfrey

Legislation

Extension of The Sugar Act

As this article goes to press the congress is in recess for the Memorial Day weekend. Prior to recessing, an agreement was reached in the House Agriculture Committee to vote on the extension of the Sugar Act on June 2. The leadership then plans to go to the Rules Committee and on to the Floor of the House as soon as possible thereafter. From the best information available, the Committee looks favorably upon most all recommendations of the domestic industry except the revised tax payment features. Only time can tell, however, how the bill will finally be approved by the Committee.

Minimum Wage Legislation

Congressman Dent, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Labor in the House of Representatives, has completed his hearings on revisions in the Wage and Hour Act. As the hearings closed, Labor Secretary James Hodgson stated that the administration wished to stretch out the two-step increase in the minimum wage. He recommended that the minimum wage for agricultural workers go to $1.45 per hour in January of 1972 and $1.60 per hour in January, 1964. Senator Williams has scheduled hearings on Senate Bill S. 1861 to commence on May 26, 1971. Under this bill, agricultural workers would go to $1.70 the first year, $2.00 the second year and $2.25 thereafter. In addition, the Williams bill would eliminate practically all the overtime exemptions under the current law. Informed sources indicate that Congressman Dent would be willing to include in his bill the agricultural exemptions as included in the present law.

Government Reorganization

President Nixon has submitted four bills to Congress on departmental reorganization. **They would abolish** 7 departments of the government—the departments of Labor, Interior, Agriculture, Transportation, Health-Education-Welfare, Housing-Urban Development, and Commerce—scattering the functions and programs of these among 4 new departments of Natural Resources, Human Resources, Economic Affairs, and Community Development.

The Department of Agriculture would be dismantled. Its functions would be spread among all 4 of the new departments. The Farmers Home Administration would go to Community Development. The Forest Service and Soil Conservation Service would go to Natural Resources. The Food and Nutrition Service would go to Human Resources. The Department of Economic Affairs would get most of the USDA's programs and agencies. Indeed, the only "farm agency" that would have to be established would be a new **Farms and Agriculture Administration in the Economic Affairs Department. It would take over** the price support and production control functions of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Farm programs would probably be lowered in the hierarchical ladder by the President's reorganization scheme. **Farmers and rural people** have real difficulty with the Office of Management and Budget in getting adequate funding for farm programs because it now stands between the USDA and the President. **Under the reorganization**

(Continued on page 230)

Trials and Tribulations of Growing Sugar Cane

by: Clay Terry

The Sugar Club—Annual Meeting
New York—May 20, 1971

It is customary to say "I'm glad to be here.", but after my experience on the way up here this morning, "I'm glad to be anywhere." I was seated by a little old lady on the plane and about 30 minutes out of New Orleans the captain came on the intercom and said, "If you will look out the right hand windows you will notice that our outboard starbord engine is dead. However, you don't have anything to worry about. This plane is designed to run on three engines, and the only inconvenience is that we will arrive in New York about 20 minutes late." In a little while he came back on and said, "If you look out the left hand windows you will notice our outboard port engine is dead. You need not worry because this plane is designed to operate on two engines, and your only inconvenience is the fact that we will arrive in New York about an hour and one half behind schedule." In another little while he came back on again and said, "If you will look out the right hand windows again you will see that the inboard engine on the starboard side is also dead. You still don't have anything to worry about because this plane is designed to operate on only one engine and your only inconvenience is that we will arrive in New York about 3 hours late." The little old lady turned to me and said, "My! I hope the other engine doesn't go out because we would be up here a long time."

I'm sure you can tell that I am somewhat nervous. About a month ago I talked to the Louisiana Association of Agronomists at a motel in Baton Rouge. There were several speakers on a program that lasted all morning. There was a coffee break just before my talk, so I went to the rest room, and as I came out I met the motel receptionist in the hall. She said, "Are you attending this convention we are having today?" I said, "Yes." She said, "Are you on the program?" I said "Why, yes, why do you ask?" She said, "Well, you must be shook up you are the only man I've seen coming out of the ladies' rest room."

Now a little background. I grew up in the hills of Eastern Oklahoma in the Congressional District now represented by House Speaker Carl Albert. He came from a little community called "Bug Scuffle"; My closest community was "Gobbler's knob". We lived so far back in the hills we didn't get Saturday night's "Grand Ole Opery" until Monday night.

But I have been in South Louisiana for 25 years. I grow the world's sweetest crop. I am a sharecropper, and don't own any farm land. Economists tell us that when the interest on our investment amounts to more than the rent we pay, then it is better to rent. The land I farm is worth 2 million dollars. At 6% the interest would amount to $120,000. My rent is about ½ that amount. I grow sugar cane and rice. As you know, we import about ½ of our sugar and export about 2/3 of our rice. Looks like I could hit it on one of them, but it hasn't worked out that way. In fact you are paying my way up here. When Nick called the other day to ask if I would come, I told him the story of the fellow sitting in the bar. The more drinks he had the better that bar-maid looked to him, until finally he asked "Are you free tonight, Baby?" To which she replied, No, I'm not free, but I'm damn reasonable."

When I told my wife about accepting this assignment, she said, "Since you can't say no, it is a good thing you are not a woman. You would be a prostitute for sure."

Twenty years ago I could divide my crop into five equal parts: Land rent 20%, labor 20%, equipment 20%, supplies 20%, and gross profit 20%.

Since that time the land rental percentage has stayed the same, but everything else has gone up in about these amounts: Labor up 300%, equipment up 300 to 400%, supplies about 250% and the amount of financing up 300%. All of these increases had to come out of my one fifth. And in those days I had 28 men on my payroll and now have only eleven. Still the only way to survive was to get more productivity out of each acre, each man, and each piece of equipment. We have done this by using the wealth of new technology developed over this same period. In my case, it takes about 70% of my production to pay my production expenses, add 20% land rental to that, and it leaves me a gross profit of 10% if everything works out as planned. I don't know about the other businesses, but it seems that if a farmer makes a dollar, he puts that dollar up for security to borrow another dollar. He puts the two dollars up to borrow two more, then he takes the four and buys a new piece of equipment.

Another tribulation the cane farmer has is the amount of regulation exercised by the Government in the sugar program. I hope you other segments of the sugar business have more freedom to act than we have. There are so many things we must do. And still more things that we must not do. I am reminded of the story of the old Quaker who was having a lot of trouble with prowlers in his home. They are fine, non-violent people, but he had taken about all he could stand. In the middle of the night he heard a noise downstairs. He got his rusty old shotgun and went to the top of the stairs. Sure enough he could see this intruder silhouetted against the window. He said, "Friend, I would not harm thee for the world, but thou art standing where I am about to shoot."

I know another Quaker story. I understand there is at least one or two Quakers in Washington, and I am not suggesting that this story has any application. I am telling it for the story—you take it any way you want. This is about an old Quaker who was a farmer. He went out one cold, miserable winter morning to milk his cow. He sat down and she wouldn't be still. She would switch her cold, wet tail in his face. Once she stepped on his cold toes and wouldn't move. They were both in a bad mood. Finally as he about finished milking, she drew her foot back and kicked him, his pail of milk and the stool all the way across the stable. He got up and said, "Now Cow, thou knowest that I am a Quaker! Thou knowest that I cannot smite thee nor harm thee! Thou knowest too that I cannot even swear at thee! But what thou doesen't know is that I can sell thee to that Baptist up the road who can beat the hell out of thee!"

I have another tribulation that is not common to all sugar cane farmers. In 1963 the price of sugar went up and the Secretary lifted the acreage restrictions on sugar cane. Four of us bought a raw sugar factory. Boy! What an experience that has been. In the first place, it is a miracle to me when any sugar at all comes out the back end of any Louisiana raw sugar factory. In our case, we keep about 25 permanent employees to repair and maintain the equipment. In addition to all the machinery and equipment, there are about 15 miles of pipe lines of all kinds and sizes, and no telling how many valves. When cane harvest starts we pick up about 60 more employees anywhere we can find them. Most have never been in a raw sugar factory before. Well, we take those 25 who know what they are doing and the 60 who don't know what they or anyone else is doing and we start to grind cane. Every machine and piece of equipment must do its "thing" and every valve must be opened or closed at the right time and every process must be completed just right. I repeat, it is a miracle when any sugar comes out at the other end. We do this day and night for 70 days—shut it down and start repairing again for the next crop.

Then soon after we bought it the Secretary started restricting our cane

(Continued on page 226)

TRIALS & TRIBULATIONS

(Continued from page 225)

acreage until the last few years we have not produced enough cane to efficiently run the mill. We were and are like the fellow who had the bear by the tail. He knew he couldn't hold him, but was scared to turn him loose. I guess our experience could best be summed up by the story of the fellow who went into the field IRS office to get someone to help him fill out his income tax form. Among questions he was asked was "Do you have any bad debts?" To which he replied "Some of them are just terrible".

One hundred seventy-six years ago sugar was first commercially produced on the plantation of Etienne de Bore in New Orleans. So Louisiana has had a long history in the sugar business. Since that time we have withstood hurricanes, droughts, freezes, floods, insects and diseases. We are not about to quit now.

The Louisiana sugar industry is the most mechanized sugar cane producing area of the world. We are 100% mechanized except for planting and some progress is being made along these lines.

We believe that all segments of the Domestic Sugar Industry are pretty well agreed on what we want in the new Sugar Act. The big job now is to get it through the Congress. Mainland Cane is very optimistic about the future of the Louisiana and Florida sugar industries. Of course some small farms are in for a hard time, but so is the small corner grocery store and the small dry goods store and I suppose most small businesses of whatever type. In times when the bite is really on us and we are in a terrible bind we try to do something about our stiuation. Louisiana has a good Congressional Delegation and this helps, but sometimes we fail. During those times we have to console ourselves with the old saying "the tape worm doesn't write the menu." Right now we are optimistic and friends with about everybody. Evidence of that fact is that you have a beet man for president and a cane sugar refiner for program chairman and a Louisiana sharecropper on your program. We will make an effort to keep it that way. We are like the old Irishman, Pat, who was desperately ill. They sent for the Priest and he said, "Pat, you are pretty sick, don't you think you should renounce the devil?" Pat says "Father if I am in as bad shape as you say I am, I can't afford to make any more enemies."

Speaking of friends, not enemies, Mainland Cane, along with other segments of the Domestic Sugar Industry has worked hard to hammer out this extension of the Sugar Act. We hope everyone will "turn to" and get it through the Congress. The Louisiana Congressional Delegation has pledged to work to this end.

Your "country cousins" would like to announce that the International Society of Sugar Cane Technologists is meeting in New Orleans this October. We are proud to host this Society and enjoy bragging about it. We are not quite as good at bragging as Texans are. I don't generally admit it, but I was born in Texas so that gives me the right to tell a Texas story. It seems that the Mayor of Dallas and a couple of his councilmen were visiting in Chicago. The city officials of Chicago were showing the Texans around and every time they were shown something, Dallas had something bigger and better. It finally got under the skin of the Chicago hosts. The Texans just had one problem. They were terribly short of water. On the final day of the visit as the Texans prepared to leave, the Chicago folks announced that they had met the previous night and had decided to run a half inch water line from Lake Michigan to Dallas so they could have some water. The Texans jeered and said, "Why that would just be a little trickle for a great big city like Dallas." One Chicagoan said, "If you birds are as good at sucking as you are at blowing, it will furnish you plenty of water."

In closing let me say that there are

ust two things that keep a farmer going (1) next year and (2) balance due.

I supporse there is a third one, and hat is "faith". Let me tell you a story Horace Godfrey told me. This little Nun was riding through the hills of North Carolina in her little Volkswagen when she ran out of gas. She thought she remembered seeing a country store about one half mile back down the road and maybe he had some gasoline. She walked back down the road and sure enough there was a gas pump out front. She went in, told the store keeper she was out of gasoline and needed to buy a gallon and something to carry it in. He told her the boys had cleaned up the day before and he didn't have a can or bucket or jug or anything to put the gas in. She looked up on the shelves and saw a bed pan, thought that would do and bought it and had it filled with gas. As she got back to her car, raised the hood and was pouring the contents of that bed pan into the gasoline tank, a big semi-trailer truck pulled up and stopped. The driver got out and asked "Are you having trouble, Sister?" "No", she said, "Everything is under control." He shook his head and said, "Sister, if I only had your Faith." Thank you.

———o———

FIRST ANNUAL JOINT MEETING FLORIDA AND LOUISIANA DIVISIONS AMERICAN SOCIETY OF SUGARCANE TECHNOLOGISTS

Thursday, June 10 **Morning Session**

8:30 A.M. Registration
—Motel Lobby

10:30 A.M. Plenary Session
—Castille & Toledo Rooms

Presidents' Welcome
—Leo P. Hebert

General Secretary-Treasurer's Report
—Denver T. Loupe

Committee Reports
—Committee Chairmen

ISSCT — XIV Congress
—F. A. Graugnard, Jr.

ISSCT — Post Congress Tour
—Nelson Fairbanks

General Business

Thursday, June 10 **Afternoon Session**

2:00 P.M.* Joint Meeting of Agricultural and Manufacturing Sections: Kermit Coulon, Chairman Agricultural Section Louisiana Division, Presiding

Fallow flooding: Its significance in sugarcane agriculture. G. Arceneaux

Effects of water table depths on sugarcane yields in Louisiana. Cade E. Carter and J. M. Floyd

Relationship of soil pH to sugarcane responses on Everglades peat. G. Gascho and C. Freeman

The relationship of P, K, Ca and Mg extractable from soils to P, K, Ca and Mg contents of sugarcane leaf blades. L. E. Golden

Nitrification inhibitors applied with anhydrous ammonia to sugarcane. J. F. Parr, B. R. Carroll and S. Smith

Effects of subsoiling on the production of sugarcane. R. Ricaud

Two row sugarcane harvesting combine. R. Fanjul

Experimental mechanical harvesting and cleaning of sugarcane at the U. S. Sugar Corporation. J. P. Sexton

The Toft CH 364 robot cane harvester at the Florida Sugar Corporation. I. L. Swager and R. L. Walker

Physical and mechanical properties of sugarcane. D. L. Roberts and B. J. Cochran

6:30 - 9:30 "Relaxation at Rosie O'Grady's"

Friday, June 11 **Morning Session**

9:00 A.M.* Agricultural Section
—Castille Room
Stanley Hooks, Chairman Agricultural Section Florida Division, Presiding

Role of chemical insecticides, parasites and predators in the control of the sugarcane borer in Florida, 1965-1970. T. E. Summers

Galleria mellonella: An alternate laboratory host for mass rearing tachinid parasites of sugarcane borers, **Diatrea** sp. T. E. Summers, M. G. Bell and F. D. Bennett

Pattern of germination and control of **Rottboellia exaltata** L. f (Raoulgrass) with Trifluralin and Terbacil. R. W. Millhollon

Wilting and death as Syndrome of the Ratoon stunting disease of sudangrass hybrid uprights. G. T. A. Benda

Ratoon stunting disease virus: problems in purification. A. G. Gillaspie

Heat treatment and inoculation with sugarcane mosaic virus. G. T. A. Benda

Influence of strains of sugarcane mosaic virus on stands, stubbling ability and yields of sugarcane varieties. H. Koike and R. L. Tippett

Strains of sugarcane mosaic virus in Florida. J. L. Dean

Yield of a major sugarcane variety in Louisiana planted with different levels of mosaic in the seed cane. R. J. Steib and S. J. P. Chilton

(Continued on page 230)

IN THE FIELD

By: Lloyd L. Lauden

Short Houma Station Contact Meeting
Thursday, June 17 beginning at 8:30 A.M.

The U.S.D.A. Houma Station researchers are trying a new approach to the Annual American Sugar Cane League Contact Meeting. The meeting will be short and the discussion will end at 12:00 noon. A barbecue lunch will then be served.

The meeting will begin at 8:30 A.M., Thursday, June 17, 1971 at the Municipal Auditorium at 880 Verret Street in Houma, La.

Note the schedule of the meeting printed below. A special effort will be made to follow the time schedule. The scientists will keep their talks short clear, and interesting. Come out to learn and at the same time show these dedicated researchers they are appreciated.

Although the meeting will be a half day only, growers who wish to visit around the Station or talk to the researchers after the meeting will have that opportunity. The Station group will be around after the meeting and they will welcome your visit.

Schedule

Coffee— 8:30 - 8:50 AM

Call to Order — Mr. Arceneaux, Chairman 8:50 AM

Entomology Research Division
- R. D. Jackson — New directions in USDA entomology research.
- L. J. Charpentier — Sugarcane borer insecticide tests.

Plant Science Research Division
- Crops Protection Research Branch
  - R. W. Millhollon — Weed control topics.
- Tobacco and Sugar Crops Branch
  - S. M. Yang — Effects of cold, drought and soil pathogens on stubbling ability.
  - G.T.A. Benda — Serial heat treatment for control of RSD.
  - A. G. Gillaspie — Ratoon stunting disease.
  - R. L. Tippett — Sugarcane mosaic spread, 1971.

Coffee break— 10:15 - 10:45 AM
- J. Miller — The 1970-71 crossing season at Canal Point.
- P. H. Dunckelman — Progress in testing new parents for Louisiana sugarcane varieties.
- R. J. Matherne — Varieties in infield tests.
- H. P. Fanguy — Varieties in outfield tests.

Remarks by 11:45 - 12:00 Noon
E. L. Moore, Chief, Tobacco and Sugar Crops Research Branch.

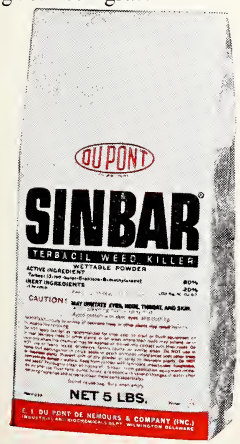
Adjourn for barbecue lunch at U.S. Sugarcane Field Station, Little Bayou Black, Houma, La.

Here's why it pays sugar cane growers to use SINBAR®

TERBACIL WEED KILLER

INBAR gives excellent control
plant and stubble cane.

NBAR controls both broadleaves
id winter grasses . . . including
edling Johnson grass.



Versatility.
Registered for first- and second-year stubble as well as plant cane.

Consistent control of both broadleaves and winter grasses, including seedling Johnson grass.

Efficient and economical.
No costly multiple treatments. A single treatment in spring gives maximum control for your money. Or you can use a split treatment, applying half in the fall and half in early spring. SINBAR keeps seedbeds clean through the winter and allows early drying.

Easy to use. Wettable powder mixes readily with water and stays in suspension with use of simple hydraulic-type agitator.

Order your supply of SINBAR today.

With any chemical, follow labeling instructions and warnings carefully.

DUPONT SINBAR

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

SINBAR is distributed by Bel Chemical & Supply Co., Inc., Schriever, La.

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 223)

scheme, agricultural leaders would have to go through not only the OMB, but also the Secretary of Economic Affairs to get funds budgeted for essential programs. Agriculture would then be thrown into direct competition with labor, business, and other programs for funding because the present departments of Labor, Transportation, and Commerce would also be located in the Economic Affairs Department.

—o—

Federal Land Bank Lowers Interest Rates

New Orleans, La.—For the second time within three months the interest rate on all new loans made on the Variable Interest Rate Plan by the Federal Land Bank of New Orleans has been reduced as announced by Olin B. Quinn, President of the Bank. The new rate will be 7½ per cent and will be effective June 1, 1971. He also stated that the interest rate on all Variable Rate Loans presently outstanding will be reduced from 8 per cent to 7½ per cent effective the same date. Additionally, all present borrowers have the right to reduce their loan interest rate, where applicable, to the new 7½ per cent rate offered under the Bank's Variable Interest Rate Plan.

Quinn said, "We believe these reductions in interest rates are further evidence of the Bank's objective to provide farmers with long term loan funds at the lowest possible cost, consistent with sound financial management."

We are now able to reduce the interest rate more rapidly under favorable conditions than would have been possible with a fixed rate program on a long term basis. The variable interest rate loan is especially helpful to farmers because they cannot adjust their borrowings to 'borrow heavily' when rates are low and 'stay out' when rates are high. Also it affords a closer relationship with money rates, thus giving the borrowers, in a sense, money at cost."

ASSCT MEETING . . .

(Continued from page 227)

Friday, June 11 Morning Sessio

9:00 A.M.* Manufacturing Section —Toledo Room

Aramis Alarez, Chairman Manu turing Section Florida Division, Pr siding

Core sampling sugarcane shipments. W. J. Landry

Farmer, help my extraction! A. L. Webre, Jr. and E. B. Aleman

Cane Pol vs cane sucrose. J. C. P. Chen, C. O. Walters, Jr., an F. J. Blanchard

Cuch-cush handling system. R. G. Maginicy

The french screw press at Osceola. R. Fanjul

Color in the raw sugarcane industry; cause consequences. R. A. Catala

Problems in full seeding of low grade strike T. R. Ray

Full continuous C. crystalizer station. A. Acosta

Production of high refining quality ra sugar. A. Alvarez

Thoughts on sugarhouse waste stream. J. C. P. Chen, F. J. Blanchard, an R. W. Picou

Friday, June 11 Afternoon Sessio

2:00 P.M.* Joint Meeting Agricultur and Manufacturing Sections —Castille & Toledo Rooms

Octave Gutekunst, Chairman Man facturing Section Louisiana Divisio Presiding

Rating sugarcane varieties for commerci worth. R. D. Breaux

New gene sources for subtropical suga canes: a review. P. H. Dunckelman

New sugarcane clones with superior co tolerance. J. E. Irvine and P. H. Duncke man

Maturity studies of commercial sugarcane v rieties in Florida. L. P. Hebert and E. Rice

Early testing for higher yielding varietie USDA infield variety program. R. Matherne

Preliminary results with estimated yields cor pared to weighted yields in sugarcane v riety trial in Louisiana. H. P. Fanguy

Evaluation of sugarcane varieties for bor resistance by artificial infestation. R. Jackson, W. J. McCormick, R. D. Breau and P. H. Dunckelman

3:30 P.M. Sugar Legislation—Senator E ward John Gurney, Florida

*15 minutes allocated for each presentati including disiussions.

BUY U.S. SAVINGS BONDS

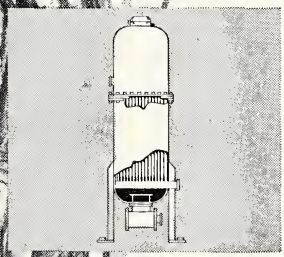
THERE'S A BETTER WAY and it's STANDARD

WATER

NOW, you can do something about the weather. AMES' irrigation systems are sized to the plot, completely portable and assure a cycle of moisture to meet the tested soil conditions.
Engineer your own weather . . . then you're sure.

WEIGHT

Standard-ize the unloading of cane in the mill yard. This overhead KRANCO crane handles either chain-net or side dump wagons with a minimum of modifications. Kranco cranes are fast becoming STANDARD.



WASTE

In sugar mills, as in cigarettes, there are filters and filters and filters. But with STANDARD it's HAYWARD filters because it produces a higher clarity of juice than conventional methods. Each season, new tests are made under all conditions to improve the quality of your sugar and increase your profits.

STANDARDIZE ON STANDARD

STANDARD SUPPLY
& HARDWARE CO., INC.

822 TCHOUPITOULAS ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70130
TELEPHONE 522-6641

• *LAKE CHARLES* • *HOUMA* • *NEW IBERIA*
• *HARVEY* • *BATON ROUGE* • *LEEVILLE*
• *HOUSTON*

FENAC plus

No. 1 Weedkiller for Sugar Cane

AMCHEM®

First name in herbicide research
AMCHEM PRODUCTS, INC.
Ambler, Pennsylvania

Complete weed control is necessary and **FENAC PLUS** makes it possible. It controls the important broadleaf weeds and grasses, including **johnsongrass seedlings,** and has excellent handling qualities. Mixed with water, **FENAC PLUS** forms a true solution, maintains the same concentration in the tank—top to bottom.

FENAC PLUS—THE STANDARD BY WHICH SUGAR CANE WEED CONTROL IS MEASURE

Acquisitions Division, Serials Dept.
Louisiana State University Library
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

The Sugar Bulletin

FICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

RAW SUGAR PRICES AS QUOTED BY THE LOUISIANA SUGAR EXCHANGE

USDA Target Price for June	8.69 cents per pound
June 1-15, 1971 average New York Price	8.52 cents per pound
June 1-15, 1971 average New Orleans Price	8.49 cents per pound

In This Issue

In Washington 235

Clay Terry Testimony at Proportionate Share Hearing 236

In The Field 241

Why Growers Will Ask For an Adjustment in the Sugar Act This Year 246
by Harris H. Barnes, Jr.

Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 248

Down the Row 250

Louis Le Bourgeois Dies 251

Vol. 49—No. 18 **June 15, 1971**

The Sugar Bulletin

The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor

Alvin L. Parsons, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Glenn R. Timmons, Economist
Earl J. Hicks, Assistant Agronomist
Howard J. Robichaux, Assistant Agronomist

Editorial and Executive Office:
416 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Washington Representative:
Horace D. Godfrey
309 Universal Building, Washington, D. C. 20009

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Thomas H. Allen, Franklin, La.
President

Ed Schexnayder, White Castle, La.
1st Vice-President

James H. Thibaut, Donaldsonville, La.
2nd Vice-President

Charles C. Savoie, Belle Rose, La.
3rd Vice-President

Horace D. Godfrey, Washington, D. C.
4th Vice-President

Gilbert J. Durbin, New Orleans, La.
5th Vice-President and General Manager

Warren J. Harang, Jr., Thibodaux, La.
Treasurer

F. A. Graugnard, Jr., St. James, La.
Secretary

Thomas M. Barker, Lockport, La.
J. G. Beaud, New Roads, La.
P. L. Billeaud, Broussard, La.
Ramon E. Billeaud, New Orleans, La.
P. J. deGravelles, Jr., Franklin, La.
Lawrence Dugas, St. Martinville, La.
J. Macolm Duhe, New Iberia, La.
Wallace Ellender, Jr., Bourg, La.
F. Evans Farwell, New Orleans, La.
J. N. Foret, Jr., Mathews, La.
Murphy J. (Mike) Foster, Jr., Franklin, La.
Andrew P. Gay, Plaquemine, La.
Kenneth H. Kahao, Port Allen, La.
Denis Lanaux, Lucy, La.
Clifford LeBlanc, White Castle, La.
Lee Roy LeBlanc, St. Martinville, La.
J. Wilson Lepine, Thibodaux, La.
Earl G. Luke, Franklin, La.
Marvin Marmande, Houma, La.
Andrew McCollam, Jr., New Orleans, La.
Sidney J. Menard, New Orleans, La.
Otto S. Newman, Cheneyville, La.
William Nuttall, Plaquemine, La.
Edward T. Supple, Bayou Goula, La.
E. Berkshire Terrill, Jr., Cinclare, La.
Clay Terry, Franklin, La.
John Thibaut, Napoleonvile, La.
P. Chauvin Wilkinson, Port Allen, La.
M. V. Yarbrough, Youngsville, La.

HONORARY MEMBERS

Josiah Ferris, Washington, D. C.
Murphy J. Foster, Franklin, La.
E. W. McNeil, Cinclare, La.
Wallace C. Kemper, New Orleans, La.

Second Class Postage paid at New Orleans, La. Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscription Members 50 cents a year. Non-Members $5.00 a year. Foreign Countries $25.00 a year. The American Sugar Cane League is not responsible for issues lost in transit. Back issues supplied, when available, at one dollar a copy.

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

IN WASHINGTON

By: Horace Godfrey

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Sugar Legislation

On Thursday, June 10th, the House of Representatives passed H. R. 8866, entitled Sugar Act Amendments of 1971. The Committee on Agriculture reported the bill to the full House on June 5, 1971. The vote in the House Agriculture Committee to report the bill was 30 in favor, 3 opposed and 1 voting present. Prior to consideration by the House of Representatives, Chairman Poage and ranking minority member Belcher obtained a Closed Rule from the House Rules Committee on June 9th.

Under House Rules, the "Rule" was debated with one hour limitation. The motion to adopt the Closed Rule was the key vote on the bill since a defeat of the motion would have opened the bill to amendments and in the opinion of key members of Congress would have resulted in prolonged debate and possible defeat of the bill. The motion to adopt the rule was approved by a record vote of 213 to 166. Subsequent to this vote, the bill was passed after about two hours of debate by a record vote of 229 to 128.

Special commendation is due Chairman Poage and ranking minority member Belcher for their untiring efforts in molding and reporting the bill to the House and handling of the bill on the floor. Special commendations are also due to members of the Louisiana delegation and the Florida delegation for their work during the debate on the Rule and passage of the bill. It would be difficult to single out particular individuals but special hard work was done by Majority Leader Boggs, Congressmen Caffery, Long, Rarick, Hebert, Waggonner of Louisiana and Congressmen Rogers and Sikes of Florida. Of course we received considerable support from many friends in Congress, who do not have sugarcane or sugarbeets in their area.

The Senate Committee on Finance immediately scheduled hearings to begin on Wednesday, June 16th and the domestic sugar industry will be heard on Thursday, June 17th. Witnesses for foreign nations will be heard beginning on June 21st. The bill as passed by the House contains essentially all of the recommendations made by the domestic industry except (1) length of the bill which as passed is for three years—whereas the domestic industry requested six years; (2) the tax payment features as contained in the bill are the same as contained in the present law and different from those recommended by the domestic industry; and (3) the language with reference to achieving the price objective is different than that recommended by the industry.

Testimony of Clay Terry on Behalf of The Sugar Cane Producers of The State of Louisiana 1972 Proportionate Share Hearing June 9, 1971

My name is Clay Terry. I reside at Franklin, Louisiana. I am a sugar cane producer of the Mainland Cane Sugar Area. I appear at this informal public hearing on behalf of the sugar cane producers of the State of Louisiana. These producers are represented particularly by the American Sugar Cane League and the Louisiana Farm Bureau Federation.

The American Sugar Cane League is composed of sugar cane producers who produce more than 95% of the sugar cane grown in Louisiana for the production of sugar and of all of the Louisiana processors of sugar cane into sugar. I am Chairman of the Proportionate Share Committee of the American Sugar Cane League. This committee was appointed prior to the public hearing held on June 24, 1953, with respect to the 1954 proportionate share determination, and has been reappointed each year thereafter with but few changes and additions to its membership.

The Louisiana Farm Bureau Federation through its Sugar Advisory Committee has authorized me to represent that organization at this hearing. The Sugar Advisory Committee is composed of sugar cane producers from each sugar cane producing parish in Louisiana who are selected by their respective parish farm bureau organizations.

This hearing is held to enable the Department of Agriculture to receive views and recommendations with respect to establishing farm proportionate shares for the 1972 crop in the Mainland Cane Sugar Area.

In its notice of this hearing, in order to assure full discussion of the questions presented, the Department presented the principal issues of a proportionate share program. In the cours of my testimony I shall present m views concerning these issues.

Recommendations Based On Assumptions

As the Department knows, legisla tion is now pending in the Congress o the United States to amend and exten the Sugar Act. All segments of th domestic sugar industry are in com plete agreement concerning the amend ments, one of which would increase th quota for the Mainland Cane Suga Area by 300,000 tons commencing i 1972. This recommendation has bee concurred in by the Department o Agriculture and the Department o State, and there does not appear an serious opposition to this increase. W believe its enactment is reasonably as sured. Therefore, all recommendation made by the Louisiana producers, an we understand by the Florida pro ducers, are with the assumption tha this increase in our quota will be ef fective. If such increase is not mad effective, the results will indeed b tragic and, of course, other action wil be required.

Agreement Reached Between Louisian And Florida Producers

As a result of discussions betwee representatives of the Louisiana pro ducers and representatives of the Flori da producers, agreement has bee reached on all issues and questions in volved in determining a proportionat share program in our area for 1972 with one exception which I will men tion. It is our understanding and belie that each agreement reached is com pletely valid within the language an scope of the Sugar Act, and can be ef fectuated by the Department in writin the 1972 determination. If for an reason any of these agreements can

(Continued on page 238)

Still the best, low-cost, season-long control for sugarcane borers

This year, be sure to stop sugarcane borers with a low-cost conventional or ULV application of ®GUTHION Liquid Concentrate.

Keep your stalks strong, to produce a maximum amount of pure juice with a high sucrose content.

And remember, you can feed bagasse from treated sugarcane to cattle, sheep and goats without worrying about a residue problem, as long as you follow directions in applying GUTHION.

Now is the time to order GUTHION Liquid Concentrate. Contact your dealer right away! 7108A-R

Chemagro CHEMAGRO CORPORATION
® KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI 64120

Old Faithful.

TESTIMONY

(Continued from page 236)

not be so effectuated, then we ask the Department to advise the Louisiana and Florida producers without delay, because it would probably then be necessary for each group to re-evaluate its position and recommendations.

The agreements reached between the Louisiana and Florida producers are:

1. The area's sugar cane acreage for the 1972 crop and each crop thereafter during the term of the new Sugar Act expected to become effective in 1972, be divided between the Louisiana producers and the Florida producers on the basis of the sugar cane acreage in each state for the 1964 crop. This results in a percentage distribution of 60.36% of the total acreage to Louisiana and 39.64% of the total acreage to Florida. The resultant acres would constitute the acreage obective of the respective states; provided, however, that with respect to any one particular crop if the producers in one state determine that such state's acreage objective computed in the foregoing manner cannot be achieved, then such objective may be reduced but only at the request of the producers of said state to the acreage they believe can be achieved; provided, further, any such reduction shall not affect the determination of acreage objectives for succeeding crops.

2. Because of significant differences between the two states, the method of distribution of one state's acreage objective among farms in that state may be different from the method of distribution in the other state.

3. Each state has the right and option, independent of the similar right and option of the other state, to have added to its state acreage allocation an acreage reserve to compensate for anticipated unused proportionate share acreage. Each state requesting such reserve would then be granted an "initial" allocation and an "adjusted" allocation. The purpose and objective of such reserve would be for each state to achieve a sugar cane acreage as nearly as possible equal to the initial allocation, with the realization that it will be almost impossible to achieve exactly the objective in any given year. However, to take care of the amount of any acreage deficit or surplus in a state in any year, the acreage objective of that state for the next succeeding year would be adjusted upward or downward in a similar amount as may be required to offset the prior deficit or surplus. The size of the acreage reserve in each state would be based on the recommendation of the producers of that state. No violence could be done to the sugar program nor injustice result to the producers of the other state, because of the compensating adjustment to be made in the following year if a reserve is too small or too large. Thus, the producers of Louisiana and Florida have agreed that their goal is to achieve, on average, during the years that the new Sugar Act provisions are effective, a division of the area's acreage between the two states that reflects, as close as is practical, the percentage relationship agreed upon based on 1964 acreage, as I have previously testified.

There has been no agreement between the Louisiana producers on one hand and Florida producers on the other as to the proper acreage level for the area as a whole for 1972. Each group will make its own recommendation on this question. However, lack of agreement in this regard does not affect the agreements I have previously stated.

1972 Acreage Level

We believe the Department realizes the Louisiana producers of sugar cane have at all times desired and urged that the acreage level in our area be as large as is reasonably possible. Because of this desire, our processors have on several occasions expressed a willingness to assume the risk and burden of carrying an extremely large inventory of sugar. All sugar cane producers and processors in Louisiana realize that without adequate acreage and volume sugar cane farmers cannot long exist. I do not believe any group has ever worked harder or more diligently to obtain any legislation than have the

Louisiana sugar cane producers and processors in their efforts to obtain an increase in our area's quota. Therefore, it is with a feeling of great relief that we hopefully anticipate in increase in our quota of 300,000 tons.

Nevertheless, bitter experience has taught us that excessive inventories of sugar are extremely burdensome. This same experience has taught us the serious, and in some instances disastrous, economic impact and results of increasing acreage, and in gearing one's self for such increase, and then to be forced to substantially reduce that acreage.

We believe our prime objective and the Department's objective should be for the Mainland producers to produce enough sugar to fill our quota and to provide an adequate inventory, but not such a quantity of sugar that will lead to acreage reductions in future years. Our inventory should be high enough to insure that our quota is filled if production of sugar is less than is expected and/or if the area's quota should be more than is expected. Our acreage should not be increased to a level where the resultant inventory would require acreage reductions if production of sugar is more than expected and/or the area's quota is less than expected.

In establishing proportionate shares, the Sugar Act refers to the quantity of sugar "needed to enable the area to meet its quota and provide a normal carry-over inventory". We submit, that with a 300,000 ton increase in the area's quota, it is impossible to determine at this time with any degree of precision what is or should be a "normal carry-over inventory" for the area. Also, the question of yields on additional acreage to be brought into the program make crop estimates more difficult to predict. Naturally, we will be able to better determine these things after we have had some experience with production, marketing and inventories at the higher quota level now anticipated.

With these sound principals in mind, we believe that the 1964 acreage level is the absolute maximum that should be determined by the Department. The 1964 acreage level will allow the area to fill the 1972 quota and 1973 quota under any foreseeable circumstances. Obviously, such level would minimize the risk of an acreage reduction for future crops. Any higher level would just as obviously enhance that risk.

Attention is called to our exhibit entitled, "Four Sets of Projections for Mainland Cane Sugar Area", which I now offer in evidence and ask that it be properly marked for identification. The assumptions used in marking these projections are shown on the exhibit. In each set of projections we assumed a 1972-crop cane acreage equal to the 1964-crop acreage. In each case the effective inventory projected for January 1, 1972 and for January 1, 1973 is in excess of one million tons of sugar. The production of sugar in the fall of each of the years 1972 and 1973 would be in excess of one million tons. This would give a total supply of sugar in each of the calendar years 1972 and 1973 of more than two million tons. All except about 100,000 tons of the two million tons would be available for marketing within the calendar year. Therefore, the amount available for marketing in each of the years 1972 and 1973 would be about one half million tons or more in excess of the quota for the year. The half million tons is completely adequate to allow for any margin of error in our projections and still assure that the marketing quotas for the area will be filled in 1972 and 1973.

We understand that Florida producers will recommend a 1972-crop cane acreage level five per cent above the 1964-crop acreage. In our judgment, this is a serious mistake. If you refer to our exhibit and multiply our 1972-crop production estimate in each set of projections by 105%, you will note that the result will exceed the anticipated 1972 marketing (quota) in every instance; and in the No. 4 set of projections the excess of production over marketings would be 138,000 tons. Obviously, the Mainland Cane

Sugar Area could not continue at that level of excess production, and an acreage reduction for future crops would be imposed.

It is entirely possible that the 1964 acreage level for the 1972 crop may permit an additional acreage increase for the 1973 crop. However, this can be properly determined only after production from the 1971 crop is known and after considering other conditions existing at that time.

It is important to here emphasize the significance of using 1964 acreage as a level for the area when considered in the light of the agreement reached between the Louisiana and the Florida producers that the percentage distribution between the two states also be based on 1964 acreage in each state. As the Department understands, beginning in 1965 the Louisiana producers have received a large share of the area's acreage than the percentage reflected in the 1964 acreage. In 1971 Louisiana's state acreage allocation was 330,061 acres and Florida's allocation was 205,988 acres. The 1964 acreage for Louisiana producers was 348,464 and for Florida producers was 228,890. Our recommendation, conditioned on all of the agreements I have previously mentioned, would increase Florida's initial 1972 state acreage allocation to 111.12% of its 1971 state acreage allocation and would increase Louisiana's initial state acreage allocation to only 105.58% of its 1971 state acreage allocation. The increase for the area as a whole would be 107.71% of 1971.

We sincerely believe under all circumstances these proposed increases are adequate. We desire to avoid, and certainly the Department should try to avoid, at every reasonable cost, any action that would place the producers and processors of our area in the predicament we have unfortunately been in since 1965, and from which we now apparently have a reasonable opportunity to extricate ourselves.

Separate State Allocations

As previously indicated, the Louisiana and Florida producers have agreed on separate state allocations, to be so administered with acreage reserves as to provide separate "initial" allocations and separate "adjusted" allocations. At the 1964 acreage level the Louisiana initial allocation would be 348,464 acres and the Florida initial allocation would be 228,890 acres. We so recommend.

Acreage Reserve for Unused Acreage in Louisiana

As also previously stated, the producers of Louisiana and Florida have agreed that each state may have an acreage reserve to compensate for anticipated unused proportionate share acreage. Such reserve would be in addition to the state's initial allocation. There can be no doubt of legal authority to establish such a reserve, for such a reserve is not novel in the administration of the Sugar Act. To offset proportionate share acreage which would not be used on farms in Louisiana, a reserve of 10,000 acres was made available in the 1963 determination and a similar reserve made available in the 1965 determination.

The purpose of a reserve is to compensate for unused proportionate share acreage in a manner much more preferable to Louisiana than the procedure used for the last six sugar cane crops in the Mainland Cane Sugar Area. Such procedure required an exact determination of unused acreage before such unused acreage could be transferred to farms which could use it. This determination in most instances cannot be made until the spring, when there can be no additional plantings in Louisiana. This caused many farmers to spend much money in producing cane in excess of their proportionate shares, with the hope their shares would be increased later with unused acreage from other farms. In many instances they did not get the desired increases in their shares and had the problem of disposing of excess cane they had kept needlessly.

Although we are agreeable to the use of an unused acreage reserve by Florida and can understand that it

(Continued on page 242)

IN THE FIELD

By: Lloyd L. Lauden

Increase Acreage For 1972 Crop

If everything goes well with the Sugar Act and Mainland Cane (Louisiana and Florida) gets the proposed 300,000 tons additional sugar marketing quota, cane growers in both states will no doubt get an acreage increase.

With this in mind the League's Proportionate Share Committee, headed by Mr. Clay Terry, recommended to the government on June 9, 1971, in Pensacola, Fla. that shares be increased about 5 per cent. No one can be certain but, there is a good chance this will come. In addition, the committee recommended a large acreage reserve for growers who want additional acreage above the 5 per cent increase. The good feature about this reserve is that growers who request additional acreage will be told this year at planting time exactly how much of their request they can have. There will be no waiting until next year with all of the uncertainty and risk. The way it looks now, the reserve will be large enough to help out growers who are in a position to make a rather substantial increase in acreage.

Penalty for Non-Use

Your attention is called to the Proportionate Shares Testimony printed elsewhere in this issue of The Sugar Bulletin. Please note that growers are asked to request only that amount which they can actually use because there is a penalty for not using a percentage of the amount allocated from the reserve. Read specifically where the recommendation states that if 90 per cent of the reserve allocation is not used the grower must forfeit the whole amount of his request from the reserve.

Cane growers should begin making plans for the acreage increase. In many areas there is a considerable amount of acreage in abandoned houses, barns, garden and in milk cow pastures. Most of this type land is choice.

There is also a considerable amount of land that can be brought into cultivation with a minimum of clearing and ditching. Some of this type land can be used for this coming planting season. This is land once used for cane but drainage years ago was not good and therefore yields were poor. With the better drainage of today and with earlier maturing varieties, this land can be brought back into cultivation and produce good yields of cane. All of this is not easy. It takes money, time, and labor. It also takes planning, so start now. If this land is not in heavy trees clearing may not be too expensive. In the present state this type land is not paying its way and it can be productive if improved.

Landlords Have Stake

Landlords have a stake in this acreage increase and should encourage tenants to clear land by offering long term leases with a number of years of free rent as an incentive to clearing land. Landlords must be realistic in their negotiations. They should consult with custom land clearers so that they will understand land clearing and preparation costs.

The Proportionate Shares Committee also recommended that growers with smaller than 100 acres in cane be allowed to increase up to 100 acres and that a one thousand acre reserve be set up for new grower requests with the maximum acres for a new grower to be 100 acres.

TESTIMONY

(Continued from page 240)

might serve a useful purpose in that state, we must emphasize that there are stronger reasons for the use of such a reserve in Louisiana. The primary reason lies in the fact that in Louisiana all sugar cane must be planted in the late summer or early fall of the calendar year preceding the crop year. No sugar cane can be planted in the spring in Louisiana.

The use of an unused acreage reserve, distributed as we will recommend, will permit each farmer to know this summer what his final proportionate share for the 1972 crop will be. He can then make his plantings accordingly, and there will be no need for him to carry excess acreage until the next summer hoping for an increase in his proportionate share. This will meet with general satisfaction among Louisiana cane producers and Parish ASC Committeemen and parish office personnel.

Of course, as acreage restrictions became more severe after 1965 the need for such a reserve was lessened. Now, with an additional increase in acreage anticipated, such a reserve is essential. With the expected increase in proportionate shares there will be some farms in Louisiana that cannot fully or immediately take advantage of such increase. On the other hand there are other farms with more than adequate acreage to substantially increase proportionate shares without delay. There is no way that we in Louisiana can effectively utilize this available acreage and produce our acreage allocation without such a reserve. This will permit the allocation of proportionate shares to farms which have additional crop land suitable for the production of sugar cane.

Therefore, we recommend that a reserve of 9,000 acres be made available to Louisiana old-producer farms for this purpose, in addition to the initial allocation of 348,464 acres. We believe this is a reasonable estimate of our needs. However, if there should result a deficiency or a surplus under or over our initial allocation, this would be compensated for in determining proportionate shares for the 1973 crop.

Allocation of Louisiana Unused Acreage Reserve

The method and timing of allocating the Louisiana unused acreage reserve is highly significant to assure its efficient and effective distribution and utilization. Our recommendations in this regard are the following:

1. First, it is of the utmost importance that the reserve be made available for allocation at the earliest possible date in the year 1971. An early mailing of notices of farm proportionate shares to producers followed by a reasonably short period of time to file applications for allocations from the unused acreage reserve will permit a producer to effectively take advantage of his allocation by the planting of such acreage during the Louisiana planting season during late summer and early fall. Otherwise, the benefits expected to be derived from this reserve program will be lost. Therefore, we recommend that a producer be allowed 10 days from the mailing date on his notice of farm proportionate share to file an application for an allocation from the unused acreage reserve. Such allocation should be issued at the earliest date administratively possible by the state office.

2. The reserve should be allocated statewide, and not on a parish (county) basis, and that the allocation be based or apportioned on the number of acres requested by each applicant; provided, however, that any portion of a producers' requested acreage that would result in an adjusted share of no more than 100 acres would not be subject to any factoring to adjust the total acres requested by all producers to the total of the reserve. This latter provison is consistent with the recommendation we shall make that new producer farms be allocated up to 100 acres.

3. All allocation to farms from the unused acreage reserve should be

conditioned on production of sugar cane on substantially all of the acres so allocated. Therefore we recommend that if the 1972 accredited acreage of a farm that has been allocated acreage from the unused acreage reserve is not equal to at least its original proportionate share plus a minimum of 90% of its allocation from the reserve then the entire allocation from the reserve be revoked, and such farm's proportionate share for the 1972 crop be its original proportionate share; provided, however, such revocation should not occur if any such producer establishes to the satisfaction of the state committee, on the recommendation of the county committee, that conditions beyond his control prevented him from producing such minimum acreage; and provided, further, an adverse recommendation of the county committee should not preclude an appeal by such producer to the state committee. We strongly urge that this provision is essential to avoid inflated requests by applicants for additional acreage from the unused reserve, and to assure that the reserve will be allocated to producers on the basis of need and ability to produce. This condition should be made completely clear, verbally and in writing, at the time each producer makes a request for allocation from the unused acreage reserve. The written form of application to be signed by such producer applicant (copy of which should be furnished the applicant) should clearly indicate that allocations from the reserve will be "conditional" and should indicate what conditions must be met in order for the allocation to be final. The same information should appear on the producer's notice of conditional allocation from the reserve.

Set Aside Acreage

In view of the anticipated increase in quota for the Mainland Cane Sugar Area, we feel that in Louisiana the acreage allocated to new producer farms should be increased. Therefore, we recommend for Louisiana:

1. From the Louisiana state allocation there be set aside 1,000 acres for new-producer farms.

2. Within the maximum of 1,000 acres each new-producer farm be limited to a maximum of 100 acres.

3. The new-producer farm set aside be allocated on a state-wide basis, and if the 1,000 acre maximum is not sufficient to fill all requests, this acreage be apportioned among the applicants on the basis of the number of acres requested by each of them.

4. To avoid inflated requests for new farm acreage, we recommend a provision for conditional allocations comparable to the one recommended concerning the allocation of the unused acreage reserve, except the conditional percentage figure should be somewhat lower. We propose that if a new-producer farm's accredited acreage is not equal to at least 75% of the farm's proportionate share, the entire proportionate share be revoked; however, such revocation should not occur if any such new producer establishes to the satisfaction of the state committee, on the recommendation of the county committee, that conditions beyond his control prevented him from producing the required minimum; and provided, further, an adverse recommendation of the county committee should not preclude an appeal by such new producer to the state committee. Again, this conditional provision, should be made completely clear, verbally and in writing, to the applicant at the time a request for new farm acreage is made and again on the producer's notice of conditional allocation.

5. To permit maximum uitilization of this new farm acreage, an early determination is here, also, highly desirable, and we recommend that applicants be allowed to file applications within 10 days after a date specified in public notice that applications may be made for shares for new-producer farms. It appears desirable that such date be uniform statewide.

We recommend that the acreage set aside for handling appeals and corrections in Louisiana should not exceed 150 acres.

Farm Bases

We recommend that the method of establishing farm bases be similar to that used in the five prior crop determinations. A farm base would be established for each old-producer farm at the larger of either the 1971-crop acreage (within the final share established) harvested for sugar and seed plus the acreage of bona fide abandonment, or the 1971-crop original share if the farm operator used at least 90% of such share or used less than 90% for reasons beyond his control.

Farm Proportionate Shares

A farm proportionate share for each old-producer farm be established by applying an appropriate adjustment factor to the farm base to keep the total original shares for all farms within the state initial allocation, less set asides.

Acreage Reserve and Set Asides Not Transferable

Generally, we recommend that any acreage not allocated from the unused acreage reserve or from the set asides for new producer farms and appeals and corrections be not transferable from one reserve or set aside to the other, and to the extent not allocated for the purpose designted will not be reallocated.

General

Except as inconsistent with and modified by the above, and except for the provisions of subsection (a) of Section 855.71 of the 1971 determination which related to farms with bases of 4.4 acres or less, we recommend that the remaining provisions of the 1971 determination be incorporated, in substance, in the 1972 determination.

Four Sets of Projections for Mainland Cane Sugar Area
(1000 tons of sugar)

	No. 1 Projections	No. 2 Projections	No. 3 Projections	No. 4 Projections
1-1-71 effective inventory	918	918	918	918
1971—crop production	1383	1399	1415	1463
1971 marketings	1239	1239	1239	1239
1-1-72 effective inventory	1062	1078	1094	1142
1972—crop production	1513	1513	1530	1622
1972 marketings	1565	1565	1565	1565
1-1-73 effective inventory	1010	1026	1059	1199

Assumptions:

(1). Cane acreage for 1972 crop equal to 100% of 1964 crop acreage, in all projections.

(2). Consumption estimates of 11.2 million tons for 1971 and 11.350 million for 1972 in all projections.

(3). Yields of sugar per planted acre of cane:

(a). No. 1 Projections: 2.58 for 1971 crop and 2.62 for 1972 crop. In each case, the yield is a moving average of the previous three crops. The 1972 yield reflects the anticipated increase in Florida's share of the area's acreage.

(b). No. 2 Projections: 2.61 for 1971 crop and 2.62 for 1972 crop. The 1971 yield is midpoint of average yields for 1967-70 and 1968-70. For 1972, this same yield was adjusted to reflect the anticipated increase in Florida's share of the area's acreage.

(c). No. 3 Projections: 2.64 for 1971 crop and 2.65 for 1972 crop. The 1971 yield is the 4-year average, 1967-70. For 1972, this same yield was adjusted upward to reflect the anticipated increase in Florida's share of the area's acreage.

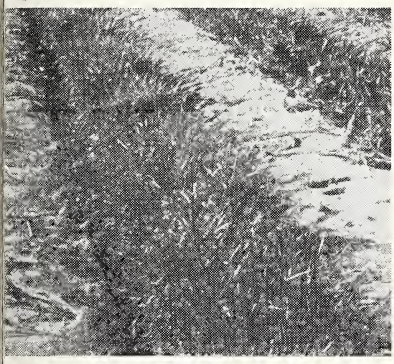
(d). No. 4 Projections: 2.73 for 1971 crop and 2.81 for 1972 crop. These yields were projected on the basis of a trend of actual yields for the 1962 through 1970 crops for Florida and the 1963 through 1970 crops for Louisiana, with the yields in each State weighted by the cane acreage in such State.

ASCL May, 1971

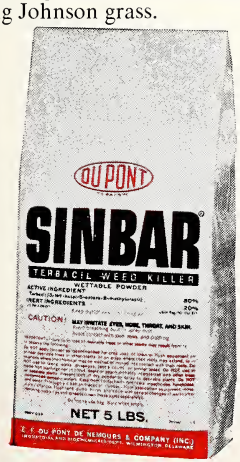
Here's why it pays sugar cane growers to use SINBAR®

TERBACIL WEED KILLER

SINBAR gives excellent control in plant and stubble cane.



SINBAR controls both broadleaves and winter grasses . . . including seedling Johnson grass.



Versatility.
Registered for first- and second-year stubble as well as plant cane.

Consistent control of both broadleaves and winter grasses, including seedling Johnson grass.

Efficient and economical.
No costly multiple treatments. A single treatment in spring gives maximum control for your money. Or you can use a split treatment, applying half in the fall and half in early spring. SINBAR keeps seedbeds clean through the winter and allows early drying.

Easy to use. Wettable powder mixes readily with water and stays in suspension with use of simple hydraulic-type agitator.

Order your supply of SINBAR today.

With any chemical, follow labeling instructions and warnings carefully.

DU PONT SINBAR

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

SINBAR is distributed by Bel Chemical & Supply Co., Inc., Schriever, La.

Why Growers Will Ask For an Adjustment In the Sugar Act This Year

by Harris H. Barnes, Jr.

To many people, the image of sugar production is the sugar beet. Some 20,000 growers in 29 states produce sugar beets. Sugarcane is grown by less than half as many farmers in only three states—Louisiana, Florida and Hawaii —and one territory—Puerto Rico. Cane, nonetheless, provides almost half of this country's supply of domestically produced sugar.

Like all agricultural fronts in the seventies, the sugar grower's domain is riddled with irony, dissatisfaction and some pride.

The irony begins with the fact that the 6 million tons of cane and beet sugar produced in this country annually is only 55 per cent of the total usage. In the 12-month period ended last September 30, U.S. sugar consumption totaled nearly 11.2 million tons. Of this amount, about 45 per cent was supplied by foreign sources under provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948.

Foreign Sugar

This piece of legislation provides for importation of foreign sugar, as well as restrictions on domestic sugar acreage. In spite of these points which cause some grower resentment, the act has the support of most thoughtful growers. Without it, the sugar industry would no doubt be tumultuous.

The dissatisfaction that smolders in the hearts of many cane growers arises from circumstances that began developing when this country severed relations with Cuba in 1960. A large share of our sugar had come from that country. With Cuban trade discontinued and a threatened worldwide scarcity of sugar, the USDA lifted acreage controls on sugar crops within the continental United States in May, 1963, and called for maximum production efforts.

The 1964 sugarcane acreage soared to a new high. Louisiana went from 295,000 acres in 1963 to 325,500 in 1964. Florida acreage increased from 140,000 to 220,000 acres in the same period. Two multimillion-dollar cane factories were built, one in Florida and one in Louisiana. Existing factories increased their capacities. (Sugar beet acreage also increased.)

Restrictions Reinstated

In 1965, acreage restrictions were reinstated after the scarcity failed to materialize. Economic hardship came quickly for growers and mills alike. By 1969, a series of acreage cuts had reduced the Florida and Louisiana acreage to 28 per cent below that of 1964.

"When we got our cut, it really hurt," recalled Harvey K. Bubenzer, a leading Louisiana cane grower at Bunkie. "Acreage increases since that time have helped us recover—for the 1971 crop practically all of our acreage has been restored."

But effects of the cutback still leave a vacuum in the cane grower's pocketbook, and the memory of such action also creates a nightmare in his mind. Sugarcane is not adapted to a wildly fluctuating production scheme.

In the continental United States, the crop is planted from August to October. Cane is not grown from seed; instead, the stalks or sections of stalks are planted.

In Louisiana, cane harvest usually occurs from October through December. Here, the nine-foot-tall cane is topped and cut by machine. A $24,000 harvester lays three rows of cane across one six-foot middle to form a "heap" row. After drying in the heap row for about a day, the cane is ignited, usually by LP-gas torches, to burn off the leaves. Then the crop is hauled to a mill.

Florida Harvest

In Florida, where the season is longer, harvest runs from November through March. In contrast to the Louisiana cane, that in Florida is hand-cut. Rank growth to heights of 12 feet and the accompanying problem of lodging defy the use of mechanical harvesters. Since local workers refuse to cut the cane, laborers are brought in from the British West Indies. They cut on a piecework basis, earning the equivalent of $2 or more per hour.

During the second growing season, another crop is produced from the stubble of the first crop. Then a third crop is produced the following year.

In Louisiana, after three years of cane, the stubble is usually plowed out and the field is left out of cane for a year. In Florida, the stubble is normally plowed out after four years in cane.

The Hawaiian crop, handled differently in several respects and not really encompassed in this article, is harvested only after two or three years of growth. Harvested tonnage averages 98 tons per acre. But the figure is deceiving. The annual yield equivalent is 49 tons per acre in the case of a two-year growth. Hawaii, free from the effect of freezing weather, has a 12-month cane growing season. Florida has a 33-ton-per-acre yield average; Louisiana averages about 27 tons.

Growers Make More

"Our growers make more net money per acre on sugarcane than on cattle or citrus," said J. Nelson Fairbanks, vice president and general manager of the Florida Sugarcane League, Inc., Clewiston, Florida. "Cane is a very stable and consistent crop, since all of our fields are irrigated and well-drained."

Sugarcane is sold on the basis of sucrose content and other quality measurements. Generally, a ton of cane brings about $10. This means that a 30-ton-per-acre crop may gross $300 per acre. In spite of the expensive equipment required, growers may net 20 per cent, or about $60 per acre in the case of a $300 gross.

Under today's mechanized conditions, growers generally agree that 400 to 500 acres is an efficient unit for a harvester to handle.

Most sugarcane growers are involved only with cane. Sugar beet growers generally grow other crops. The uniqueness of cane no doubt promotes some grower pride, but there is another fact of which growers boast.

Government Program

The government's sugar program, including cane and beet sugar, is recognized as a model for other crop programs. Payments to producers are financed out of the general funds of the U.S. Treasury. But revenue produced by a sugar excise tax of 50 cents per hundredweight, raw value, more than offsets all costs of the program. The revenue from 1938 through fiscal 1969 exceeded total sugar program expenditure by $600 million.

The program is designed to protect the sugar industry, to provide consumers with ample sugar supplies at reasonable prices, and to promote and strengthen the U.S. export trade.

To achieve these goals, the Sugar Act establishes a quota system allotting shares of the U.S. market to various segments of the industry. The five U.S. sugar producing areas (Louisiana-Florida, the 29 beet producing states, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands) are assigned basic quotas totaling 6,390,000 short tons, raw value. (One ton of refined sugar equals 1.07 tons of sugar, raw value.) The quota breakdown is as follows:

Region	Tons
Domestic beet sugar (21 states)	3,025,000
Domestic cane sugar (Florida, Louisiana)	1,100,000
Hawaii cane sugar	1,100,000
Puerto Rico cane sugar	1,140,000
Virgin Islands cane sugar	15,000

Foreign Producers Get Deficit

Similarly, other countries are assigned quotas in the U.S. market. But if one of those countries is unable to fill its quota, that sales opportunity is closed to the domestic producer. Instead, the deficit is made up by sugar from other countries. Also, if one domestic area is unable to fill its sugar quota, the unused quota is reallotted to foreign countries. This, the American sugar grower argues, is unfair.

The Sugar Act comes up for consideration again this year. Hearings in the House Agriculture Committee and the Senate Finance Committee are expected to begin in June or July. When these hearings open, spokesmen for the growers and processors in Florida and Louisiana are likely to ask for a larger share of the United States sugar market. They contend that this is needed to prevent large cuts in their acreage again.

Sugar consumption reached the equivalent of 102 pounds per person in the United States last year. Of that amount, however, only about 30 pounds per person went directly into the housewife's grocery cart. The remainder was routed into the manufacturing of beverages, bakery goods, confectionery products, canned and frozen foods, and ice cream and other dairy products.

From the field to the dinner table, sugar is poorly understood. There is more public awareness of the sugar beet than the cane, because of the widespread beet production areas. But the 10,000 sugarcane growers of the United States, their employees, their processors, and their suppliers, have just as great a stake in the sugar industry as anybody, and their concerns are very closely aligned with those of most other farmers.

* * *

Article reprinted courtesy of The Farm Journal, 222 East Central Parkway, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, the most far-reaching act of its kind ever adopted by the United States Congress, became effective on April 28, 1971. According to the act's title, it is designed "to assure safe and healthful working conditions for working men and women". The Act is applicable to all employers in a business affecting commerce. This means that virtually all employers, industrial, agricultural and commercial, no matter how large or small, are covered. The only employers specifically exempt are the federal, state and local governments. The administration and enforcement of the act is under the Secretary of Labor of the United States.

Every employer is required to "furnish to each of his employees employment and a place of employment which are free from recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or serious physical harm to his employees;" and to "comply with occupational safety and health standards promulgated under this Act."

Initial Standards

During the first two years after the effective date of the act initial standards will be adopted by the Secretary which will go into effect immediately. No hearings are required in connection with these initial standards. Also, the Secretary may issue emergency temporary standards, effective immediately, when he determines that employees are exposed to grave danger.

Other than these initial and emergency standards, the Secretary may promulgate new standards or modify or revise existing ones. When the Secretary determines such action is necessary, an advisory committee will make recommendations. These recommendations will be adopted only after publication in the Federal Register with an opportunity by interested persons to submit comments and to file objections and request a public hearing.

In addition to complying with the standards, employers are required to maintain certain records, make periodic reports and give certain notices to employees, all relating to matters of safety and health.

Regulations Published

Regulations to implement the statutory provisions relating to the posting of notices, inspections, investigations, citations, and other matters have now been published.

Representatives of the Department of Labor may enter and make inspections of any place of work. Any employee or employee representative, such as a labor union, may request an inspection by advising the Secretary of an alleged violation. An employee who files a complaint or testifies in a proceeding under the act is protected from discrimination by the employer, including reinstatement and back pay if the employee is discharged.

After an inspection, if the Secretary determines a violation exists, a citation will be issued specifying the violation, the proposed penalty, and setting a time for correction. This citation must be posted at or near the place of violation. The employer has fifteen working days to contest a citation or proposed penalty. If not so contested, the citation and penalty become final. If contested, a hearing is held by a Commission. Orders of the Commission are subject to review by the U. S. Courts of Appeal.

Penalties for Violation

Various penalties for violation may be imposed, including fines and imprisonment. Willful or repeated violations may carry a penalty of $10,000.00 for each such occurrence. If a death results, six months' imprisonment may be imposed. A second such conviction may be punished by a year in jail and/or a $20,000.00 fine. Citations for violations not of a serious nature may carry a $1,000.00 civil penalty. If a violation is not timely corrected, a $1,000.00 penalty may attach for each day of continued violation.

When an inspector discovers in any place of employment a danger which could reasonably be expected to cause death or serious physical harm immediately, or before it can be eliminated through the normal enforcement procedures of the act, the Secretary is authorized to obtain an injunction against the employer which could result in a shutdown of the employer's business.

States May Submit Plans

Any state which desires to develop and enforce its own safety and health standards, in lieu of accepting Federal standards, may submit a plan for doing so to the Secretary of Labor. Generally, if the state plan will produce standards which will be at least as effective in protecting the safety and health of employees as the Federal standards, and if satisfactory provisions are made for administration and enforcing the state standards, approval will be given by the Secretary. It has been indicated that the Labor Department will foster as much activity on the part of the states as possible. Federal grants are authorized covering up to 90% of the total cost of state efforts during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and the two succeeding fiscal years. After a state plan has been authorized by the Secretary, the Federal grants may not exceed 50% of the total cost.

In view of the far-reaching and serious implications of this law every employer must keep himself completely informed of the safety and health standards and the regulations that have been and will be issued by the Secretary of Labor.

DOWN THE ROW

By: Earl J. Hicks

Some How Comes

Quite often growers ask why their yields do not equal those of the test fields and especially the yields of the newer varieties. They also ask why some of the extremely higher yielding varieties never get released.

Let's consider the first question—quite often growers ask why their yields do not equal those of the test fields and especially the yields of the newer varieties. There are a number of reasons why some farmers don't get the yield research agronomists get. Let's list them:

1. Many growers do indeed get the yields research agronomists get.

Scientific Experiments

2. One must remember that tests conducted in the field by research agronomists are very scientific experiments. So what does that mean? It means in order for the agronomists to know what a variety will do they must scrap every variety they test. This is one thing some growers do not do. Now you ask why do they scrap? If you'll remember earlier I said yield experiments are scientific endeavors and in order for agronomists to know what a variety will yield he must exploit the variety to the fullest. The agronomists must find out its yielding capabilities. Remember the agronomists are conducting a yield test. Scraping is a highly controversial question with many good pro and con points. However, a line must be drawn somewhere. The line drawn is that the agronomists scrap because this is the only way they can tell how much a variety will yield in the fullest sense.

Won't Get Same Yields

3. Also we must keep in mind that the yield data does not mean that you, the grower, will get the same yields that research agronomists get. The data they get is very accurate. You may want to think in terms of it as being, "a very sound mathematical possibility." That is to say just because one variety yielded 35 tons of cane per acre in the test fields this does not mean you will make exactly 35 tons per acre. What it does mean is your chances of making 35 tons per acre are very, very good. No one can guarantee certain varieties will yield in certain ways.

In answer to the second part of the first question—why some growers do not get the yields out of some of the newer released varieties I offer the following reasons.

1. As in the case of the first part of this article some growers do get the yields out of the newer varieties.

2. It is possible that the seed has been stretched. (Each stalk being planted end to end.)

Sugar Cane Has Peculiarties

3. Sugar cane, like other crop producing varieties, has its own peculiarties. (Such as how much soil to cover with, what planting rate should be used etc.) Here we do not mean to imply that the agronomists have overlooked anything in testing, but it is known that varieties have behaved differently when released.

4. Some varieties can't be grown for some unexplainable reason in certain areas of the belt. Now you ask how did the variety get released if it

does not yield in certain areas? The answer is the variety did yield in those test field locations. What is also possible is that elsewhere near the test site the variety never caught on. This is hard to explain. The writer assumes you won't grow it if it doesn't make money for you.

Why are some high yielding varieties never released?

1. They may be unable to be cut mechanically.

2. Further testing may show they have poor stubbling abilities, poor cold tolerance, poor mosaic resistance etc.

Why Varieties Had High Yield

Why then did the variety or varieties yield so high?

1. You may have been looking at plant cane data.

2. As mentioned earlier all tests are scraped so what the harvester missed is cut by hand.

3. Maybe we missed one (The writer very, very seriously doubts this —although it is remotely possible).

By now you are thinking I wrote this article in defense of the agronomists. This is partly true but at the same time is it not true that if the people in research were not so thorough growing cane would not be so profitable? Granted, mistakes may have been made in research and perhaps some varieties have not yielded quite in accordance with the yield data. I would shudder to think what any other research program would be like however.

I think Dr. G. T. A. Benda of the U. S. D. A. station at Houma summed up research the best when he said, "In research more often than not you find out what will not work rather than what will work."

Louis Le Bourgeois Dies

Louis Powell Le Bourgeois, president and treasurer of Le Bourgeois Brokerage Co. Inc., died unexpectedly June 6, 1971. He was 65 years old.

Mr. Le Bourgeois was director of the National Sugar Brokers Association and was past president of Louisiana Sugar Exchange Inc. He was also a member of the American Sugar Cane League and the Louisiana Club.

Mr. Le Bourgeois was a graduate of Yale University and Loyola Law School. He served as a lieutenant commander in the U. S. Navy during World War II.

Mr. Le Bourgeois is survived by his w i d o w, Mrs. Martha Claiborne Le Bourgeois; two sons, Louis Powell Le Bourgeois Jr. and Charles Claiborne Le Bourgeois; and three grandchildren, Maclyn Le Boureogis, Charles Claiborne Le Bourgeois and Louis Powell Le Bourgeois III.

Notes

"During 1970, 6.6 million man—months of seasonal hired labor were used on U. S. farms—12 per cent less than in 1965 and almost a third less than in 1960. During the decade, seasonal worker employment decreased every year except 1964.

"The most important reason for this decrease has been the technological progress in farm production practices that have enabled farmers to increase production while reducing labor needs."

From Rural Manpower Developments, May 1971.

"Agriculture was America's first industry. For most of our history, it was our largest industry. Today, it continues to hold an honored place in our society, a keystone not only for our economic strength but also for our entire way of life." President Richard M. Nixon during the "Salute to Agriculture" day in May.

THE BARTLETT TANNIN
PRODUCTS COMPANY
Walter M. Bartlett
LIQUID CHEMICALS IN BULK
1460 South Peters St.
New Orleans, La.

FENAC plus

No. 1 Weedkiller for Sugar Cane

AMCHEM®

First name in herbicide research
AMCHEM PRODUCTS, INC.
Ambler, Pennsylvania

Complete weed control is necessary and **FENAC PLUS** makes it possible. It controls the important broadleaf weeds and grasses, including **johnsongrass seedlings,** and has excellent handling qualities. Mixed with water, **FENAC PLUS** forms a true solution, maintains the same concentration in the tank—top to bottom.

FENAC PLUS—THE STANDARD BY WHICH SUGAR CANE WEED CONTROL IS MEASURED

SB
215
S89

Acquisitions Division, Serials Dept.
Louisiana State University Library
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

The Sugar Bulletin

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

RAW SUGAR PRICES AS QUOTED BY THE LOUISIANA SUGAR EXCHANGE

USDA Target Price for June	8.69 cents per pound
June 15-28, 1971 average New York Price	8.56 cents per pound
June 15-28, 1971 average New Orleans Price	8.53 cents per pound

In This Issue

In Washington 255

Marshall Testifies Before The Senate Finance Committee 257

Wages and Prices Hearings Set 258

Contact Committee Meets in Houma 258

In The Field 260

Sugar Bulletin Has New Managing Editor 261

South African Question Superficial By Glenn R. Timmons, Economist, American Sugar Cane League 262

FDA Plan May Freeze Saccharin Usage 263

Vol. 49—No. 19 July 1, 1971

The Sugar Bulletin

The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor

Alvin L. Parsons, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Glenn R. Timmons, Economist
Earl J. Hicks, Assistant Agronomist
Howard J. Robichaux, Assistant Agronomist

Editorial and Executive Office:
416 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Washington Representative:
Horace D. Godfrey
309 Universal Building, Washington, D. C. 20009

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Thomas H. Allen, Franklin, La.
President

Ed Schexnayder, White Castle, La.
1st Vice-President

James H. Thibaut, Donaldsonville, La.
2nd Vice-President

Charles C. Savoie, Belle Rose, La.
3rd Vice-President

Horace D. Godfrey, Washington, D. C.
4th Vice-President

Gilbert J. Durbin, New Orleans, La.
5th Vice-President and General Manager

Warren J. Harang, Jr., Thibodaux, La.
Treasurer

F. A. Graugnard, Jr., St. James, La.
Secretary

Thomas M. Barker, Lockport, La.
J. G. Beaud, New Roads, La.
P. L. Billeaud, Broussard, La.
Ramon E. Billeaud, New Orleans, La.
P. J. deGravelles, Jr., Franklin, La.
Lawrence Dugas, St. Martinville, La.
J. Macolm Duhe, New Iberia, La.
Wallace Ellender, Jr., Bourg, La.
F. Evans Farwell, New Orleans, La.
J. N. Foret, Jr., Mathews, La.
Murphy J. (Mike) Foster, Jr., Franklin, La.
Andrew P. Gay, Plaquemine, La.
Kenneth H. Kahao, Port Allen, La.
Denis Lanaux, Lucy, La.
Clifford LeBlanc, White Castle, La.
Lee Roy LeBlanc, St. Martinville, La.
J. Wilson Lepine, Thibodaux, La.
Earl G. Luke, Franklin, La.
Marvin Marmande, Houma, La.
Andrew McCollam, Jr., New Orleans, La.
Sidney J. Menard, New Orleans, La.
Otto S. Newman, Cheneyville, La.
William Nuttall, Plaquemine, La.
Edward T. Supple, Bayou Goula, La.
E. Berkshire Terrill, Jr., Cinclare, La.
Clay Terry, Franklin, La.
John Thibaut, Napoleonvile, La.
P. Chauvin Wilkinson, Port Allen, La.
M. V. Yarbrough, Youngsville, La.

HONORARY MEMBERS

Josiah Ferris, Washington, D. C.
Murphy J. Foster, Franklin, La.
E. W. McNeil, Cinclare, La.
Wallace C. Kemper, New Orleans, La.

Second Class Postage paid at New Orleans, La. Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscription Members 50 cents a year. Non-Members $5.00 a year. Foreign Countries $25.00 a year. The American Sugar Cane League is not responsible for issues lost in transit. Back issues supplied, when available, at one dollar a copy.

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

IN WASHINGTON

By: Horace Godfrey

Sugar Legislation

The Senate Committee on Finance completed hearings on Sugar Legislation on Tuesday, June 22nd. The Committee held an Executive Session on Thursday, June 24th and at this writing has further Executive Sessions scheduled on June 29th and 30th. The legislation may be considered on the Floor of the Senate during the first full week in July. Of course, other Senate business may cause a delay in consideration on the Senate Floor.

The hearings in the Senate Finance Committee began on June 16th with testimony by representatives of the Executive Branch. On Thursday, June 17, Mr. James Marshall spoke for the domestic sugar industry and Mr. John Mount testified for the industrial users.

Senator Allen J. Ellender and Senator E. J. Gurney of Florida made strong statements in support of the industry recommendations. They recommended a six year extension, the industry's proposal on taxes and payments and the industry's proposal on achieving the price objective. Both Senators Ellender and Gurney pointed out how successful the Sugar Act had been since 1937, and how it had fulfilled its three basic objectives without any cost to the Treasury and had actually returned a net gain of more than six hunrded million dollars to the Treasury since the Act began.

Senator Long, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, has done an exceptional job in handling the hearings and is working diligently to get the Sugar Act passed as early as possible. The entire sugar industry is indebted to Senators Long, Ellender and Gurney for their help and support.

Appropriations

On Wednesday, June 23rd, the House of Representatives debated and passed with amendments H. R. 9270, "Department of Agriculture—Environmental and Consumer Protection Appropriations Bill, 1972." The bill is divided into four titles—a division which is designed to demonstrate the general impact of the appropriations. Title I covers agricultural programs including the operation of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Title II covers rural development and includes programs primarily directed in this area.

Title III—Environmental Protection includes programs primarily directed to improving our environment including the new Environmental Protection Agency and HUD, water and sewerage grants.

Title IV, Consumer Protection and Services provides funds for the Food and Drug Administration, Federal

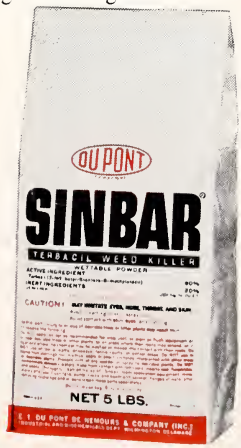
(Continued on page 263)

Here's why it pays sugar cane growers to use SINBAR®

TERBACIL WEED KILLER

SINBAR gives excellent control in plant and stubble cane.

SINBAR controls both broadleaves and winter grasses . . . including seedling Johnson grass.



Versatility.
Registered for first- and second-year stubble as well as plant cane.

Consistent control of both broadleaves and winter grasses, including seedling Johnson grass.

Efficient and economical.
No costly multiple treatments. A single treatment in spring gives maximum control for your money. Or you can use a split treatment, applying half in the fall and half in early spring. SINBAR keeps seedbeds clean through the winter and allows early drying.

Easy to use. Wettable powder mixes readily with water and stays in suspension with use of simple hydraulic-type agitator.

Order your supply of SINBAR today.

With any chemical, follow labeling instructions and warnings carefully.

DU PONT SINBAR

SINBAR is distributed by Bel Chemical & Supply Co., Inc., Schriever, La.

Marshall Testifies Before The Senate Finance Committee

A witness for the domestic sugar industry told the Senate Finance Committee that an adjustment in the consumption estimate should be made if the price of sugar is three per cent above or below the guide price for five market days.

The Sugar Bill which was passed by the House contains the same provision but says that an adjustment should be made when the price of sugar is four per cent above or below the guide price for seven market days.

Six-Year Extension

James H. Marshall, president of the California and Hawaiian Sugar Co. and spokesman for the domestic sugar industry, also requested that the Senate make a six-year extension of the act rather than the three-year extension passed by the House.

The deficit situation for reallocations should be reviewed every 60 days after the beginning of the consumption year rather than 60 days after the initial consumption estimate as passed by the House, Marshall said.

He also called for a reduction in the scale of Sugar Act payments by 40 cents per hundredweight except for the first 350 tons of sugar which would only be reduced by 35 cents. Under this proposal, no farm payment would exceed $60,000 and no payment would be made to a farm producing over 60,200 tons.

Reduction In Excise Tax

The payment reduction would be coupled with a reduction of 40 cents per hundredweight in the excise tax on sugar. This reduction would be passed back to the grower to compensate him for reduced government payments, Marshall said. He noted that the House Bill continues the present tax and payment provisions with a provision for the early termination of the act if payment limitations are imposed.

Marshall's other recommendations were the same as those passed by the House. He noted that today the industrial sugar users absorb approximately 75 per cent of all the sugar distributed in the United States making price and supply take on "new and greater importance."

Marshall pointed out that the price paid by U. S. sugar consumers is "reasonable by any fair standard of measurement." The most recent figures from federal agencies, private sources and the United Nations show "that Americans pay less for their sugar than consumers in most other developed nations in the world," he said.

Sugar Prices Advance Slowly

"The price of sugar has advanced more slowly than prices of virtually all other foods," Marshall noted. "In 1970, the index of the retail price of all foods was 132 per cent of the 1957-59 average," he said. "In the same period, the index of the retail price of sugar rose from 100 to 115," he continued. "In other words, retail sugar prices rose less than half as much as the prices of other foods," he concluded.

The Sugar Bill will be reported out of the Senate Finance Committee to the floor of the Senate where it may be subject to ammendment. There is no closed rule barring ammendments in the Senate as there is in the House.

After the bill is approved, the Senate and House will appoint a joint committee to work out any differences in the two bills.

Wages and Prices Hearings Set

The U. S. Department of Agriculture will hold hearings on wages and prices in Houma on July 9th at 9:30 a.m. in the Municipal Auditorium.

The purpose of these hearings is to hear evidence which will assist the Secretary of Agriculture in determining whether the wage rates established for Louisiana fieldworkers continue to be fair and reasonable or whether they should be ammended.

The hearings will also determine what prices will be paid producers for the 1971 crop of sugar cane in Louisiana.

The Department is especially interested in the following:

1. Need for changes in the number of worker classifications and elimination of differential in wage rates for harvest and non-harvest workers.

2. Wage rate differentials among unskilled, semiskilled and skilled workers.

3. Periods to be used to determine the season's average prices of raw sugar and blackstrap molasses.

4. Recommendations on matters pertaining to other pricing bases, such as the delivered average price.

The USDA requests that all interested persons appear at the hearings to present their views and pertinent data on these subjects. Similar hearings will be held in Belle Glade, Fla. on July 13.

T. O. Murphy and J. E. Agnew will be the presiding officers at the Louisiana hearing.

Contact Committee Meets in Houma

USDA scientists and growers had an opportunity to exchange problems and ideas at the June 17th meeting of the American Sugar Cane League's Contact Committee.

Louis Arceneaux, chairman of the committee, was timekeeper for the meeting limiting each speaker to 15 minutes. This gave scientists an opportunity to explain their research and what it means to the industry without going into such explicit detail that some growers find difficulty in understanding the presentation.

Large Group Attends Meeting

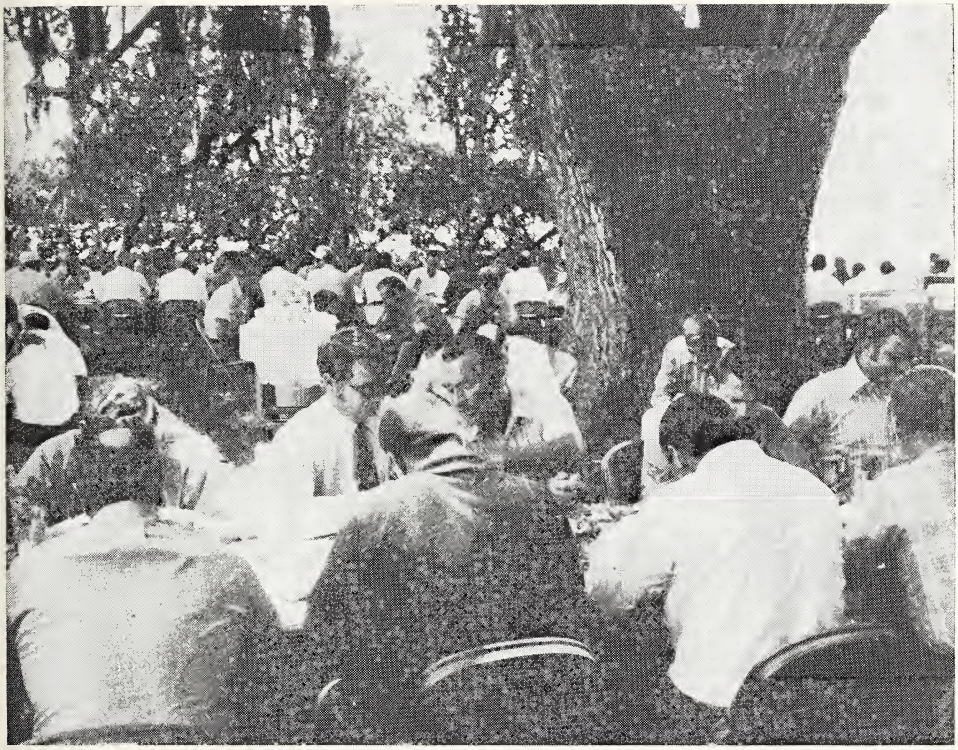
A large number of growers attended the meeting and were given an opportunity to ask questions following each presentation.

R. D. Jackson spoke on "New Directions in USDA Entomology Research" and L. J. Charpentier talked on "Sugarcane Borer Insecticide Tests." S. M. Yang explained research he had conducted on the "Effects of Cold, Drought and Soil Pathogens on Stubbling Ability."

Heat Treatment Control

"Serial Heat Treatment for Control of Ratoon Stunting Disease" was G. T. A. Benda's topic and A. G. Gillaspie spoke on "Ratoon Stunting Disease." R. L. Tippett discussed "Sugarcane Mosaic Spread, 1971," and J. Miller had remarks on "The 1970-71 Crossing Season at Canal Point."

"Progress in Testing New Parents for Louisiana Sugarcane Varieties" was the topic of P. H. Dunckelman's talk. R. J. Matherne spoke on "Varieties in Infield Tests" and H. P. Fanguy discussed "Varieties in Outfield Tests." E. L. Moore, chief of the Tobacco and Sugar Crops Research Branch, also addressed the meeting.



SCIENTISTS AND GROWERS DIG IN—USDA scientists and sugarcane growers help themselves to the boiled shrimp and crabs at the U.S. Sugarcane Field Station in Houma. The luncheon followed a meeting of the Contact Committee of the American Sugar Cane League.

IN THE FIELD

By: Lloyd L. Lauden

Make More Money – Grow More Cane Dornier System

Many growers have some acreage around the farm that has not been used in so many years that it has been forgotten. This statement sounds strange, but is is true. As indicated in an earlier issue of this publication, old barns, abandoned houses, unused garden spots, weed and brush infested cow pastures, and old equipment graveyards can be turned into high-yielding cane fields.

These areas can be brought back into production fairly easy and at minimal cost. At least the barns, abandoned houses and garden spots are generally located on level ground and usually on the best drained soils. These areas are probably more productive than other areas of the farms now in cane.

If Recommendation Is Granted

If the League's Proportionate Share recommendation to the government is granted, cane growers with smaller than 100 acres in cane will be allowed to come up to, at least, 100 acres. There is a good chance this will happen and these growers should start thinking and planning now to take advantage of this opportunity when and if it is offered.

It is very difficult to say exactly when the Proportionate Share Determination will be issued in view of pending legislation on the Sugar Act, but there is a good chance that the Determination will be out in early August. Although an August issue of Proportionate Shares, is late for a large expansion, talking and planning are not expensive.

Contact Land Owners

Growers who wish to make a rather substantial increase in acreage of perhaps from 60 acres to 100 acres in cane or even greater may wish to contact land owners with open land not now in cane and without a cane quota. Plans could be made to lease or rent this land on the basis that the Determination will allow the increase. This opportunity is not limited to small acreage cane growers and can be done by any cane grower.

With an ever increasing rise in the price of all things used to produce a crop of cane and with a slow moving increase in the price of sugar, growers can only increase profits by either increasing production or by reducing costs. If costs have already been trimmed, the yields per acre are near the maximum. About the only alternative to increasing profits is to grow more acres of cane on the farm. In some instances, this can be done without a big investment, but if an investment is necessary money can be borrowed to increase the size of a farm.

Clearing Land

A number of growers have already started clearing woodland to plant more cane this fall. The cost of clearland with trees 12 to 18 inches in diameter is not small but this cost is less than the purchase of open land. Several growers are keeping cost figures on land clearing and when these are available more on this subject will be discussed in future issues of The Sugar Bulletin.

(Continued on page 260)

Sugar Bulletin Has New Managing Editor

The new Sugar Bulletin managing editor is Alvin L. Parsons. Parsons replaces Glenn R. Timmons in the position. Timmons will now devote most of his time to studying the economics of the Louisiana Sugar Industry for the American Sugar Cane League.

Parsons is a recent graduate of the LSU School of Journalism. He has been a reporter for the St. Petersburg Times in St. Petersburg, Fla. and has written for other publications. He has also worked in the public relations end of a political campaign.

Parsons attended LSU-Eunice in his hometown for two years and was editor of the student newspaper and literary magazine. He also served as business and advertising manager of the newspaper.

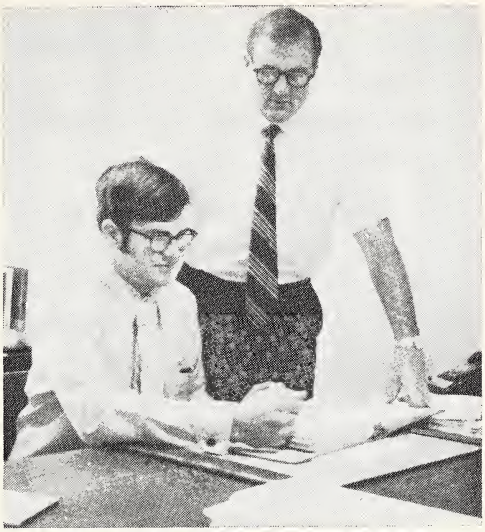
After transferring to LSU in Baton Rouge, Parsons worked on the Daily Reveille and was advertising manager for WLSU, the campus radio station.

Parsons attended LSU on several scholarships and is a member of Phi Kappa Phi, Mu Sigma Rho and Alpha Beta Epsilon honorary scholarstic societies. He is also a member of Sigma Delta Chi National Journalistic Society.

Parsons is married to the former Elizabeth F. Luke of Glendale, Calif. Mrs. Parsons' grandparents live in New Orleans.

Parsons is an avid hunter and fisherman. He was awarded the "Great White Hunter Award" at his high-school mock graduation for "going hunting the most and coming back with the least." He also collects guns and old books.

"The sugar bill is like the bumble bee, engineers said it can't fly, but it's flying, it works," Chairman W. R. Poage D-Tex. of the House Agriculture Committee said defending the program he claims has increased costs to consumers less than any other food item over the years.



WORKING TOGETHER—New Managing Editor Alvin Parsons and Economist Glenn Timmons discuss the upcoming wage and price hearings. Timmons, the previous managing editor, will now devote full time to the economics of the Louisiana Sugar Industry.

Bulletin Apologizes

The Sugar Bulletin has committed THE cardinal sin of journalism by attributing an article to the wrong publication—the opposition no less—and thereby probably insulting both publications.

The Bulletin owes an apology to Mr. Harris H. Barnes, Jr., author of "Why Growers Will Ask For an Adjustment in the Sugar Act This Year," and the Farm Quarterly. The Barnes' article was mistakenly attributed to The Farm Journal.

Mr. Barnes and The Farm Quarterly have long been good friends of the Louisiana Sugar Industry. It is regrettable that this "goof up" occurred during the changeover of managing editors since neither the old or the new one claims responsibility thus making it difficult to point an accusing finger.

The Bulletin also extends any necessary apologies to The Farm Journal.

South African Question Superficial

by: Glenn R. Timmons, Economist
American Sugar Cane League

The June 10, 1971 discussion on the proposed U.S. Sugar Act on the floor of the House of Representatives demonstrates the superficial thinking that some Congressmen are willing to give a subject in order to gain their constituents support.

During the House discussion Congressman Delaney, Dem. N.Y., pointed out that the U.S. Sugar Act is one of the few continuing programs which does not cost the taxpayers any money. It earns a profit for the U.S. Treasury of about $20 million annually.

Willing To Throw Act Out

Despite this, a few Congressmen were willing to throw out the entire Act in an attempt to eliminate the relatively small South African quota. They would sacrifice the marketing of 11 million or more tons for the sake of about 60 thousand tons. The South African quota only makes up for the normal loss of sugar in the refining process each year in the United States.

Advocates of eliminating South Africa's quota say that the South African government receives money from the sale of sugar which enables it to continue it's apartheid policies.

Government Doesn't Get Paid

Congressman Delaney pointed out that the South African government does not get paid for selling sugar to the U.S. South African sugar growers have formed a cooperative and the co-op sells sugar to the U.S. It is interesting to note that this cooperative is comprised of 4,398 black growers, 2,194 white growers and 1,877 Indian growers. All receive their proportionate share from the sale of sugar to the U.S.

On the basis of this, Congressman League of California asked opponents of the South African quota how they would do the black people of South Africa any good by taking away their quota. He received no answer.

Congressman Belcher. Rep. Okla., went one step further when he told the South Africa quota opponents that with friends like them the South African blacks needed no enemies.

Silent on Peruvian Sales

These same people who were calling for a halt to U.S. purchases of South African sugar were strangely silent on the subject of Peruvian sugar sales to the U.S. It would also be interesting to learn their position on the U.S. economic embargo on Rhodesia and the resulting need to begin our purchases of chromium ore from Russia at a higher price.

These discussions would be amusing if it were not for the fact that they could very easily have wrecked the passage of the Sugar Act in the House. Louisiana and Florida are indeed fortunate to have the complete support of its Congressional delegation as well as that of the more realistic and informed Congressmen.

Sugar Bulletin
Want Ads
Get
RESULTS

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 260)

Dornier System

Mr. Jules A. "Pete" Dornier, Jr. manager, Helvetia Sugar Cooperative has recently put into effect a 4 day, 10 hours per day, off-season work week. This is a first in Louisiana sugar mill and according to "Pete" the entire organization at Helvetia is very well pleased with the system. Everyone likes the long weekend. The writer is of the opinion that this system could possibly encourage young people to stay in the industry. The 4 day work week in the off-season may help soften the 7 day work week during the grinding season.

FDA Plan May Freeze Saccharin Usage

Restrictions to stop any increase in onsumption of the artificial sweetener accharin has been proposed by the ood and Drug Administration.

Upper limits would be placed on the mount of saccharin permitted in spe- ific classes of foods and beverages. he restrictions probably won't require ny changes in most current products, ut would freeze saccharin use at its resent levels, FDA Commissioner harles Edwards said.

This proposal would be a provisional afety measure pending the outcome f studies being conducted on saccha- in. There still isn't any evidence that accharin is hazardous to humans, but arge doses have had adverse effects n laboratory animals.

The FDA is also considering removing saccharin from its list of "generally recognized as safe" food-additive list. An additive can not be included on the list if its intake is restricted for safety reasons.

N WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 255)

rade Commission and the work of he office of Consumer Affairs. It also ontains $3.5 billion for the Food As- istance Programs administered by SDA.

The bill was passed by the House f Representatives but not before a najor amendment was made which re- luced payments under the wheat, feed rains and cotton programs to a maxi- num of $20,000.00. The vote on this mendment was 214 - 198. This ac- ion was taken even though the Con- ress passed programs last year for hese three commodities for a three ear period with payments up to 55,000.00.

KNOW THE VALUE OF ANTIQUES—You might have a hidden treasure in your attic. Write for free information. HELOTIE COMPANY, Dept. 96140-C Box 18196, Indianopolis, Indiana 46218.

Our Readers Comment

Have a gripe about the Sugar Bulletin? About the Louisiana Sugar Industry? Or anything else for that matter?

Write the Sugar Bulletin. We may not agree with you, but we'll be glad to let you have your say since this is your magazine.

Have a question on some phase of the Sugar Industry? Let us hear from you. We may not know the answer, but we'll try to find it.

"Sugar Factory Insurance Specialists"

Gillis, Hulse and Colcock, Inc.

839 Union St. New Orleans, La.

Telephone 522-1225

Serving farmers of South Louisiana with Dependable Credit. May we serve you?

CROP . . LIVESTOCK . . EQUIPMENT
FARMER OWNED AND OPERATED

SOUTH LOUISIANA PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATION

Box 488, Napoleonville, La.
Phone: 369-3431

FENAC plus

No. 1 Weedkiller for Sugar Cane

AMCHEM®

First name in herbicide research
AMCHEM PRODUCTS, INC.
Ambler, Pennsylvania

Complete weed control is necessary and **FENAC PLUS** makes it possible. It controls the important broadleaf weeds and grasses, including **johnsongrass seedlings,** and has excellent handling qualities. Mixed with water, **FENAC PLUS** forms a true solution, maintains the same concentration in the tank—top to bottom.

FENAC PLUS—THE STANDARD BY WHICH SUGAR CANE WEED CONTROL IS MEASURED

215
S99

The Sugar Bulletin

FICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

Raoulgrass

Acquisitions Division, Serials Dept.
Louisiana State University Library
Baton Rouge, Louisana 70803

Do You Have It?

Vol. 49—No. 20 July 15, 1971

The Sugar Bulletin

The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor

Alvin L. Parsons, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Glenn R. Timmons, Economist
Earl J. Hicks, Assistant Agronomist
Howard J. Robichaux, Assistant Agronomist

Editorial and Executive Office:
416 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Washington Representative:
Horace D. Godfrey
309 Universal Building, Washington, D. C. 20009

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Thomas H. Allen, Franklin, La.
President

Ed Schexnayder, White Castle, La.
1st Vice-President

James H. Thibaut, Donaldsonville, La.
2nd Vice-President

Charles C. Savoie, Belle Rose, La.
3rd Vice-President

Horace D. Godfrey, Washington, D. C.
4th Vice-President

Gilbert J. Durbin, New Orleans, La.
5th Vice-President and General Manager

Warren J. Harang, Jr., Thibodaux, La.
Treasurer

F. A. Graugnard, Jr., St. James, La.
Secretary

Thomas M. Barker, Lockport, La.
J. G. Beaud, New Roads, La.
P. L. Billeaud, Broussard, La.
Ramon E. Billeaud, New Orleans, La.
P. J. deGravelles, Jr., Franklin, La.
Lawrence Dugas, St. Martinville, La.
J. Macolm Duhe, New Iberia, La.
Wallace Ellender, Jr., Bourg, La.
F. Evans Farwell, New Orleans, La.
J. N. Foret, Jr., Mathews, La.
Murphy J. (Mike) Foster, Jr., Franklin, La.
Andrew P. Gay, Plaquemine, La.
Kenneth H. Kahao, Port Allen, La.
Denis Lanaux, Lucy, La.
Clifford LeBlanc, White Castle, La.
Lee Roy LeBlanc, St. Martinville, La.
J. Wilson Lepine, Thibodaux, La.
Earl G. Luke, Franklin, La.
Marvin Marmande, Houma, La.
Andrew McCollam, Jr., New Orleans, La.
Sidney J. Menard, New Orleans, La.
Otto S. Newman, Cheneyville, La.
William Nuttall, Plaquemine, La.
Edward T. Supple, Bayou Goula, La.
E. Berkshire Terrill, Jr., Cinclare, La.
Clay Terry, Franklin, La.
John Thibaut, Napoleonvile, La.
P. Chauvin Wilkinson, Port Allen, La.
M. V. Yarbrough, Youngsville, La.

HONORARY MEMBERS

Josiah Ferris, Washington, D. C.
Murphy J. Foster, Franklin, La.
E. W. McNeil, Cinclare, La.
Wallace C. Kemper, New Orleans, La.

Second Class Postage paid at New Orleans, La. Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscription Members 50 cents a year. Non-Members $5.00 a year. Foreign Countries $25.00 a year. The American Sugar Cane League is not responsible for issues lost in transit. Back issues supplied, when available, at one dollar a copy.

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

In This Issue

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

In Washington 269

In The Field 270

Identification of Raoulgrass
First Step in Eradication 272

Intervention Filed to Stop Gas Curtailment 275

Testimony at USDA Wage Hearings 276

Louisiana Sugar Queen Opens Trading 277

New President Named at South Coast 277

NEXT ISSUE—Read more about Raoulgrass in an interview with Dr. Rex W. Millhollon, agronomist, Plant Science Division, Agricultural Research Division, USDA, Houma.

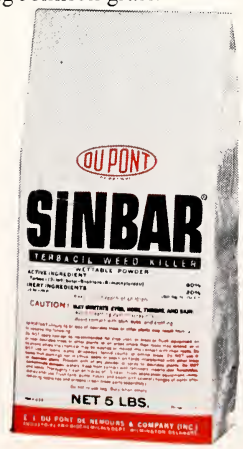
A new plow has been developed. Read about it in Down the Row.

Here's why it pays sugar cane growers to use SINBAR®

TERBACIL WEED KILLER

SINBAR gives excellent control in plant and stubble cane.

SINBAR controls both broadleaves and winter grasses . . . including seedling Johnson grass.



Versatility.
Registered for first- and second-year stubble as well as plant cane.

Consistent control of both broadleaves and winter grasses, including seedling Johnson grass.

Efficient and economical.
No costly multiple treatments. A single treatment in spring gives maximum control for your money. Or you can use a split treatment, applying half in the fall and half in early spring. SINBAR keeps seedbeds clean through the winter and allows early drying.

Easy to use. Wettable powder mixes readily with water and stays in suspension with use of simple hydraulic-type agitator.

Order your supply of SINBAR today.

With any chemical, follow labeling instructions and warnings carefully.

DUPONT SINBAR

SINBAR is distributed by Bel Chemical & Supply Co., Inc., Schriever, La.

IN WASHINGTON

By: Horace Godfrey

SWEETENERS

Sugar has been much in the news recently because of consideration by the Congress of extension of the Sugar Act which expires December 31, 1971. At present, Sugar Act Amendments are being considered in the Senate and final action is expected before the August 6th recess. Other sweeteners have also been in the news in a different manner. On June 25th, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare published a proposed rule making in the Federal Register with reference to saccharin and its salts.

The proposed rule making was entitled "Removal From Generally Recognized as Safe List; Provisional Regulation Prescribing Conditions of Safe Use." The Food and Drug Administration stated that they were conducting a comprehensive study of the individual substances that are generally recognized as safe (GRAS) on the food additive list.

Presently Listed as "Safe"

They further stated that saccharin and its salts are presently listed as "generally recognized as safe" without limitations under "Non-nutritive Sweeteners." On the request of the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council has reviewed the available information on these substances and concludes (1) that in the interest of safety, limitations on daily intake should be established and (2) that an intake of up to 15 milligrams per killogram of body weight per day would not constitute an appreciable hazard.

The Academy recommended additional tests and a review of the conclusion of their safety after completion. The Commissioner then concluded that the public health would be adequately protected by removing saccharin and its salts from the "generally recognized as safe" list and permitting their continued use within the limitation.

Conditions Included

The conditions under which saccharin and its salts could be continued to be used while additional feeding studies are underway in several laboratories were included in the proposed rule making. The use of saccharin in foods and beverages has been under attack by several scientists.

Another sweetener made from a natural berry called "Miracle Fruit" has received considerable publicity in recent weeks. This sweetener was originally developed by research at U. S. Army NATICK Laboratories. A private company is continuing development and plans to market the sweetener by 1974. The delay in marketing is due to the fact that trees must be planted and begin bearing the fruit. It is said that the "Miracle Fruit" provides a sweet sugar taste without a bitter after-

(Continued on page 278)

IN THE FIELD

By: Lloyd L. Lauden

Secondary Increase Stations and Varieties

A member of the American Sugar Cane League will sometimes request that the League establish a secondary increase station on his farm. This is indeed a compliment and it demonstrates the willingness of those in the Louisiana sugar cane industry to give of their own time, effort and money unselfishly for the benefit of the entire industry.

The League does not wish in any way to discourage members from making offers to establish stations on their farms. Frequently there is a need for establishing a new station in a specific area where an old established station has been discarded for one reason or another. Occassionally a station is discarded because of a very high infestation of mosaic disease on the farm and this causes repeated loss of seed. Occassionally a change in ownership will cause a station to be discontinued.

League Needs Cooperation

For these and other reasons there are many times when the League needs that cooperation of its members in not only the operation of a secondary increase station, but in the operation of a primary increase station or the operation of outfield test plots. However these stations perform specific functions and are generally located in specific areas for a specific need. Growers should not feel slighted in any way when they are told that there are enough stations in their area, and perhaps at a future time their request will be given consideration.

Growers will be interested to know that the amount of seed available in the early days of testing is often limited if many tests are conducted since this allows only a very little seed for increase. The opposite is also true—if much increase is done the amount of seed for testing is limited.

It is also good to point out that a variety begins with only one stool of cane and in some instances in the past a variety was started with only one stalk.

Same Amount Available

It is similarly true that regardless of whether there are 25 or 40 secondary increase stations, about the same amount of seed will be available to growers at the time a variety is released. This is true because there is only a given amount of seed available from all sources at the time the decision is made to transfer a variety from primary increase stations to secondary increase stations.

Occassionally a small amount of seed is picked up from the two experiment stations the second year and this is usually transferred to a nearby established increase station. In the case of one new variety, L.65-69 now being increased on secondary stations, most all of the seed from the test plots was

(Continued on page 278)

Still the best, low-cost, season-long control for sugarcane borers

This year, be sure to stop sugarcane borers with a low-cost conventional or ULV application of ®GUTHION Liquid Concentrate.

Keep your stalks strong, to produce a maximum amount of pure juice with a high sucrose content.

And remember, you can feed bagasse from treated sugarcane to cattle, sheep and goats without worrying about a residue problem, as long as you follow directions in applying GUTHION.

Now is the time to order GUTHION Liquid Concentrate. Contact your dealer right away!

7108A-R

Chemagro CHEMAGRO CORPORATION
® KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI 64120

Old Faithful.

Identification of Raoulgrass First Step in Eradication

JOHNSONGRASS AND RAOULGRASS GROW TOGETHER—Slender heads are Raoulgrass and flowery heads are Johnsongrass.

The latest weed threat in the Louisiana sugar cane belt is Raoulgrass. The grass was first identified in Louisiana about 20 years ago but has only recently become a serious problem to growers.

Raoulgrass competes intensively with sugar cane. It is especially hard to control because it appears in sugar cane after the stubble has been laid by. Cultivation and chemical eradication is very difficult after the cane reaches this stage and is too high to be worked with anything but a highboy.

Raoulgrass can be controlled when the cane is at a stage that it can be worked. When the cane gets too tall, more Raoulgrass appears and rapidly grows to a height as tall as the cane and sometimes taller.

One Problem Is Identification

One of the prime problems in getting rid of this pest is identification. Raoulgrass resembles both crabgrass and Johnsongrass.

Identification of Raoulgrass when it is a seedling is easy if one knows what to look for. If you think you have it, look at the suspected seedling and see if the red area at the base of the stem extends higher up than on Johnsongrass. If it does you may have Raoulgrass. The next test is to dig up the small plant, carefully preserving its root system.

Examine the root system and see if you can find the mother seed attached. Most other plants that resemble Raoulgrass absorb their seeds, but Raoul

doesn't. You may have to examine several plants since the seed may have fallen off when it was dug up.

Raoul Has Stiff Hairs

When the plant gets a little older, it will develop a hairy pubescence on the leaf sheath. The hairs are much stiffer than crabgrass hairs and are somewhat prickly. Raoulgrass grows upright, but crabgrass will eventually fall over and touch the ground.

Raoul generally has both a lighter color and narrower leaves than does Johnsongrass. The most obvious difference in the two is the seed head. Johnsongrass has a flowery seed head while Raoul has a spikelike, cylindrical seed head. Its seeds are in a honeycomb-like sheath. The ripe seeds fall in a descending order from the apex.

Have Suspected Plants Checked

If a farmer has heard of Raoulgrass within 20 miles of his farm, he is likely to have it himself. If you are not sure, contact someone such as your county agent or the American Sugar Cane League agronomists and have it checked.

The League agronomists will have exhibits at the August field days on how to identify Raoulgrass. They may also organize groups and take them to areas of infestation so growers can see it first hand.

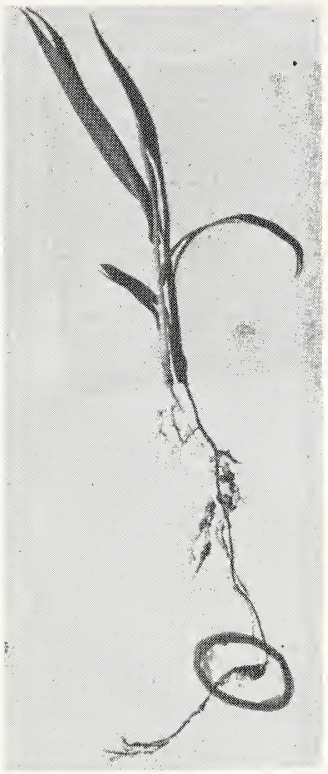
Don't panic if you find Raoulgrass on your farm. Raoul can be controlled as illustrated at Clovelly Farm. It once had many infested areas, but Raoul has been brought under control and almost eradicated through the efforts of Overseer Teddy Lacoco.

Fallow Plowing Used

Lacoco implemented fallow plowing to combat the nuisance. He also rogues plant cane and some stubble.

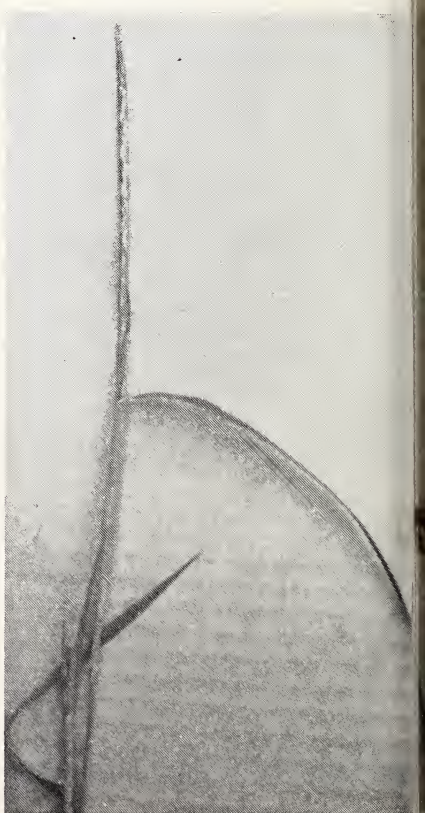
Lacoco and his men carry dry chlorate in their trucks and on their tractors. They apply it to individual plants and it seems to be quite effective.

The only Raoulgrass still on Clovelly is in some old stubble cane and on inaccessible headlands.



RAOULGRASS SEEDLING — Note circled mother seed still attached to root system.

RAOULGRASS INFES S SUGAR CANE— (Left) Ra l- grass growing in stubble v t of Houma.



IDENTIFYING HEAD—(Right) Spike-like head is one of most obvious methods of identification. Most Raoulgrass has not headed out yet and it will be later in the summer before it does.

RAOULGRASS TAKES OVER CORNFIELD

Intervention Filed to Stop Gas Curtailment

An intervention has been filed by the American Sugar Cane League with the Federal Power Commission on behalf of twenty one sugar cane processors in an effort to keep a possible curtailment of scarce natural gas supplies from materializing.

The League will request that a separate category be created for "seasonal processors of perishable food crops during continuous operations, regardless of the quantity of gas consumed."

Small Users Formerly Excluded

Small users (those who use less than 3,000 MCF of gas per day) were formerly excluded from curtailment but the League was told by United Gas Pipe Line Co. that some intervenor had objected to such treatment for small industrial users.

United Gas will again request that small users be excluded, but advised the processors that the above objection might affect the FPC's decision.

Curtailment Would Be Disasterous

The memorandum sent to the League lawyer notes that the curtailment of gas supplies would be disasterous to both growers and processors who depend on gas for operation of sugar cane processing factories during harvest. It notes that there is no other fuel that can be feasibly or economically substituted for natural gas and that processing establishments operate to capacity so that sugar cane can not be diverted from one factory to another.

The memorandum points out that "in the harvesting and processing of sugar cane Mother Nature sets the time schedule and she will not wait for the availability of natural gas."

Testimony at USDA Wage Hearings

Wage increases for all classifications of sugar cane workers were recommended by a spokesman for Louisiana sugar growers at the U.S. Department of Agriculture wage hearings in Houma on July 9th.

P. J. deGravelles, Jr., speaking for the American Sugar Cane League and the Louisiana Farm Bureau Federation, proposed an increase of 15 cents per hour for harvester and loader operators during harvest. He also proposed a 10 cent increase for tractor drivers and operators of other mechanical equipment during harvest and during production, cultivation and planting, and a 5 cents increase for all other workers.

wages are far above the $1.30 minimum established for all classes of agricultural workers under the Fair Labor Standards Act. Wages for skilled workers are near the $1.60 minimum provided under the Act for industrial workers, he said.

Mr. deGravelles said the cost of living had risen 20.2 per cent since the base period of 1967 and minimum wages, under the Determination, had risen 30 per cent in the same period or about one-and-a-half times the cost of living.

Wages Increase More Than Prices

The price for sugar cane has increased only 24 per cent since 1965

Harvest Work Wages	Present rate per hour	Proposed
Harvester and loader operators	$1.65	$1.80
Tractor drivers, truck drivers, harvester bottom blade operators and hoist operators	1.60	1.70
All other harvest workers	1.50	1.55
Production, Cultivation and Planting Work	**Present Rate**	**Proposed**
Tractor drivers and operators of other mechanical equipment	$1.55	$1.65
All other workers	1.50	1.55

Mr. deGravelles pointed out that the majority of work is performed by the group of workers who would receive the 10 and 15 cent increases. He emphasized that a larger increase for unskilled labor would price them out of the market. Work which unskilled workers do would go undone if wages are increased beyond $1.55 since the type work they do would become unprofitable and would be eliminated, he said.

Proposed Rates Minimal

These proposed rates are minimal since many growers pay more depending on their ability to pay and the quality of their workers, Mr. deGravelles said.

He pointed out that the present

while wages have increased by 67 per cent, Mr. deGravelles said. While wages have increased faster than the cost of living and more than the price growers receive for their product, manpower productivity has decreased since 1967 even though growers have continued to increase mechanization, he said.

The sugar cane producers have proposed the largest increase they can pay under favorable crop conditions, Mr. deGravelles emphasized. It is therefore necessary that the Secretary of Agriculture use all means at his disposal to maintain the price of sugar at the level prescribed by the Sugar Act so that growers can pay the recommended minimum wages, Mr. deGravelles concluded.

LOUISIANA SUGAR QUEEN OPENS TRADING

NEW YORK, N.Y., June 24—The opening of daily trading at the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange always begins with the pounding of a gavel. Today, there was a lighter touch behind the gavel when it fell.

Trading was gavelled into action by Queen Sugar XXIX, Miss Kathaleen Ann Clement of Thibodaux, Louisiana. Miss Clement was visiting New York on behalf of the Louisiana Sugar Cane Festival.

When she visited the Exchange, Miss Clement was greeted by its president, Charles W. Chapin, who presented her with a ceremonial gavel to mark the occasion, along with a bouquet of roses.

Miss Clement, who comes from the heart of the Louisiana Sugar District, was accompanied by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Guy W. Clement; Michael J. Doumit, Jr., vice president of the Louisiana Sugar Cane Festival & Fair Association; and Mrs. Prentiss Powell, the queen's chaperone.

LOUISIANA SUGAR QUEEN—Kathaleen Ann Clement of Thibodaux tosses a bouquet at bidding brokers in the sugar ring at the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange.

NEW PRESIDENT NAMED AT SOUTH COAST

TAMPA, FLA.—The appointment of Jerry L. Dickson as president of South Coast Corporation, Louisiana's largest producer of raw sugar located at Houma, La., was announced July 1st by James W. Walter, chairman of the board of Jim Walter Corporation. Dickson succeeds Sidney J. Menard who will retire August 31 after 43 years of service with South Coast.

Dickson, a native of Louisiana, is an engineering graduate of Louisiana State University. Prior to his new position, he was production manager of the insulation and hardboard division of The Celotex Corporation, a company subsidiary based here. Earlier Dickson was manager of the Celotex Insulation Board Plant in Marrero, La.

Before joining Celotex in 1958, he held engineering and management positions with Flintkote Company and Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation manufacturing facilities in Louisiana. He is a past president of the Louisiana Manufacturers Association.

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 270)

collected and transferred to other nearby secondary increase stations last year.

Those who work in the variety development program and more specifically those more closely connected with the seed increase and testing program know the plague of mixtures and diseases. It is extremely easy to mix seed and mosaic disease has increased to a point where it is difficult to ever be sure the seed is clean.

Mixtures—A Threat

Mixtures in seed and test plots are a constant threat. One stalk placed in the wrong row in the early stage or in the first year of increase may not be discovered until this cane is in stubble. It is almost impossible to clean up a mixture once it has been increased more than once. About the best thing to do in this case, is to discard this seed and get a new start from a known clean supply.

Those who have inspected seed plots and collected data from increase stations know that plots remain most free of both mixtures and mosaic disease when large quantities of seed are transferred to secondary stations. The more times seed is increased before release on secondary stations the greater the chances of mixtures and the heavier the build up of mosaic disease particularly with susceptible varieties in heavy infestation areas. It should be stated, however, that mixtures are generally somewhat minimized once the increase has reached the several full length row level or full fields are planted in the one variety.

Program Decides Release Date

The variety development program is often in the position of deciding whether a variety should be released early with what is considered adequate data and a limited seed supply or should be delayed for additional data and a greater seed supply. Over the years those who have been charged with this responsibility have occassionally compromised, but in the last 20 years additional data and more years of testing would not have changed the decision.

This is true with L.60-25 and with C.P. 61-37 in spite of the fact that both lodged badly last years and both are brittle. Both of these varieties have a definite place in the variety program and more of these varieties will be planted again this year.

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 269)

taste or side affect. It is claimed that its use introduces practically no calories into the user's body. It is proposed that the sweetener will be available first in pill form and later as a liquid form to be used by industrial users. It is further claimed that the product could be used in diet soft drinks by incorporating it into the drink itself. Its use in processed fruits and vegetables is questionable but packers could "water pack" fruits and vegetables and consumers could then take the "Miracle Fruit Pill" prior to eating.

Sugar Bulletin

Want Ads

Get

RESULTS

THE BARTLETT TANNIN PRODUCTS COMPANY

Walter M. Bartlett

LIQUID CHEMICALS IN BULK

1460 South Peters St.

New Orleans, La.

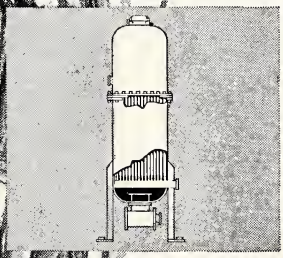
THERE'S A BETTER WAY and it's STANDARD

WATER

NOW, you can do something about the weather. AMES' irrigation systems are sized to the plot, completely portable and assure a cycle of moisture to meet the tested soil conditions.
Engineer your own weather . . . then you're sure.

WEIGHT

Standard-ize the unloading of cane in the mill yard. This overhead KRANCO crane handles either chain-net or side dump wagons with a minimum of modifications. Kranco cranes are fast becoming STANDARD.



WASTE

In sugar mills, as in cigarettes, there are filters and filters and filters. But with STANDARD it's HAYWARD filters because it produces a higher clarity of juice than conventional methods. Each season, new tests are made under all conditions to improve the quality of your sugar and increase your profits.

STANDARDIZE ON STANDARD

STANDARD SUPPLY
& HARDWARE CO., INC.

822 TCHOUPITOULAS ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70130
TELEPHONE 522-6641

• *LAKE CHARLES* • *HOUMA* • *NEW IBERIA*
• *HARVEY* • *BATON ROUGE* • *LEEVILLE*
• *HOUSTON*

FENAC plus

No. 1 Weedkiller for Sugar Cane

AMCHEM

First name in herbicide research
AMCHEM PRODUCTS, INC.
Ambler, Pennsylvania

Complete weed control is necessary and **FENAC PLUS** makes it possible. It controls the important broadleaf weeds and grasses, including **johnsongrass seedlings,** and has excellent handling qualities. Mixed with water, **FENAC PLUS** forms a true solution, maintains the same concentration in the tank—top to bottom.

FENAC PLUS—THE STANDARD BY WHICH SUGAR CANE WEED CONTROL IS MEASURED

Acquisitions Division, Serials Dept.
Louisiana State University Library
Baton Rouge, Louisana 70803

The Sugar Bulletin

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

RAW SUGAR PRICES AS QUOTED BY THE LOUISIANA SUGAR EXCHANGE

USDA Target Price for June	8.73 cents per pound
July 1-21, 1971 average New York Price	8.55 cents per pound
July 1-21, 1971 average New Orleans Price	8.52 cents per pound

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE HAS BEEN CALLED FOR AUGUST 25th

(See Page 288)

In This Issue

In Washington 283
Don't Knock It 'Til You Try It 285
Down the Row 286
Special Meeting Notice 288
Heavy Equipment Auctions 289
In the Field 290
The Status of Raoulgrass as a Weed by Dr. Rex W. Millhollon 291
Sugar Cane Production Betters Environment 293
Who's Supporting Who? by Wes Ritchie 293
Consumption Hits 100 295

Vol. 49—No. 21 August 1, 1971

The Sugar Bulletin

The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor

Alvin L. Parsons, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Glenn R. Timmons, Economist
Earl J. Hicks, Assistant Agronomist
Howard J. Robichaux, Assistant Agronomist

Editorial and Executive Office:
416 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Washington Representative:
Horace D. Godfrey
309 Universal Building, Washington, D. C. 20009

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Thomas H. Allen, Franklin, La.
President

Ed Schexnayder, White Castle, La.
1st Vice-President

James H. Thibaut, Donaldsonville, La.
2nd Vice-President

Charles C. Savoie, Belle Rose, La.
3rd Vice-President

Horace D. Godfrey, Washington, D. C.
4th Vice-President

Gilbert J. Durbin, New Orleans, La.
5th Vice-President and General Manager

Warren J. Harang, Jr., Thibodaux, La.
Treasurer

F. A. Graugnard, Jr., St. James, La.
Secretary

Thomas M. Barker, Lockport, La.
J. G. Beaud, New Roads, La.
P. L. Billeaud, Broussard, La.
Ramon E. Billeaud, New Orleans, La.
P. J. deGravelles, Jr., Franklin, La.
Lawrence Dugas, St. Martinville, La.
J. Macolm Duhe, New Iberia, La.
Wallace Ellender, Jr., Bourg, La.
F. Evans Farwell, New Orleans, La.
J. N. Foret, Jr., Mathews, La.
Murphy J. (Mike) Foster, Jr., Franklin, La.
Andrew P. Gay, Plaquemine, La.
Kenneth H. Kahao, Port Allen, La.
Denis Lanaux, Lucy, La.
Clifford LeBlanc, White Castle, La.
Lee Roy LeBlanc, St. Martinville, La.
J. Wilson Lepine, Thibodaux, La.
Earl G. Luke, Franklin, La.
Marvin Marmande, Houma, La.
Andrew McCollam, Jr., New Orleans, La.
Sidney J. Menard, New Orleans, La.
Otto S. Newman, Cheneyville, La.
William Nuttall, Plaquemine, La.
Edward T. Supple, Bayou Goula, La.
E. Berkshire Terrill, Jr., Cinclare, La.
Clay Terry, Franklin, La.
John Thibaut, Napoleonvile, La.
P. Chauvin Wilkinson, Port Allen, La.
M. V. Yarbrough, Youngsville, La.

HONORARY MEMBERS

Josiah Ferris, Washington, D. C.
Murphy J. Foster, Franklin, La.
E. W. McNeil, Cinclare, La.
Wallace C. Kemper, New Orleans, La.

Second Class Postage paid at New Orleans, La. Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscription Members 50 cents a year. Non-Members $5.00 a year. Foreign Countries $25.00 a year. The American Sugar Cane League is not responsible for issues lost in transit. Back issues supplied, when available, at one dollar a copy.

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

IN WASHINGTON

By: Horace Godfrey

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS

Appropriations

On Thursday, July 15th, the U. S. Senate approved the 1972 fiscal year Appropriations Bill for the Department of Agriculture-Environmental and Consumer Protection. The major debate during consideration of this appropriation was in connection with an amendment to limit payments to cotton, feed grains and wheat producers to a maximum of $20,000. This amendment was defeated by a vote of 56 to 29.

Senator Ellender was able to include in the Senate version of the Appropriations Bill an amount of $125,000 for sugarcane research to be conducted at the USDA Sugarcane Field Station in Houma, Louisiana. This amount was not included in the appropriation bill as passed by the House of Representatives and will therefore be subject to action by the conferees. The Senate Conferees have already been appointed and it is expected that the House Conferees will be appointed immediately. Senator Ellander is hopeful of retaining the money approved by the Senate for the research at Houma.

Sugar

On July 20th, the Senate Finance Committee ordered amendments to the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, to be reported. For several weeks the Finance Committee has been conducting hearings and holding executive sessions considering the House-passed bill as well as testimony received during the hearings. The amendments as reported by the Senate Finance Committee are different in many respects from the amendments as passed by the House of Representatives.

The two major provisions for Louisiana and Florida — increased quota and guaranteed price—are contained in both the House and Senate versions. The Senate amendments are in agreement with the House-passed bill on the length of the Act (3 years), continuation of the present tax payment provisions and specific language for the price objective. The Senate amendments contain a new proviso with reference to establishment of proportionate shares in Louisiana and Florida. This amendment was requested by the two states.

The foreign quota aspects of the two bills are completely different and the differences will have to be resolved in conference after passage of the Senate amendments in the Senate. One proviso included in the Senate version but not the House version would be a limitation on imports from any one country. The maximum amount of sugar to be imported from the Philippines or Cuba (if relations are re-established) will be 1,500,000 tons. The maximum amount to be imported from any one country would be limited to 800,000 tons.

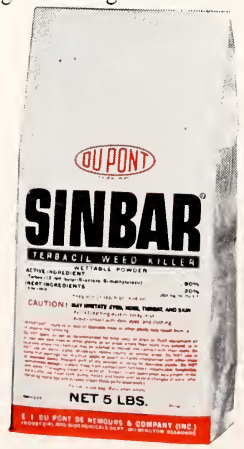
Senator Long, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, is hopeful that the leadership can schedule the bill immediately and that final action can be taken before the August recess.

Here's why it pays sugar cane growers to use SINBAR®

TERBACIL WEED KILLER

SINBAR gives excellent control in plant and stubble cane.

SINBAR controls both broadleaves and winter grasses . . . including seedling Johnson grass.



Versatility.
Registered for first- and second-year stubble as well as plant cane.

Consistent control of both broadleaves and winter grasses, including seedling Johnson grass.

Efficient and economical.
No costly multiple treatments. A single treatment in spring gives maximum control for your money. Or you can use a split treatment, applying half in the fall and half in early spring. SINBAR keeps seedbeds clean through the winter and allows early drying.

Easy to use. Wettable powder mixes readily with water and stays in suspension with use of simple hydraulic-type agitator.

Order your supply of SINBAR today.

With any chemical, follow labeling instructions and warnings carefully.

DU PONT SINBAR

SINBAR is distributed by Bel Chemical & Supply Co., Inc., Schriever, La.

Don't Knock It

'Til You Try It!

The following are excerpts from a graduation address given recently by Dr. Eric A. Walker, president of Pennsylvania State University.

Pointing to the assembled guests of the graduates, Dr. Walker said: "I would like you to look and see some of the most remarkable people ever to walk the earth! These, your parents and grandparents, are the people who, within just five decades—1919 to 1969—have, by their work, increased your life expectancy by approximately 50 per cent; who, while cutting the working day by a third, have more than doubled per capita output.

These are the people who have given you a healthier world than they found, and because of this you no longer have to fear the epidemics of flu, typhus, diptheria, smallpox, scarlet fever, measles or mumps that they knew in their youth. The once dreaded polio is no longer a medical factor, while TB is almost unheard of.

Lived Through Depression

"Let me remind you that these remarkable people lived through history's greatest depression. Many of them know what it is to be poor, what it is to be hungry and cold. And, because of this, they determined that it would not happen to you, that you would have a better life. You would have food to eat, milk to drink, vitamins to nourish you, a warm home, better schools and greater opportunities to succeed than they had.

"Because they gave you the best, you are the tallest, healthiest, brightest and probably best-looking generation to inhabit the land. And, because they are materialistic, you will work fewer hours, learn more, have more leisure time, travel to more distant places and have more of a chance to follow your life's ambition.

Fought War

"These are also the people who fought Man's grisliest war. They are the people who defeated the tyranny of Hitler, and who, when it was all over, had the compassion to spend billions of dollars to help former enemies to rebuild their homelands. These generations have made more progress by the sweat of their brows than in any previous era—and don't you forget it!

"And, if your generation can make as much progress in as many areas as these two generations have, you should be able to solve a good many of the world's remaining ills. But it won't be easy, and you won't do it by tearing down or belittling. You may, and can, do it by hard work, humility, hope, and faith in mankind.

"TRY IT!"

DOWN THE ROW

By: Earl J. Hicks

A New Wrinkle – Wide and Flat

Attaining optimum yields has always been the goal of all farmers—whether they are sugar cane farmers or not. The farmer is close to his work, so it is quite understandable why he knows what will work and what won't.

With this in mind let's look at one of the "generally accepted" methods for opening rows to plant sugar cane in Louisiana. There must be at least six or more different ways of opening rows for planting sugar cane in the belt.

Some Use Listers

Some growers open with a lister or moldboard. Others open with a row plow with the side plows removed and a long, wide, blunt-headed pipe mounted behind the front plow. Still others use the above but substitute a 4 or 6 sided box ram-type device for the pipe.

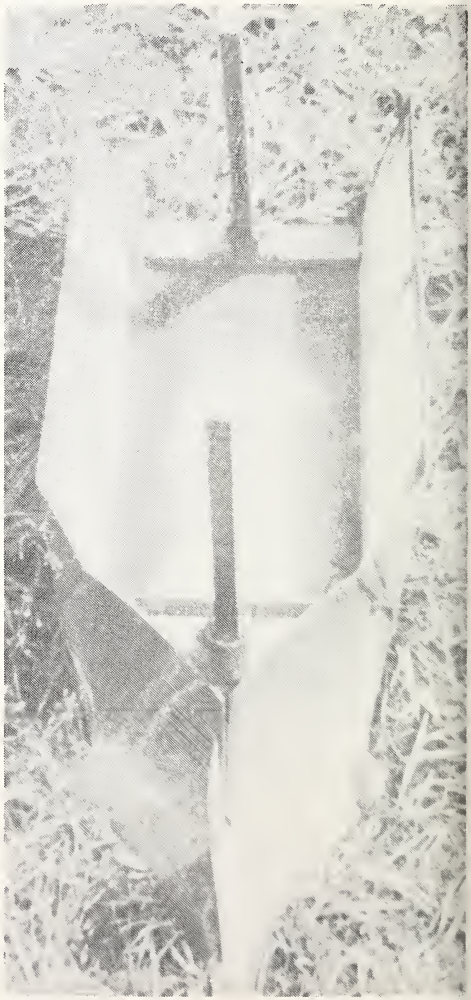
These devices and others have been the "generally accepted" method of opening rows for sugar cane in Louisiana.

Earlier this year the writer was introduced to a new row-opening device. As you would expect it's inventor was a farmer. He is P. J. deGravelles, Jr. of Franklin, Louisiana.

Plow Construction

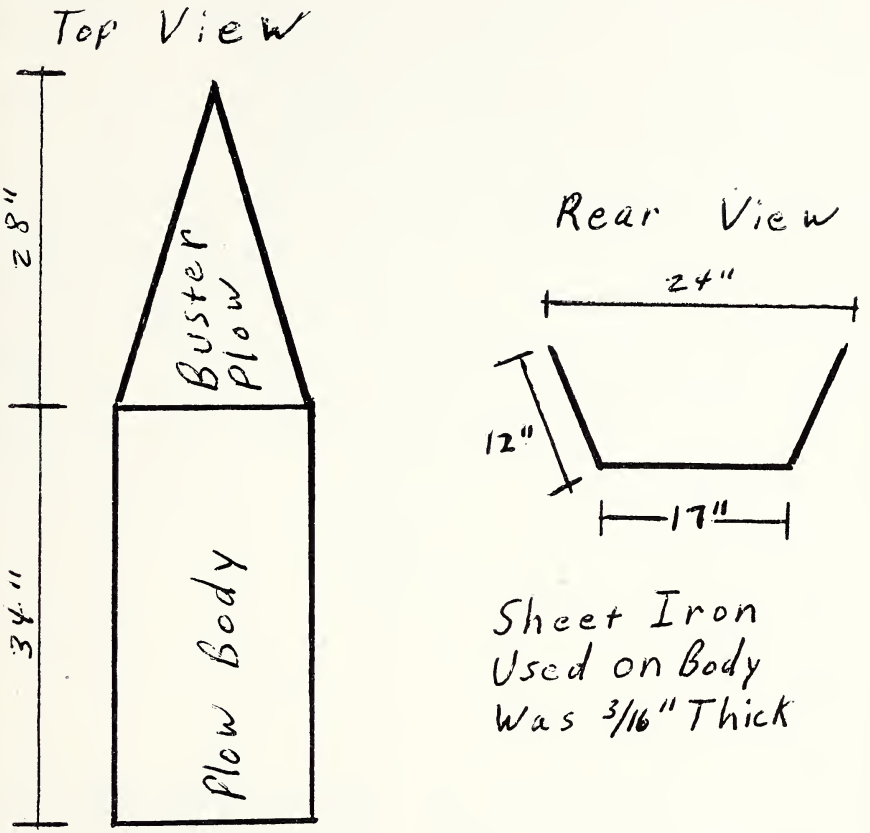
The plow is constructed of a lister plow with a long body welded on to it. The outstanding feature of this plow is that the row is opened "flat" instead of "u" shaped as is customary in Louisiana.

What is so special about opening flat rather than "u" shaped? Pete's theory is by opening flat three important things happen:



NEW PLOW — Note the flat bottom.

Diagram of deGravelles' Plow



1. First and foremost each stalk of cane has a much better chance of "sealing off" separately from the others. In this way greater germination is possible. That is, there are fewer air spaces. Here I might add the above theory is **extremely** sound.

2. Labor finds that the wide 17" opening is much easier to drop cane into.

3. Pete was able to plant without the use of a man straightening behind the planting crew.

Three Point Hitch Used

Pete used a tractor with a 3-point hitch but it is also possible to mount the opening plow on a row-plow frame. In addition there may be many other ways of mounting the opening plow.

Should any of you have a new "wrinkle" associated with sugar cane let the writer know and if it has possibilities we will put it in the Bulletin.

TO: THE MEMBERS AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U.S.A., INC.

Notice of Special Meeting

This is to notify you that by order of the Executive Committee, a special meeting of the members of this Corporation has been called to be held on the 25th day of August, 1971, at 11:00 A. M. in Room 300, Whitney Building, New Orleans, Louisiana. The purpose of said meeting shall be to consider and act upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee that the Charter or Articles of Incorporation of this Corporation be amended in the following respects:

1. Delete from Article I reference to Act 254 of the Louisiana legislature for the year 1914, which act has been superseded by the Louisiana Revised Statutes;

2. Change the name of the governing body of this corporation from "Executive Committee" to "Board of Directors", and in each article where "Executive Committee" is referred to change to "Board of Directors";

3. Amend the first paragraph of Article VII to vest in the Board of Directors (now Executive Committee) authority with respect to applications for membership;

4. Amend paragraph (1) of Article VIII to vest in the Board of Directors (now Executive Committee) authority each year to fix the date of the annual membership meeting for any date in the month of September or October;

5. Delete from paragraph (1) of Article VIII reference to the exact number of members of the Board of Directors (now Executive Committee), leaving the exact number to be fixed in the by-laws; and to authorize, in connection with similar authorization by the Board of Directors, the restatement of the Articles of Incorporation of this corporation, as provided for in Title 12, Section 241, of the Louisiana Revised Statutes.

If you cannot attend, you may vote by proxy. The form below may be used for that purpose.

New Orleans, Louisiana
August 1, 1971

GILBERT J. DURBIN
General Manager

- -

PROXY

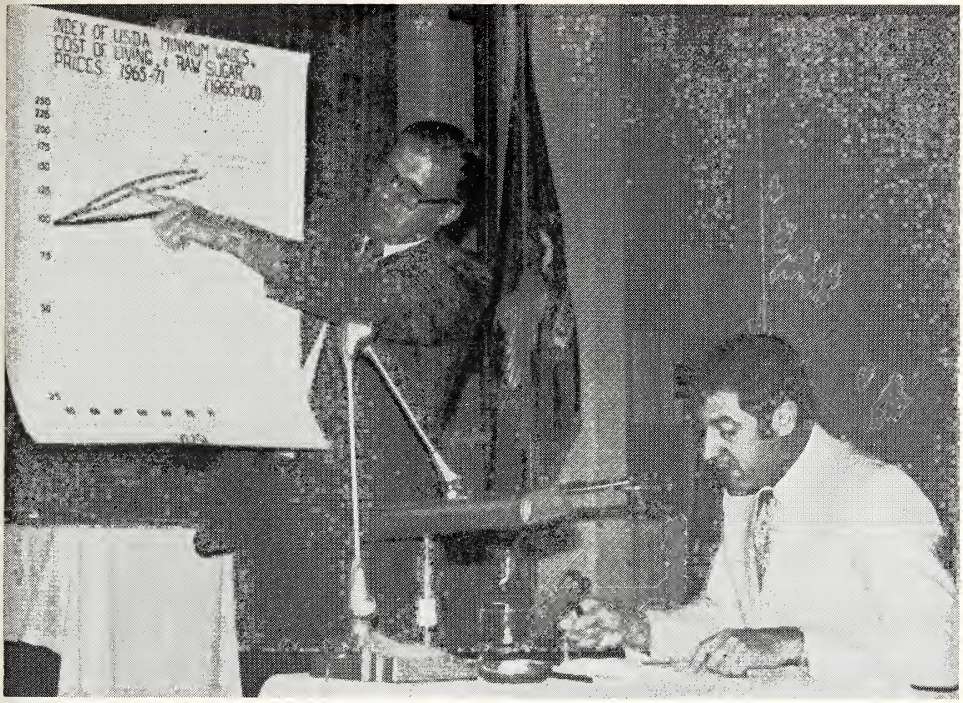
I, (We)_____, a member of the American Sugar Cane League of the U.S.A., Inc., do hereby constitute and appoint_____, or in his absence,_____, my (our) true and lawful proxy in my (our) name, place and stead, to vote upon the membership owned by me (us) and standing in my (our) name, as my (our) proxy, at the special meeting of the members of said American Sugar Cane League of the U.S.A., Inc., to be held on the 25th day of August, 1971, at 11:00 A.M. in Room 300 of the Whitney Building, New Orleans, Louisiana, or at any adjournment or adjournments thereof, and particularly authorize my (our) proxy to vote my (our) membership upon the proposed Charter amendments set forth in the notice of said meeting dated August 1, 1971.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this_____ day of_____ _____

Standard tons of cane ground from 1970 crop on which League dues were collected_____

WITNESS:

_____



deGRAVELLES TESTIFIES AT USDA WAGE HEARING—P. J. deGravelles (right), chairman of the American Sugar Cane League's Employee Relations Committee and Glenn R. Timmons (left), the League's economist, present the Committee's recommendations for wage increases. deGravelles asked for an increase for all categories with harvester and loader operators getting the largest increase and the all other category getting the smallest increased. deGravelles pointed out that any larger increase in the all other category would price them out of the labor market.

COSTS AND RETURNS—Dr. Joe R. Campbell, agricultural economist, Louisiana State University, testifies on the costs and returns on the production of Louisiana sugar cane at the July USDA wage hearings in Houma.

Heavy Equipment Auctions

Any grower or processor thinking of purchasing heavy equipment may be interested in the heavy equipment auctions held in Louisiana and other parts of the South.

Auctioned equipment often includes cranes, tractors, bulldozers and trucks. If you are interested in when and where these auctions are held, contact the American Sugar Cane League where a file is kept on upcoming auctions.

IN THE FIELD

By: Lloyd L. Lauden

Perhaps Another 1963 Crop

No one can predict with any great degree of accuracy how any Louisiana cane crop will turn out, but those who see a good part of the crop all agree this could become the one to equal the bumper crop of 1963. Stands are generally good and in all sections of the belt. Even second year stubble cane has good stands. C.P. 61-37 and L.60-25 look exceptionally good this year all over the belt; and although these two varieties lodged badly last year under very unusual wet conditions, growers planted a considerable acreage to these two canes.

This will have a very favorable effect on both yields of sugar per ton and tons of cane per acre for the State. C. P. 61-37 will help materially in tons of cane per acre, and L.60-25 will contribute substantially to sugar yields per ton of cane. Although the major part of the L.62-96 will be used for seed, there will be some of the variety milled. This variety will help in both sugar and cane yields per acre.

High Sugar Yielding Varieties

In addition to having stands equal to or better than stands were for the 1963 crop, this crop has an advantage in having more acreage in high sugar yielding varieties. In 1963 the three major varieties were, C.P. 44-101, C.P. 52-68, and N.Co. 310; and by comparison with L.60-25, all three are low-sugar yielding varieties. This crop has 30 per cent of its acreage in L.60-25 and 9 per cent of its acreage planted to C.P. 48-103.

As indicated earlier most of the L.62-96 will be planted but a small amount of this variety will be milled. It now occupies 5 per cent of the acreage in Louisiana. In 1963 the only high sugar yielding variety available was C.P. 48-103, and although it had been released in 1955 it was not very popular and occupied less than 6 per cent of the acreage for that crop.

Louisiana still has about 9 per cent of its acreage in N.Co.310, and in 1963 it occupied about 21 per cent of the acreage. Interestingly enough the N.Co.310 being grown today is still yielding as much, if not more, tons of cane per acre as it did in 1963. This is because those who are still using the variety have heat-treated the seed against Stunting Disease, and this treatment has helped the variety in its ability to make good tons of cane per acre.

Grass — A Problem

There is a considerable amout of grass in cane all over the belt at this time, and it will be a problem for next year, but fortunately this grass did not come up in the crop until late this year and therefore will do very little if any damage to this crop. In some areas grass is worse than in other areas.

Height of cane is about equal to last year in most areas, but is shorter than the 1963 crop for the same period by about 10 inches. Although 10 inches may seem a large amount, this can

(Continued on page 295)

The Status of Raoulgrass as a Weed

Editor's Note: This is an interview with Dr. Rex W. Millhollon, Agronomist, Plant Science Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Houma, Louisiana.

Question: How long has raoulgrass been a weed in Louisiana sugarcane and how was it introduced?

Answer: Raoulgrass was first recognized as an important weed about 20 years ago when it was discovered growing in sugarcane in St. Martin Parish. The date and mode of introduction into Louisiana is obscure, but it probably was introduced from the West Indies or South America where it is well established in some areas.

Question: Where is raoulgrass found in the United States and what crops does it infest?

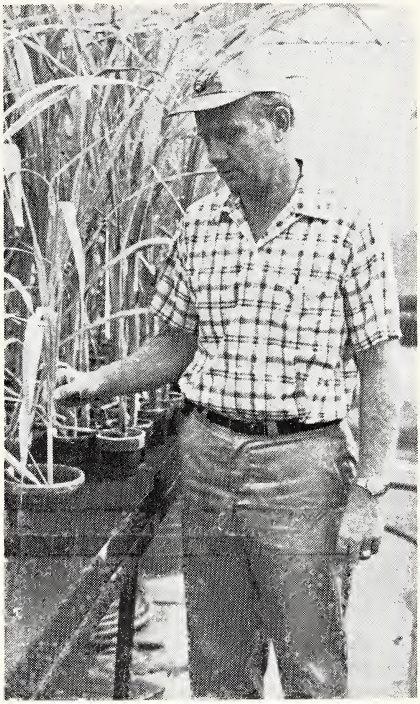
Answer: It has been reported only in Louisiana and Florida. It is not a weed found in sugarcane in Florida at present nor has it been reported as a serious weed in other crops there. In Louisiana, it is a major weed in sugarcane and crops grown in rotation with sugarcane, particularly corn and soybeans.

Question: Where is raoulgrass found in Louisiana?

Answer: Known infestations of raoulgrass are found in the parishes of St. Martin, Iberia, Lafourche, Terrebonne and Point Coupee. St. Martin has the most widespread infestation. An estimated 10,000-15,000 acres of sugarcane are infested in these areas. Other parishes may also have infestations.

Question: How does raoulgrass spread?

Answer: Mechanical equipment is probably primarily responsible for transporting seed from infested to noninfested fields. Also, seed may be transported by mowing equipment used on highways and perhaps by flood water. Blackbirds feed on the seed, but we have found no evidence that seed can pass undigested through a blackbird.



Dr. Rex W. Millhollon

Question: How does raoulgrass compare to johnsongrass in appearance and growth?

Answer: Raoulgrass is a tall-growing grass similar in appearance to johnsongrass. Both weeds compete intensively with sugarcane. It differs from johnsongrass in that it does not produce rhizomes and reproduces only from seed. Seed germinate and

plants grow during the spring and summer at about the same temperatures favorable for growth of johnsongrass. Raoulgrass can be identimied by the stiff hairs on the leaf sheath, the cylindrical spike-like inflorescence (seed head), and the cylindrical seeds (larger than most grass seeds) that mature and fall in descending order from the apex downward.

Question: How can raoulgrass be controlled?

Answer: Research has shown that it can be controlled by fallow plowing to reduce the population of seed in the soil and by using a combination of herbicidal and mechanical methods to control plans in the crop. Many herbicides that control johnsongrass and other annual weeds of not effectively control raoulgrass and more effective herbicides are being sought. Trifluralin incorporated in soil over sugarcane has been effective for preemergence control. Both monosodium methanearsonate (MSMA) and asulam [N-(4-aminobenzene-sulphonyl) methylcarbamate] appear effective for postemergence control, but presently these herbicides are not registered for use in sugarcane. Hoeing is an effective means of killing plants that escape the preemergence treatments with herbicides.

Question: Is eradication of raoulgrass from Louisiana feasible?

Answer: I believe that raoulgrass can be eradicated from individual properties over a period of several years with judicious use of chemical and cultural control methods. Hopefully, more effective herbicides will be available in the near future to make this task easier. Eradication of this weed from the state would be much more difficult but could be done with the cooperation of growers, industry, and local, state and federal agencies. A proposed Federal Noxious Weed Act would give the Secretary of Agriculture the necessary authority to carry out operations or measures to detect, eradicate, suppress, control, or prevent the spread of noxious weeds new to or not widely prevalent in the United States. If adopted, this act could provide the impetus needed to eradicate raoulgrass not only from Louisiana but also from Florida and thus prevent its spread to other areas in the United States.

Have Something To Sell

to the

Louisiana Sugar Industry?

Your

BEST BET

is the

Sugar Bulletin

Sugarcane Production Betters Environment

Autumn in Southern Louisiana—the cool crisp nights, the mellow golden days, the smoke rising from burning sugarcane in the fields.

Wait, you say, smoke from fires burning trash off sugarcane doesn't fit into this picture. It's an environmental problem and isn't at all conducive to painting an attractive picture of fall. That conclusion is not entirely true.

Sugarcane production actually puts more clean air into our environment than it fouls. In fact, if every industry were able to make the claims of the sugar industry, there would be few problems with pollution today.

Removes Carbon Dioxide

Growing sugarcane in Louisiana removes more than 60 times as much carbon dioxide as is added by the burning of the cane trash. It also puts back 60 times as much oxygen into the atmosphere as the fires consume.

A study conducted in Hawaii showed that burning one acre of sugarcane resulted in one ton of oxygen being removed from the air and 1.5 tons of carbon dioxide given off into the air. This burning takes place once every 24 months in Hawaii.

During the same 24 month period, the same acre of cane removed about 96 tons of carbon dioxide from the air and gave off about 60 tons of oxygen.

Scare Tactics Ridiculous

These figures are not intended to justify the burning of sugarcane trash, but are intended to prove that the scare tactics of some environmentalists are ridiculous in this industry.

It would be great if a method is found to mechanically clean cane. Everyone will agree that even though cane more than pays its way in our environment it would be even better to up the payment since it is becoming increasingly evident that our environment needs as much help as it can get.

Sugarcane must still be burned, however, since there is presently no economic alternative available. Research is continuing and hopefully it will be successful in finding methods of cleaning cane mechanically.

In the meantime, when the misguided environmentalists raise their howl, you will know that it's not as bad as they try to make it look.

Who's Supporting Who?

a question for our food lovin' friends

By Wes Richie, Managing Editor
Reprinted courtesy of Farm Profit Magazine, published by Massey Ferguson, Inc.

Whether we Americans realize it or not (and most of us don't) we owe a great deal of our luxurious living to the man producing our food. The farmer and the abundant supply of food he produces is the basis on which we have been able to build the world's highest standard of living. Stop and think of the progress this country has made in the past 25 years—or even the last 10 years. Fabulous!

Twenty-five years ago we had very few dishwashers or clothes dryers in our homes. Jet airplanes, antibiotics, atomic energy, Salk vaccine, electronic computers and electric can openers were hardly heard of. Two-car families and air conditioned homes (let alone air conditioned cars) were few and far between . . . and the list could go on.

Who's Made It Possible?

Ask that question of the average man on the street and you're sure to get a multitude of answers. Our scientists, inventors and industrialists would sure to be mentioned, as they rightly should. But the farmer, as an important force behind this country's progress, would most likely be overlooked.

And there's probably a reason for that, too. Farmers have become so efficient at producing great quantities of wholesome food at low cost that most of us take a fullstomac h for granted.

But even though farmers are taken for granted, their business is still the nation's most basic industry. And food is man's most basic material need.

Agriculture, as this nation's biggest single industry, in fact employs more persons than transportation, public utilities, automobile manufacturing, and the steel industry combined. The current investment per farm worker of $50,000 is nearly double the average for nonfarm industries.

Even more significant is the rate of increase in output per farm worker since 1950—almost double that of nonfarm workers. This is one of the basic reasons for the high and rising American standard of living.

How Have Farmers Done It?

Farmers have freed manpower. At the time of the American Revolution, this was a nation of farmers. Even 50 years ago, over one quarter of all Americans were farmers. If farmers were no more efficient now than in 1920, this country would need 20 million people in agriculture to meet our current needs. In 50 years, more than 15 million workers have been "freed" to produce other things.

Farmers have freed income. Fifty years ago, the average American had to spend about 80% of his income on the basic requirements of life—food, clothing and shelter. Today these essentials take less than 65%. So the average family can spend over 35% of its take home pay—instead of 20% —for travel, recreation, education, health and the other luxuries that add to life's quality.

A major part of this gain in extra spendable income has come from a decline in the relative cost of food. Americans last year had to spend only 16.5% of their income on food. That compares with over 20% just 10 years ago and over 50% and more in eastern Europe and many developing countries. Anyway you look at it, Americans are buying food at bargain prices.

Farmers have also freed time. The average work week was 51 hours in 1920 compared to 40 now. And paid vacations 50 years ago were few and far between. Many things have helped, but you can be sure that food, fiber and shelter were still costing 80% of consumer spending, workers could not have reduced their work week.

Farmers have freed space. When we were a nation of 107 million people, 350 million acres were needed to grow our food and fiber. In recent years we have harvested fewer than 300 million acres and our population has nearly doubled. If farmers hadn't improved their efficiency, we would now need to harvest 500 to 550 million acres—even if we stopped exporting. The acres spared by farm efficiency add greatly to soil and water protection, wildlife and recreation. And more land is available for towns and open space, too.

These benefits—income, time, space, and better use of manpower—have all been vital to improving the quality of life for every member of our society.

Tremendous Farm Progress

What has happened in the past few years overshadows the progress of many, many previous generations. In Christ's time, it's thought that one full-time worker was producing enough food and fiber for himself and less than one other person. By 1850, the food and fiber produced by one American farm worker was enough for 4 persons. Just 50 years later the figure had nearly doubled—it was up to 7. Between 1900 and 1940, farmers made tremendous progress and the output of

ood and fiber per farm worker had isen to enough for 11 other people.

By 1960, the production of one arm worker was enough to meet the ood and fiber needs of himself, plus 6 other people. Last year, each armer produced enough to feed near- y 46 people. In 1971, it could equal, r possibly exceed 50! Farmers have nade as much change in their produc- ivity in the past 11 years as was made etween Christ's time and 1960.

Who Benefits Most?

Generally, we in America feel that ie who makes progress possible should e rewarded for it. But the farmer, he man who has really made our im- roved level of living possible, often loes not share proportionately in the rofits. The real beneficiary of our reat agricultural progress is the Amer- can consumer. The average Ameri- an who feeds himself on only 16½% f his after-tax income could not do it vithout the farmer's basic support—an bundant supply of food.

Total U. S. exports to all countries excluding Canada in 1970 were ap- roximately $33 billion. Agricultural exports were almost one fifth of the otal.

N THE FIELD

(Continued from page 295)

asily change by the end of August. Height is not nearly as important as lant population and per cent sucrose n cane.

This crop has a good start. Rainfall as been general, and only a very few roperties have suffered for water. The inal outcome of this crop will depend pon weather.

Adequate rainfall, no hurricanes, ool weather in late September to trig- er sucrose, and the lack of early reezes will almost assure another bum- er crop. And it may top the 1963 rop. A big crop and a better price for ugar would go well with the additional narketing quota the League is trying o get in the Sugar Act.

CONSUMPTION HITS 100

"Sugar production in the USA during 1970 totalled 9, 271,308 long tons, an increase of 372,670 tons over the 8,898,638 tons consumed in 1969. Population growth of the United States is such that the usage of sugar can be expected to increase by some 100-200,000 tons each year; the increase between 1969 and 1970 is far more than can normally be expected from population growth alone and in part must reflect the expansion in consumption which followed the banning of cyclamates, although it is not possible to measure this with any degree of accuracy.

"The large increase has brought the per capita level to more than 100 pounds for the first time on record." Sugar Review, 1971.

Serving farmers of South Louisiana with Dependable Credit. May we serve you?

CROP . . LIVESTOCK . . EQUIPMENT
FARMER OWNED AND OPERATED

SOUTH LOUISIANA PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATION

Box 488, Napoleonville, La.
Phone: 369-3431

"Sugar Factory Insurance Specialists"

Gillis, Hulse and Colcock, Inc.

839 Union St. **New Orleans, La.**

Telephone 522-1225

FENAC plus

No. 1 Weedkiller for Sugar Cane

AMCHEM®

First name in herbicide research
AMCHEM PRODUCTS, INC.
Ambler, Pennsylvania

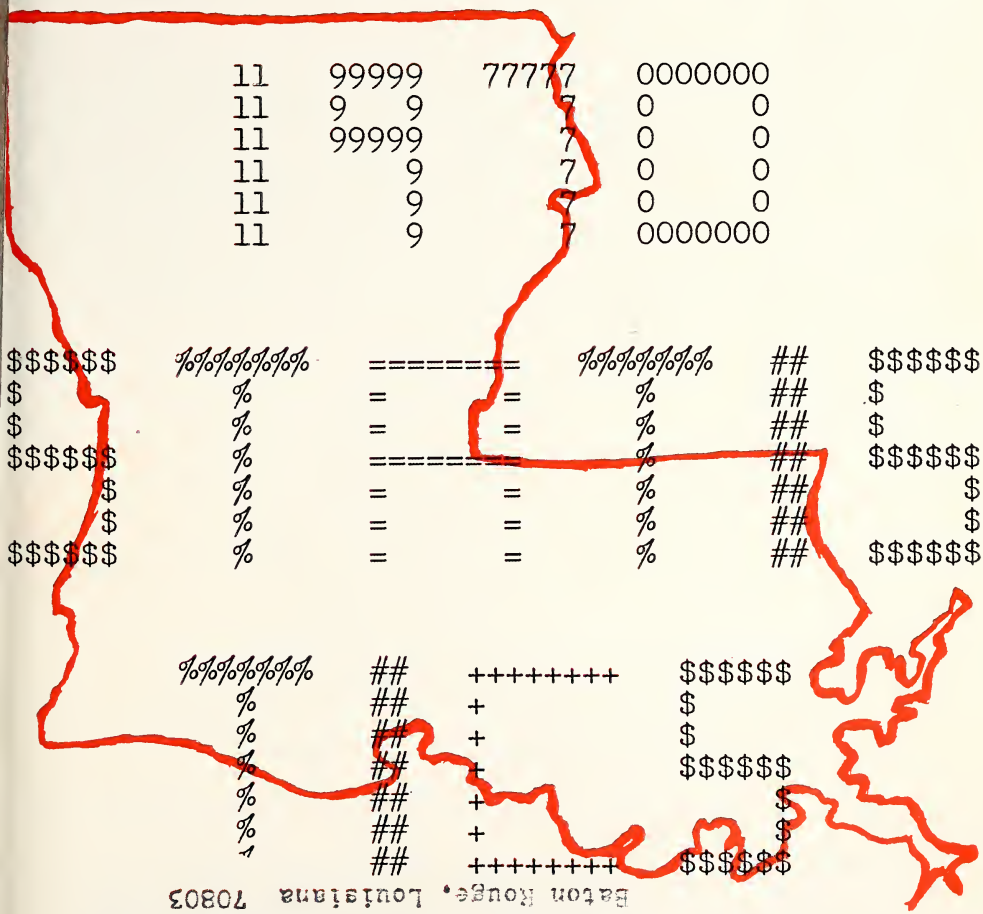
Complete weed control is necessary and **FENAC PLUS** makes it possible. It controls the important broadleaf weeds and grasses, including **johnsongrass seedlings,** and has excellent handling qualities. Mixed with water, **FENAC PLUS** forms a true solution, maintains the same concentration in the tank—top to bottom.

FENAC PLUS—THE STANDARD BY WHICH SUGAR CANE WEED CONTROL IS MEASURED

15
589

The Sugar Bulletin

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.



Acquisitions Division, Serials Dept.
Louisiana State University Library
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Vol. 49—No. 22 August 15, 1971

The Sugar Bulletin

The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor

Alvin L. Parsons, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Glenn R. Timmons, Economist
Earl J. Hicks, Assistant Agronomist
Howard J. Robichaux, Assistant Agronomist

Editorial and Executive Office:
416 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Washington Representative:
Horace D. Godfrey
309 Universal Building, Washington, D. C. 20009

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Thomas H. Allen, Franklin, La.
President

Ed Schexnayder, White Castle, La.
1st Vice-President

James H. Thibaut, Donaldsonville, La.
2nd Vice-President

Charles C. Savoie, Belle Rose, La.
3rd Vice-President

Horace D. Godfrey, Washington, D. C.
4th Vice-President

Gilbert J. Durbin, New Orleans, La.
5th Vice-President and General Manager

Warren J. Harang, Jr., Thibodaux, La.
Treasurer

F. A. Graugnard, Jr., St. James, La.
Secretary

Thomas M. Barker, Lockport, La.
J. G. Beaud, New Roads, La.
P. L. Billeaud, Broussard, La.
Ramon E. Billeaud, New Orleans, La.
P. J. deGravelles, Jr., Franklin, La.
Lawrence Dugas, St. Martinville, La.
J. Macolm Duhe, New Iberia, La.
Wallace Ellender, Jr., Bourg, La.
F. Evans Farwell, New Orleans, La.
J. N. Foret, Jr., Mathews, La.
Murphy J. (Mike) Foster, Jr., Franklin, La.
Andrew P. Gay, Plaquemine, La.
Kenneth H. Kahao, Port Allen, La.
Denis Lanaux, Lucy, La.
Clifford LeBlanc, White Castle, La.
Lee Roy LeBlanc, St. Martinville, La.
J. Wilson Lepine, Thibodaux, La.
Earl G. Luke, Franklin, La.
Marvin Marmande, Houma, La.
Andrew McCollam, Jr., New Orleans, La.
Sidney J. Menard, New Orleans, La.
Otto S. Newman, Cheneyville, La.
William Nuttall, Plaquemine, La.
Edward T. Supple, Bayou Goula, La.
E. Berkshire Terrill, Jr., Cinclare, La.
Clay Terry, Franklin, La.
John Thibaut, Napoleonvile, La.
P. Chauvin Wilkinson, Port Allen, La.
M. V. Yarbrough, Youngsville, La.

HONORARY MEMBERS

Josiah Ferris, Washington, D. C.
Murphy J. Foster, Franklin, La.
E. W. McNeil, Cinclare, La.
Wallace C. Kemper, New Orleans, La.

Second Class Postage paid at New Orleans, La. Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscription Members 50 cents a year. Non-Members $5.00 a year. Foreign Countries $25.00 a year. The American Sugar Cane League is not responsible for issues lost in transit. Back issues supplied, when available, at one dollar a copy.

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

In This Issue

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Acreage Planted for Sugar and Seed 1959-1970 301

Proportionate Shares Harvested for Sugar 1967-1970 301

Yield of Cane Per Acre 1967-1970 301

Yield of Recoverable Sugar Per Acre 1967-1970 301

Number of Producer-Payees, Number of Farms and Average Sugar Cane Acreage Growing Per Farm 1938-1970 302

Production of Sugar in Louisiana 1900-1970 303

In The Field 304

Milling Results 1961-1970 305

Production of Sugar, Syrup and Molasses 1961-1970 305

Growers' Income, Dollars, Net Ton of Sugarcane Delivered to Louisiana Sugar Mills 1937-1970 306

Production by Louisiana Cane Mills 1970 Crop 308

Quotations Issued by the Louisiana Sugar Exchange On Raw Sugar and Blackstrap Molasses 1970-71 Pricing Period 310

In Washington 312

Summary of Final Manufacturing Reports for Florida Sugar Cane Factories 1967-1970 313

Brokerage To Close 313

Season Average Prices From 1935-36 Through 1970-71 314

Nutria Control Office Relocated 314

Timmons Florida Bound 315

Some Varietal Characteristics of the More Important Commercial Varieties 316

Sugar Cane Variety Recommendations for Louisiana for 1971 317

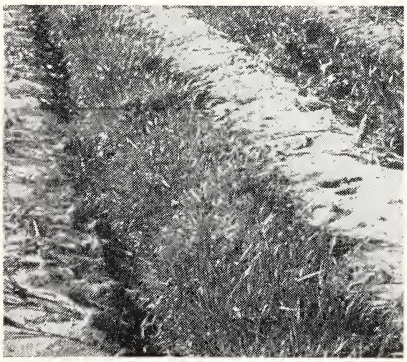
Controlling Johnsongrass Seedlings and Annual Weeds in Sugar Cane Planted in Louisiana in Summer and Fall, 1971 318

Recommendations for the Control of Ratoon Stunting Disease in Sugar Cane in Louisiana, 1971 320

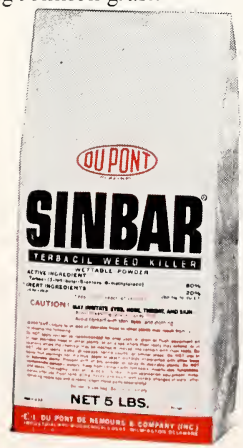
Here's why it pays sugar cane growers to use SINBAR®

TERBACIL WEED KILLER

SINBAR gives excellent control in plant and stubble cane.



SINBAR controls both broadleaves and winter grasses . . . including seedling Johnson grass.



Versatility.
Registered for first- and second-year stubble as well as plant cane.

Consistent control of both broadleaves and winter grasses, including seedling Johnson grass.

Efficient and economical.
No costly multiple treatments. A single treatment in spring gives maximum control for your money. Or you can use a split treatment, applying half in the fall and half in early spring. SINBAR keeps seedbeds clean through the winter and allows early drying.

Easy to use. Wettable powder mixes readily with water and stays in suspension with use of simple hydraulic-type agitator.

Order your supply of SINBAR today.

With any chemical, follow labeling instructions and warnings carefully.

DU PONT SINBAR

SINBAR is distributed by Bel Chemical & Supply Co., Inc., Schriever, La.

PLANTED ACRES OF SUGARCANE ON LOUISIANA FARMS PARTICIPATING IN THE SUGAR PROGRAM BY PARISHES, FROM A. S. C. S. REPORTS

PARISHES	Acreage Planted for Sugar and Seed within Proportionate Shares											
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Ascension	10,647.5	11,593.0	12,256.7	13,626.1	12,766.5	13,806.6	13,965.8	13,410.8	13,250.3	12,545.7	10,874.5	12,126.9
Assumption	29,397.6	29,872.8	31,419.4	34,739.7	33,988.9	35,889.2	32,370.2	32,602.5	35,140.4	32,433.9	28,238.9	31,833.2
Avoyelles	2,279.6	2,404.1	2,645.6	3,156.6	2,515.6	2,881.5	2,662.7	2,670.5	2,731.5	2,596.6	2,204.3	2,458.3
East Baton Rouge	---	---	---	.1	0.1	0.3	---	---	---	---	---	---
Iberia	34,763.3	36,968.3	39,145.8	40,906.8	40,322.8	44,321.2	38,897.9	39,441.3	39,497.9	37,465.5	32,360.8	35,909.3
Iberville	17,741.9	17,520.1	18,669.8	21,886.7	20,423.9	23,443.3	21,913.9	22,174.3	22,249.4	21,234.7	17,992.9	20,328.8
Lafayette	7,826.0	8,279.4	8,573.3	8,730.1	7,978.1	9,316.2	8,274.2	8,397.6	8,406.0	8,025.7	6,849.7	7,687.4
Lafourche	26,665.5	26,457.8	28,948.4	32,165.2	32,744.3	35,322.3	31,568.5	31,469.3	31,136.1	31,399.2	26,445.8	29,298.2
Plaquemines	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,084.0	742.8	692.9	---	---	---
Pointe Coupee	10,095.0	11,030.9	12,389.7	13,674.6	12,286.0	13,371.5	11,580.6	11,649.3	11,631.5	11,079.9	9,418.0	10,309.1
Rapides	1,412.6	1,664.4	2,202.4	2,503.5	2,125.3	2,600.6	2,307.8	2,345.9	2,385.1	2,267.3	1,911.0	2,137.7
St. Charles	1,524.6	1,502.5	1,557.1	2,015.1	2,315.9	2,811.0	2,813.5	3,029.4	2,711.7	2,577.9	1,691.3	1,849.7
St. James	15,428.4	16,994.0	18,734.7	21,559.9	21,681.9	23,955.1	20,940.1	20,592.8	20,446.7	19,872.3	17,175.3	19,268.6
St. John	9,109.6	9,249.0	9,875.5	10,800.6	10,892.0	11,955.6	9,948.1	9,965.9	10,571.1	10,016.4	8,483.6	8,300.7
St. Landry	36.6	---	18.0	---	---	---	---	23.9	23.8	---	---	5.0
St. Martin	16,798.7	18,370.7	19,185.5	19,568.6	19,273.4	21,518.4	18,538.8	18,715.6	18,594.6	17,698.5	15,185.0	16,956.3
St. Mary	34,216.4	35,049.9	35,688.3	40,437.4	40,175.1	42,503.9	38,450.5	38,777.3	39,086.9	37,224.2	31,400.9	36,373.1
Terrebonne	36,157.4	35,730.7	37,659.1	39,874.1	39,900.5	42,051.1	37,920.4	38,435.8	38,450.1	36,427.1	30,672.9	34,380.6
Vermilion	1,968.8	2,082.3	2,554.5	3,031.5	3,098.8	3,565.5	3,136.3	3,146.8	3,548.6	3,414.6	3,040.6	3,277.7
West Baton Rouge	14,098.9	14,110.4	15,195.6	17,237.3	16,291.8	16,035.7	15,103.5	15,246.2	12,942.9	12,364.9	10,456.9	11,531.8
West Feliciana	2,473.2	2,734.3	2,898.6	3,369.4	3,248.1	3,115.0	2,764.0	2,649.4	2,742.9	2,581.6	2,177.9	2,369.6
TOTAL	272,641.9	281,614.6	299,618.0	329,283.3	322,029.0	348,463.8	314,240.8	315,487.4	316,240.4	301,226.0	256,580.3	286,402.0

PROPORTIONATE SHARE ACRES HARVESTED FOR SUGAR—YIELD OF SUGARCANE PER ACRE AND YIELD OF RECOVERABLE SUGAR PER ACRE OF LOUISIANA FARMERS PARTICIPATING IN THE SUGAR PROGRAM, BY PARISHES FROM A. S. C. S. REPORTS

PARISH	Proportionate Shares Harvested for Sugar (Acres)				Yield of Cane Per Acre Actual Net Tons				Yield of Recoverable Sugar per Acre CWT			
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1967	1968	1969	1970	1967	1968	1969	1970
Ascension	12,372.6	11,722.5	9,961.7	11,282.4	29.22	27.15	24.82	26.95	52.19	51.09	47.63	47.21
Assumption	32,991.2	30,794.7	26,041.1	29,709.8	29.66	28.87	24.93	29.00	54.18	53.78	47.76	48.68
Avoyelles	2606.4	2,530.5	2,104.2	2,298.1	34.17	30.06	27.94	29.28	57.29	53.97	53.18	40.15
East Baton Rouge	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Iberia	36,158.7	34,711.6	28,986.5	32,631.2	27.88	26.39	23.42	26.92	51.88	49.27	44.02	46.88
Iberville	20,953.0	19,933.9	16,555.6	18,776.6	27.49	25.40	24.44	24.66	49.03	46.16	45.43	42.12
Lafayette	7,656.0	7,408.9	6,289.3	7,149.8	22.04	20.81	20.76	22.83	42.12	42.95	39.87	38.93
Lafourche	28,688.3	29,592.3	24,385.2	27,380.1	27.59	26.22	24.74	27.26	49.36	46.74	46.38	49.21
Plaquemines	610.0	---	---	---	20.05	---	---	---	33.42	---	---	---
Pointe Coupee	10,881.5	10,404.8	8,754.6	9,538.4	26.57	24.72	25.44	23.47	49.44	45.00	47.78	38.51
Rapides	2,259.8	2,186.1	1,818.0	2,017.5	33.81	22.00	29.35	26.03	57.50	51.52	55.27	40.84
St. Charles	2,507.7	2,261.6	1,533.5	1,717.0	24.42	23.09	21.22	23.65	45.06	43.97	40.71	42.79
St. James	19,108.1	18,522.6	15,823.7	18,055.1	27.51	26.37	23.23	27.73	50.73	47.81	45.33	48.97
St. John	9,754.4	9,176.0	7,899.6	7,845.2	26.98	23.85	26.03	28.24	49.78	42.96	48.83	50.44
St. Landry	23.8	---	---	5.0	23.08	---	---	14.82	43.63	---	---	23.96
St. Martin	17,085.6	16,522.7	13,607.2	15,608.5	26.00	25.03	22.48	25.36	47.40	46.58	40.73	42.73
St. Mary	36,233.3	34,882.8	28,342.2	33,469.4	29.09	27.52	23.64	26.76	54.00	51.18	45.16	48.04
Terrebonne	36,241.9	34,719.5	28,681.5	32,350.6	25.64	24.21	23.52	23.59	46.85	43.01	44.10	42.32
Vermilion	3,282.4	3,192.4	2,821.1	3,114.6	21.85	23.23	18.99	26.04	41.71	44.33	36.25	44.59
West Baton Rouge	12,012.1	11,538.2	9,441.6	10,536.5	29.51	27.29	25.65	26.22	54.38	52.45	49.72	44.29
West Feliciana	2,392.9	2,295.7	2,043.6	2,206.5	27.89	19.14	21.20	23.65	45.84	35.01	41.88	31.83
TOTAL	293,819.7	282,396.8	235,090.2	265,692.3	27.60	26.06	24.01	26.06	50.53	48.01	45.43	45.69

NUMBER OF PRODUCER-PAYEES, NUMBER OF FARMS GROWING SUGAR CANE, AND AVERAGE SUGAR CANE ACREAGE GROWING PER FARM IN LOUISIANA 1938 - 1970

Crop Year	Number of producer-payees	Number of farms	Average sugar cane acreage growing per farm
1938	16,901	10,468	28.3
1939	17,701	10,918	24.5
1940	15,635	9,332	28.4
1941	14,509	8,599	30.7
1942	14,329	8,671	34.4
1943	13,439	8,052	36.1
1944	12,662	7,556	36.5
1945	10,344	6,304	44.0
1946	10,151	6,141	47.8
1947	9,605	5,689	52.8
1948	10,208	5,957	50.2
1949	9,711	5,559	54.1
1950	9,047	5,028	60.2
1951	8,755	4,833	58.0
1952	8,237	4,463	66.0
1953	7,540	4,010	75.8
1954	7,384	3,883	70.3
1955	7,424	3,861	66.4
1956	7,176	3,703	62.6
1957	6,639	3,343	74.3
1958	5,936	2,908	82.6
1959	5,697	2,686	101.5
1960	5,568	2,547	110.6
1961	5,662	2,534	118.3
1962	5,563	2,413	136.5
1963	5,509	2,308	137.3
1964	5,690	2,301	151.4
1965	5,599	2,218	141.7
1966	5,345	2,080	151.7
1967	5,183	1,912	165.4
1968	5,099	1,794	167.9
1969	4,915	1,687	151.9
1970	4,901	1,589	179.6

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR IN LOUISIANA 1900 - 1970

Crop Year	Production 1,000 short tons	Crop Year	Production 1,000 short tons
1900	309	1936	386
1901	360	1937	401
1902	369	1938	491
1903	256	1939	436
1904	398	1940	234
1905	377	1941	322
1906	258	1942	397
1907	381	1943	432
1908	398	1944	396
1909	327	1945	370
1910	350	1946	331
1911	360	1947	297
1912	157	1948	393
1913	299	1949	414
1914	248	1950	451
1915	140	1951	295
1916	310	1952	451
1917	249	1953	479
1918	286	1954	478
1919	124	1955	454
1920	173	1956	429
1921	331	1957	396
1922	301	1958	443
1923	165	1959	440
1924	90	1960	469
1925	142	1961	650
1926	48	1962	472
1927	72	1963	759
1928	135	1964	573
1929	204	1965	550
1930	188	1966	562
1931	160	1967	740
1932	228	1968	669
1933	209	1969	537
1934	234	1970	602
1935	339		

Production reported on 96° basis prior to 1934, raw value basis thereafter

IN THE FIELD

By: Lloyd L. Lauden

Paul Kessler – Planting Season – L.62-96

According to Jules "Pete" Dornier, Helvetia Sugar Coop, Mr. Paul Kessler of Cora Texas sugar factory used the four-day work week before the Helvetia Sugar Coop instituted the plan. Mr. Kessler used the system during the 1970 repair season with excellent acceptance by all at Cora Texas. Major repairs at Cora Texas this year have compelled the return to a longer work week but plans are to return to the shorter work week when repairs are not so pressing.

Cane Planting

It won't be long before it is time to plant cane and without a doubt this is the most important job on the farm. A good job of planting cane usually means good stands and good stands are necessary for good yields of cane per acre.

Louisiana cane growers have learned that planting requires close supervision not only in one phase of this operation but throughout the whole job. To begin with, care should be taken to select the best possible seed of each variety used in the program. Use the best looking cane on the farm for seed and try to take this seed from plots with the smallest amount of mosaic. Top this seed properly. Check the leaf roll and the topping area frequently during the seed cutting. If seed has already been cut a little high, increase the size of the lap in the planting furrow.

Although the cost of seed is a major part of the total cost of planting, skimping on the amount of seed used is not the place to reduce cost.

Drainage Important

The writer has frequently stated that improved drainage throughout the belt is the most important single factor contributing to better stands of cane in recent years. Growers should watch drainage at all times. Be sure to plant cane above the water furrow. This is important both in light and heavy soil.

The amount of soil over cane is most important. Don't, under any circumstances, put more than 4 inches of soil cover over cane. To put any more cover over cane than this is to ask for gaps in most years. Plant cane, don't bury it. It wants to live. Don't forget to pack. The cover must be well packed. If the cover is not packed well, particularly in black land, seed will dry rot and stands will be poor. After all of this, there is nothing more important than getting a good rain following planting but since this is not controlled, the above mentioned steps are insurance.

Again, the writer suggests and urges growers to plant their full Proportionate Share. If there is a desire to expand, make an effort to do so this year if the opportunity is granted in the Proportionate Share Determination. It

(Continued on page 322)

RECAPITULATION OF FINAL REPORTS OF LOUISIANA SUGAR CANE FACTORIES, CROPS 1961-1970, A. S. C. S. Reports

Total for State Factories	46	46	46	48	47	47	46	46	44	43
Year	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Crop Days	77.2	54.5	83.8	74.3	68.1	56.5	70.6	67.2	49.7	64.5
Lost time % total time	12.96	10.32	16.23	18.11	18.25	12.40	13.40	14.07	10.58	13.98
Cane: Tons ground, gross weight	7,659,253	5,768,782	9,062,892	7,893,099	7,088,693	6,959,715	8,710,147	8,027,523	6,112,137	7,553,312
Tons ground, net weight	7,118,497	5,315,415	8,554,103	7,383,164	6,542,184	6,562,729	8,110,847	7,376,941	5,676,089	6,926,524
% Total Cane Ground, Gross Weight	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Tons Ground per Hour	103.25	106.89	116.80	115.00	115.30	127.44	128.93	128.65	133.26	135.03
Extraction N. J. % Cane	73.30	72.26	72.86	73.17	71.24	73.22	72.16	71.15	72.48	71.05
Sucrose Extraction, %	90.26	89.53	89.59	89.15	89.02	89.56	89.42	88.84	89.59	89.22
Maceration % Cane	17.70	18.32	16.72	18.22	20.55	18.12	19.73	20.90	20.11	21.23
Fiber % Cane	14.17	14.39	14.07	14.28	14.58	13.99	14.34	14.83	14.19	14.98
Java Ratio	76.54	75.74	76.86	76.71	75.45	77.26	75.99	75.47	76.35	74.89
Analysis										
Crusher Juice Brix	17.05	17.36	17.20	16.15	16.81	16.38	17.32	17.36	17.71	16.55
Crusher Juice Sucrose	13.65	13.78	13.63	12.31	13.14	13.06	13.38	13.88	14.20	13.34
Brix Factor (Final Report)	97.07	96.89	97.03	97.03	97.03	97.07	97.06	97.00	97.11	97.04
Sucrose Factor (Final Report)	94.29	93.83	94.50	94.31	94.29	94.49	94.24	94.24	94.37	94.08
Normal Juice Brix	16.55	16.82	16.69	15.67	16.31	15.90	16.81	16.84	17.14	16.06
Normal Juice Sucrose	12.87	12.93	12.88	11.61	12.39	12.34	13.08	13.08	13.40	12.55
Normal Juice Purity	77.76	76.85	77.17	74.09	75.96	77.63	77.80	77.68	78.20	78.11
Factory Syrup, Brix	57.34	57.86	58.48	56.82	58.37	57.65	58.81	58.58	59.09	58.04
Residual Juice Brix	6.20	6.48	6.61	5.84	5.74	5.76	5.79	5.95	5.81	5.32
Bagasse Sucrose	3.25	3.36	3.47	3.17	3.27	3.33	3.41	3.43	3.45	3.13
Bagasse Moisture	50.29	50.97	50.47	51.11	51.60	51.10	51.51	51.73	51.98	51.54
Bagasse Fiber	45.26	44.29	44.73	44.24	43.81	44.30	43.79	43.54	43.35	44.06
Press Cake Sucrose	4.39	4.52	4.42	3.88	4.15	4.21	4.30	4.14	4.13	3.77
Sucrose Balance										
Molasses, Sucrose % Cane	.968	1.105	1.036	1.064	1.028	0.936	0.970	0.949	1.034	0.934
Press Cake, Sucrose % Cane	.192	.202	.184	.190	.208	0.186	0.198	0.210	0.165	0.178
Undetermined, Sucrose % Cane	.140	.171	.130	.211	.153	0.172	0.159	0.203	0.111	0.187
Bagasse, Sucrose % Cane	1.017	1.093	1.090	1.025	1.088	1.053	1.117	1.169	1.129	1.063
Total Losses, Sucrose % Cane	2.317	2.571	2.440	2.490	2.477	2.347	2.444	2.531	2.439	2.362
Sugar, Sucrose % Cane	8.131	7.865	8.034	6.953	7.437	7.743	8.111	7.944	8.402	7.589
Total, Sucrose % Cane	10.448	10.436	10.474	9.443	9.914	10.090	10.555	10.475	10.841	9.990
Pounds 96° Sugar M&E Ton Gross Cane	169.39	163.85	167.37	144.85	154.94	161.32	168.97	165.49	175.04	158.11
Pounds 96° Sugar M&E Ton Net Cane	182.26	177.82	177.32	154.86	167.88	171.08	181.46	180.08	188.49	172.41
Gals. F.M. (B/S) M. & E. T/C 80° Brix	6.43	6.88	6.85	7.33	6.79	6.43	6.42	6.53	6.66	6.30
Boiling House Efficiency	97.34	95.71	97.09	96.03	96.48	96.85	97.00	96.44	97.37	95.89

LOUISIANA MILL REPORTS

Production of Sugar (tons, 2,000 lbs.), Syrup, 1st Molasses, 2nd Molasses, and Blackstrap—1961-1970

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Raw Sugar (as produced)	538,346	383,891	672,944	571,803	506,150	516,100	681,050	612,364	492,447	554,212
Turbinados	38,528	31,642	12,573	7,564	233	20	250	none	none	none
Granulated	56,314	43,465	56,823	33,933	30,671	31,008	38,583	36,426	28,722	30,047
Total Sugars (Raw Value)	649,514	471,601	759,473	572,710	550,035	562,290	740,234	668,667	537,429	602,361
String—Others	0	176	46	117	44	4,392	134	64	98	130
Sirup—Gallons	1,079,468	1,031,828	719,984	784,361	749,785	639,398	832,908	1,067,468	1,096,071	767,306
1st Molasses—Gallons	1,853,590	1,824,430	1,902,267	2,048,551	1,809,642	2,030,646	1,921,974	1,923,210	1,618,368	1,934,896
2nd Molasses—Gallons	1,221,572	947,988	783,117	599,632	753,274	446,726	543,631	608,450	503,000	582,049
Blackstrap (Actual Gallons)	41,567,300	33,696,710	54,067,578	46,694,472	40,915,699	38,218,191	48,183,340	44,351,232	34,784,737	40,576,034
Blackstrap (80 Brix)	47,263,538	37,917,256	60,302,273	55,997,650	46,339,726	42,938,192	54,632,966	50,626,060	39,550,133	45,811,299

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Louisiana ASCS State Office

GROWERS' INCOME, DOLLARS, NET TON OF SUGARCANE DELIVERED TO LOUISIANA SUGAR MILLS, 1938 - 1970

	Paid by Mills	Conditional Payments, Sugar Acts of 1937 and 1948, as Amended						
Year	Acct. Cane	Mols. Bonus	Acct. Recoverable Sugar	Abandonment Payment	Deficiency Payment	Total Conditional Payment	Support or CCC Payment	Total Amount Rec'd
1938	2.663	—	.948	—	—	.948	—	3.611
1939	2.881	—	.976	—	—	.976	—	3.857
1940	2.717	—	.908	.013	.258	1.179	—	3.896
1941	3.679	.256	.924	.005	.084	1.013	—	4.948
1942	4.033	.319	1.240	.001	.084	1.325	—	5.677
1943	3.936	.323	1.213	.008	.023	1.244	.341	5.844
1944	3.837	.313	1.165	.048	.004	1.217	.826	6.193
1945	3.762	.320	1.158	.008	.002	1.169	1.496	6.747
1946	6.222	.322	1.235	.041	.001	1.277	—	7.821
1947	6.634	.609	1.250	.001	.136	1.387	—	8.630
1948	5.821	.058	1.180	.001	.035	1.216	—	7.095
1949	6.199	—	1.204	.001	.030	1.235	—	7.434
1950	7.146	.738	1.287	—	.003	1.290	—	9.174
1951	5.149	.723	1.046	.039	.120	1.205	—	7.077
1952	6.542	.097	1.175	—	.001	1.176	—	7.815
1953	6.963	.141	1.263	.001	—	1.264	—	8.368
1954	6.582	.133	1.219	—	—	1.219	—	7.934
1955	6.085	.170	1.155	.001	.001	1.157	—	7.412
1956	7.148	.720	1.288	—	—	1.288	—	9.156
1957	6.461	.226	1.197	.005	.015	1.217	—	7.904
1958	7.080	.222	1.263	.001	.012	1.276	—	8.578
1959	6.855	.103	1.227	.001	.048	1.276	—	8.234
1960	6.925	.236	1.204	.003	.012	1.219	—	8.380
1961	7.266	.197	1.280	—	—	1.280	—	8.743
1962	7.520	.400	1.323	.075	.027	1.425	—	9.345
1963	10.312	.411	1.291	.001	0	1.292	0	12.015
1964	6.403	.075	1.180	.001	.002	1.183	0	7.661
1965	7.342	.119	1.249	.003	.022	1.274	0	8.735
1966	7.748	.371	1.244	.001	.002	1.247	0	9.366
1967	8.535	.317	1.283	.000	.000	1.283	0	10.135
1968	8.871	.159	1.295	.007	.001	1.303	0	10.333
1969	9.377	.276	1.358	.001	.002	1.361	0	11.014
1970	9.080	.237	1.249	.004	.003	1.256	0	10.573

Still the best, low-cost, season-long control for sugarcane borers

This year, be sure to stop sugarcane borers with a low-cost conventional or ULV application of ®GUTHION Liquid Concentrate.

Keep your stalks strong, to produce a maximum amount of pure juice with a high sucrose content.

And remember, you can feed bagasse from treated sugarcane to cattle, sheep and goats without worrying about a residue problem, as long as you follow directions in applying GUTHION.

Now is the time to order GUTHION Liquid Concentrate. Contact your dealer right away! 7108A-R

Chemagro CHEMAGRO CORPORATION
® KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI 64120

Old Faithful.

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR F

Name of Factory	Gross tons of cane ground for sugar	Net tons of cane ground for sugar	Direct Consump
Albania	118,264	108,881	—
Alma	128,389	117,815	—
Angola	59,238	52,174	—
Armant	168,766	151,119	—
Audubon	276	263	—
Billeaud	156,572	145,502	—
Breaux Bridge	146,121	132,562	—
Cajun	344,214	312,680	—
Caldwell	203,206	184,615	—
Catherine (S)	90,038	82,480	—
Cedar Grove	92,560	85,058	—
Cinclare	208,185	188,573	—
Columbia (C&G)	103,942	96,509	2,71
Columbia (F)	104,330	96,785	—
Cora-Texas	132,370	119,043	—
Duhe-Bourgeois	165,979	154,394	—
Enterprise	252,202	235,362	—
Evan Hall	329,432	301,925	—
Georgia	130,628	117,376	—
Glenwood	229,681	209,970	—
Greenwood	165,956	151,186	—
Helvetia	190,704	172,892	—
Iberia	255,115	237,977	—
Leighton	305,788	275,720	—
Levert-St. John	189,853	175,554	—
Louisa	135,484	123,142	—
Lula	190,789	171,900	—
Meeker	126,660	115,290	—
Oaklawn	251,093	236,383	—
Poplar Grove	110,797	102,428	—
Raceland	286,394	263,516	—
San Francisco	57,812	53,408	1,95
St. James	304,768	277,525	—
St. Mary	204,192	191,743	—
Smithfield	133,897	121,903	—
Southdown	206,594	189,871	10,39
Sterling	334,383	312,369	—
Supreme	196,198	181,561	14,98
Terrebonne	148,978	137,579	—
Valentine	175,443	163,275	—
Vida	73,794	69,424	—
Westfield	210,703	192,400	—
Wilbert's Myrtle Grove	133,524	116,392	—
TOTAL	7,553,312	6,926,524	30,04

[1]Excludes 12,046 gallons estimated in process.

[2]Excludes 20,285 gallons estimated in process.

[3]Excludes 41,977 gallons estimated in process.

[4]Based on partly estimated weights and polarization as reported on Forms SU-123

[5]Excludes 44 tons estimated in process.

[6]Granulated (plantation).

[7]Refined.

[8]Excludes 86 tons estimated in process.

PES, LOUISIANA 1970 CROP[4]

Tons of Sugar Produced			Blackstrap Molasses Gallons	
	Total			Produced
Raw	As Produced	Raw Value	Produced	80 Brix
9,817	9,817	10,228	665,710	792,060
9,350	9,350	9,472[5]	840,610	844,474[1]
3,554	3,554	3,625	381,457	457,274
13,464	13,464	13,800	854,783	964,872
19	19	20	2,820	3,095
11,794	11,794	12,101	913,754	1,000,686
10,905	10,905	11,173	677,707	814,637
25,463	25,463	26,821	1,721,800	1,994,739
17,404	17,404	17,690	988,793	1,137,819
4,921	4,921	4,980		
6,553	6,553	6,648	576,988	583,480
15,269	15,269	15,595	1,192,655	1,362,474
3,304	6,021	6,275[8]	231,200	270,882[2]
8,971	8,971	9,150	569,460	635,626
9,462	9,462	9,726	832,886	882,730
13,365	13,365	13,872	912,872	1,038,978
20,159	20,159	20,639	1,463,695	1,554,793
25,440	25,440	25,702	1,847,345	2,064,275
10,844	10,844	10,844	605,347	671,690
19,185	19,185	19,657	1,345,821	1,429,998
13,167	13,167	13,619	885,168	997,920
13,991	13,991	14,286	1,020,780	1,130,855
20,071	20,071	20,611	1,269,119	1,538,667
25,751	25,751	26,630	1,635,964	1,942,598
13,095	13,095	13,405	1,154,052	1,336,947
10,367	10,367	10,603	660,269	787,013
15,838	15,838	16,238	1,076,161	1,216,553
8,335	8,335	8,449	696,480	833,846
20,749	20,749	21,526	1,484,040	1,641,139
7,837	7,837	7,973	663,030	772,714
22,846	22,846	23,917	1,679,215	1,784,233
	1,953	2,071		
23,750	23,750	25,036	1,844,685	2,077,694
16,207	16,207	16,853	975,247	1,162,447
10,052	10,052	10,131	719,664	807,208
4,937	15,334	16,220	1,037,907	1,272,844[3]
29,598	29,598	30,495	1,728,945	2,022,671
387	15,367	16,426	1,403,150	1,407,883
11,618	11,618	12,035	649,941	776,298
13,418	13,418	14,085	1,001,854	1,199,898
5,441	5,441	5,539	392,768	433,169
18,154	18,154	18,716	1,203,200	1,365,393
9,360	9,360	9,479	768,692	798,727
554,212	584,259	602,361	40,576,034	45,811,299

QUOTATIONS ISSUED BY THE LOUISIANA SUGAR EXCHANGE, INC.
ON RAW SUGAR AND BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES
1970-71 PRICING PERIOD

Date	N. Y.	N. O.	B'strap.	Date	N. Y.	N. O.	B'strap.
Oct. 9	8.17	8.15	12.50	Nov. 27	7.75	7.73	12.50
Oct. 10	No market			Nov. 28	No market		
Oct. 11	Sunday			Nov. 29	Sunday		
Oct. 12	No market			Nov. 30	7.75	7.73	12.50
Oct. 13	8.15	8.13	12.50	Dec. 1	7.75	7.73	12.50
Oct. 14	8.15	8.13	12.50	Dec. 2	7.75	7.73	12.50
Oct. 15	8.15	8.13	12.50	Dec. 3	7.75	7.73	12.50
Weekly Avg.	Raws 8.1350	B'strap.	12.5000	Weekly Avg.	Raws 7.7300	B'strap.	12.5000
Oct. 16	8.15	8.13	12.50	Dec. 4	7.75	7.73	12.50
Oct. 17	No market			Dec. 5	No market		
Oct. 18	Sunday			Dec. 6	Sunday		
Oct. 19	8.15	8.13	12.50	Dec. 7	7.75	7.73	12.50
Oct. 20	8.15	8.13	12.50	Dec. 8	7.90	7.88	12.50
Oct. 21	8.13	8.11*	12.50	Dec. 9	7.95	7.93*	12.50
Oct. 22	8.13	8.11	12.50	Dec. 10	8.00	7.98*	12.50
Weekly Avg.	Raws 8.1220	B'strap.	12.5000	Weekly Avg.	Raws 7.8500	B'strap.	12.5000
Oct. 23	8.13	8.11	12.50	Dec. 11	8.10	8.07*	12.50
Oct. 24	No market			Dec. 12	No market		
Oct. 25	Sunday			Dec. 13	Sunday		
Oct. 26	8.13	8.11	12.50	Dec. 14	8.10	8.08	12.50
Oct. 27	8.13	8.11	12.50	Dec. 15	8.10	8.08	12.50
Oct. 28	8.10	8.08	12.50	Dec. 16	8.10	8.08	12.50
Oct. 29	8.10	8.08	12.50	Dec. 17	8.10	8.08	12.50
Weekly Avg.	Raws 8.0980	B'strap.	12.5000	Weekly Avg.	Raws 8.0780	B'strap.	12.5000
Oct. 30	8.10	8.08	12.50	Dec. 18	8.10	8.08	12.50
Oct. 31	No market			Dec. 19	No market		
Nov. 1	Sunday			Dec. 20	Sunday		
Nov. 2	8.05	8.03	12.50	Dec. 21	8.10	8.08	12.50
Nov. 3	No market			Dec. 22	8.10	8.08	12.50
Nov. 4	8.05	8.03	12.50	Dec. 23	8.15	8.13	12.50
Nov. 5	8.05	8.03	12.50	Dec. 24	8.15	8.13	12.50
Weekly Avg.	Raws 8.0425	B'strap.	12.5000	Weekly Avg.	Raws 8.1000	B'strap.	12.5000
Nov. 6	8.05	8.03	12.50	Dec. 25	No market		
Nov. 7	No market			Dec. 26	No market		
Nov. 8	Sunday			Dec. 27	Sunday		
Nov. 9	8.00	7.98	12.50	Dec. 28	8.15	8.13	12.50
Nov. 10	8.00	7.98	12.50	Dec. 29	8.18	8.15*	12.50
Nov. 11	No market			Dec. 30	8.25	8.23	13.00
Nov. 12	8.00	7.98	12.50	Dec. 31	8.25	8.23	13.00
Weekly Avg.	Raws 7.9925	B'strap.	12.5000	Weekly Avg.	Raws 8.1850	B'strap.	12.7500
Nov. 13	8.00	7.98	12.50	Jan. 1	No market		
Nov. 15	No market			Jan. 2	No market		
Nov. 15	Sunday			Jan. 3	Sunday		
Nov. 16	8.00	7.98	12.50	Jan. 4	8.25	8.23	13.00
Nov. 17	8.00	7.98	12.50	Jan. 5	8.25	8.23	13.00
Nov. 18	8.00	7.98	12.50	Jan. 6	8.25	8.22*	13.00
Nov. 19	8.00	7.98	12.50	Jan. 7	8.25	8.23	13.00
Weekly Avg.	Raws 7.9800	B'strap.	12.5000	Weekly Avg.	Raws 8.2275	B'strap.	13.0000
Nov. 20	8.00	7.98	12.50	Jan. 8	8.30	8.27	13.00
Nov. 21	No market			Jan. 9	No market		
Nov. 22	Sunday			Jan. 10	Sunday		
Nov. 23	8.00	7.98	12.50	Jan. 11	8.30	8.27	13.00
Nov. 24	7.75	7.73	12.50	Jan. 12	8.35	8.32	13.00
Nov. 25	7.75	7.73	12.50	Jan. 13	8.35	8.32	13.00
Nov. 26	No market			Jan. 14	8.35	8.32	13.00
Weekly Avg.	Raws 7.8550	B'strap.	12.5000	Weekly Avg.	Raws 8.3000	B'strap.	13.0000

Date	N. Y.	N. O.	B'strap.
Jan. 15	8.35	8.32	13.00
Jan. 16	No market		
Jan. 17	Sunday		
Jan. 18	8.40	8.37	13.00
Jan. 19	8.40	8.37	13.00
Jan. 20	8.40	8.37	13.00
Jan. 21	8.40	8.37	13.00
Weekly Avg.	Raws 8.3600	B'strap.	13.0000
Jan. 22	8.40	8.37	13.00
Jan. 23	No market		
Jan. 24	Sunday		
Jan. 25	8.40	8.37	13.00
Jan. 26	8.40	8.37	13.00
Jan. 27	8.40	8.37	13.00
Jan. 28	8.40	8.37	13.00
Weekly Avg.	Raws 8.3700	B'strap.	13.0000
Jan. 29	8.40	8.37*	13.00
Jan. 30	No market		
Jan. 31	Sunday		
Feb. 1	8.40	8.37	13.00
Feb. 2	8.40	8.37	13.00
Feb. 3	8.45	8.42	13.50
Feb. 4	8.45	8.42	13.50
Weekly Avg.	Raws 8.3900	B'strap.	13.2000
Feb. 5	8.45	8.42	13.50
Feb. 6	No market		
Feb. 7	Sunday		
Feb. 8	8.45	8.42	13.50
Feb. 9	8.45	8.42	13.50
Feb. 10	8.45	8.42	13.50
Feb. 11	8.45	8.42	13.50
Weekly Avg.	Raws 8.4200	B'strap.	13.5000
Feb. 12.	No market		
Feb. 13	No market		
Feb. 14	Sunday		
Feb. 15	No market		
Feb. 16	8.45	8.42	13.50
Feb. 17	8.45	8.42	13.50
Feb. 18	8.45	8.42	13.50
Weekly Avg.	Raws 8.4200	B'strap.	13.5000
Feb. 19	8.45	8.42	13.50
Feb. 20	No market		
Feb. 21	Sunday		
Feb. 22	8.45	8.42	13.50
Feb. 23	8.45	8.42	13.50
Feb. 24	8.45	8.42	13.50
Feb. 25	8.43	8.40	13.50
Weekly Avg.	Raws 8.4160	B'strap.	13.50000
Feb. 26	8.43	8.40	13.50
Feb. 27	No market		
Feb. 28	Sunday		
Mar. 1	8.43	8.40	13.50
Mar. 2	8.43	8.40	13.50
Mar. 3	8.40	8.37	13.50
Mar. 4	8.40	8.37	13.50
Weekly Avg.	Raws 8.3880	B'strap.	13.5000

Date	N. Y.	N. O.	B'strap.
Mar. 5	8.40	8.37	13.50
Mar. 6	No market		
Mar. 7	Sunday		
Mar. 8	8.40	8.37	13.50
Mar. 9	8.40	8.37	13.50
Mar. 10	8.40	8.37	13.50
Mar. 11	8.40	8.37	13.50
Weekly Avg.	Raws 8.3700	B'strap.	13.50000
Mar. 12	8.40	8.37	13.50
Mar. 13	No market		
Mar. 14	Sunday		
Mar. 15	8.40	8.37	13.50
Mar. 16	8.40	8.37	13.50
Mar. 17	8.40	8.37	13.50
Mar. 18	8.35	8.32	13.50
Weekly Avg.	Raws 8.3600	B'strap.	13.5000
Mar. 19	8.35	8.32	13.50
Mar. 20	No market		
Mar. 21	Sunday		
Mar. 22	8.35	8.32	13.50
Mar. 23	8.30	8.27*	13.50
Mar. 24	8.30	8.27	14.00
Mar. 25	8.30	8.27	14.00
Weekly Avg.	Raws 8.2900	B'strap.	13.7000
Mar. 26	8.30	8.27	14.00
Mar. 27	No market		
Mar. 28	Sunday		
Mar. 29	8.30	8.27	14.00
Mar. 30	8.30	8.27	14.00
Mar. 31	8.30	8.27	14.00
Apr. 1	8.30	8.27	14.00
Weekly Avg.	Raws 8.2700	B'strap.	14.0000
Apr. 2	8.25	8.22	14.00
Apr. 3	No market		
Apr. 4	Sunday		
Apr. 5	8.25	8.22	14.50
Apr. 6	8.25	8.22	14.50
Apr. 7	8.25	8.22	14.50
Apr. 8	8.25	8.22	14.50
Weekly Avg.	Raws 8.2200	B'strap.	14.4000
Apr. 9	No market		
Apr. 10	No market		
Apr. 11	Sunday		
Apr. 12	8.25	8.22	14.50
Apr. 13	8.25	8.22	14.50
Apr. 14	8.25	8.22	14.50
Apr. 15	8.25	8.22	14.50
Weekly Avg.	Raws 8.2200	B'strap.	14.5000

SEASON'S AVERAGE PRICES:

Raws	8.1922
Blackstrap	13.0759

*Local Sale

IN WASHINGTON

By: Horace Godfrey

Sugar Act Amendments of 1971

The Sugar Act Amendments of 1971 (H.R. 8866) passed the United States Senate on July 28 by a vote of 76-22. Before the final vote on passage the bill was debated for about eight hours on the previous day. The Senate was in session until 10 p.m. the night of the 27th before reaching agreement to vote on one amendment and then on final passage the following day.

Six Amendments

During the debate, there were six principal amendments to the bill as reported by the Finance Committee. The Senate rejected: 1) An amendment by Senator Fulbright to extend the Act for only one year and to create a commission, appointed by the President, to study and make recommendations with regard to U.S. sugar policy; 2) An amendment by Senator Kennedy to eliminate the South African quota;

3) An amendment by Senator Stevenson to add a new section to the conditional payments provisions requiring specific housing facilities and services for farmworkers: 4) An amendment by Senator Harris to give the President discretionary authority to make levies on sugar imports under certain conditions; 5) An amendment by Senator Harris to cancel the quota for South Africa and allot such quota to domestic producers.

The Senate adopted an amendment by Senator Ellender to strengthen the method of achieving the price objective embodied in the House-passed bill and the Finance Committee recommendations by changing the percentage that the spot price could vary from the price objective before the Secretary is required to take action on the consumption estimate. The percentage was lowered from four to three per cent in line with the sugar industry's recommendations.

The Senate recessed on August 6th for a summer vacation and will return on September 8th. No final action will be taken on the Sugar Act Amendments until they return in September.

Conferees Named

Conferees have been named in both the House and Senate to resolve the differences in the bill as passed in each body. The Senate conferees are Senators Long, Anderson, Talmadge, Bennett and Curtis. The House conferees are Congressmen Poage, Abernethy, Foley, Belcher and Teague.

Principal areas of disagreement are in the foreign sections of the bill. The increase in quota for the mainland cane area is the same in the two bills and not subject to change in conference.

The delay in settling the differences will prevent the USDA from officially announcing the proportionate shares

(Continued on page 321)

SUMMARY OF FINAL MANUFACTURING REPORTS

FLORIDA SUGARCANE FACTORIES—1967, 1968, 1969, and 1970 CROPS*

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Crop days, average	122	96	99	98
Lost time, % total time	6.94	7.33	11.52	6.66
CANE: Tons Ground,				
gross weight	6,889,282	5,638,729	5,469,954	5,969,266
net weight	6,542,451	5,367,659	5,196,840	5,670,940
% Total cane ground	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Tons ground per hour	280.63	294.36	289.42	302.09
Extraction, N.J., % cane	76.73	76.86	77.37	77.65
Sucrose extraction, %	92.49	92.42	92.97	93.28
Maceration, % cane	18.07	17.17	18.22	19.82
Fibre, % cane	11.57	11.26	10.62	11.38
Java ratio	78.48	78.73	78.66	78.64
ANALYSES:				
Crusher juice Brix	18.08	17.14	17.15	18.59
Crusher juice sucrose	15.30	14.25	14.40	15.82
Brix factor	96.96	97.02	97.03	96.99
Sucrose factor	94.58	94.67	94.51	94.50
Normal juice Brix	17.53	16.63	16.64	18.03
Normal juice sucrose	14.47	13.49	13.61	14.95
Normal juice purity	82.56	81.12	81.81	82.89
Factory sirup Brix	60.67	60.28	54.81	60.48
Residual juice Brix	5.91	5.37	4.94	5.02
Residual juice purity	75.41	74.23	74.07	74.35
Bagasse, % sucrose	3.29	3.13	2.97	3.08
Bagasse, % moisture	53.41	54.27	54.32	53.53
Bagasse, % fibre	42.19	41.46	39.61	42.30
Press cake, % sucrose	3.18	3.99	2.92	2.95
SUCROSE BALANCE:				
B/S Mols. Sucrose in % cane	1.038	1.025	1.045	1.048
Undetermined, Sucrose in % cane	.131	.116	.128	.124
Press cake, Sucrose in % cane	.120	.106	.138	.133
Bagasse Sucrose in % cane	.902	.850	.796	.828
Total losses Sucrose in % cane	2.191	2.097	2.107	2.133
Sugar Sucrose in % cane	9.817	9.122	9.219	10.300
Cane, total suc. in % cane	12.008	11.219	11.327	12.441
Lbs. 96° Sugar M&E T/Cane	204.52	190.03	192.07	214.57
Gals. B/S Mols. 80° Brix T/Cane	6.18	6.47	6.35	6.32
Boiling House Efficiency	96.55	97.01	96.09	96.74

*Gross Cane Weight Basis

BROKERAGE TO CLOSE

Harry L. Laws and Company, Inc. will close its New Orleans brokerage business in sugar and molasses on September first.

E. Berkshire Terrill, Jr., president of the firm, said the supervision weighing and sampling of offshore raw sugar will continue in New Orleans at the same address in association with the Laws-Nunez Co.

Robert Fraser, vice-president of Harry L. Laws and Company, Inc. will retire on September first, Terrill said. Fraser has been with the company since 1923 and is a past president of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc.

SEASON AVERAGE PRICES

SEASON	RAWS (Cents Per Lb.)	BLACKSTRAP (Cents Per Gallon)
1935-36 (Oct. 18 - Feb. 28)	3.2316	6.0940
1936-37 (Oct. 16 - Feb. 25)	3.6660	6,1700
1937-38 (Oct 8 - Feb. 24)	3.1924	5.3278
1938-39 (Oct. 14 - Feb. 23)	2.8195	2.9976
1939-40 (Oct. 13 - Mch. 29)	2.9229	5.0890
1940-41 (Oct. 10 - Mch. 28)	2.9729	6.4087
1941-42 (Oct. 10 - Apr. 2)	3.6121	16.1862
1942-43 (Oct. 9 - Apr. 1)	3.7300	17.8245
1943-44 (Oct. 8 - Mch. 30)	3.7300	18,0000
1944-45 (Oct. 13 - Mch. 29)	3.7500	17.6737
1945-46 (Oct. 12 - Jan. 31)	3.7500	18.0000
1946-47 (Oct. 11 - Jan. 30)	5.8167	18.0000
1947-48 (Oct. 3 - Jan. 29)	6.2060	26,7617
1948-49 (Oct. 8 - Jan. 27)	5.6184	9.6998*
1949-50 (Oct. 7 - Jan. 26)	5.8181	5.6417
1950-51 (Oct. 6 - Jan. 25)	6.1941	29.2297
1951-52 (Oct. 19 - Jan. 31)	5.8223	28.6800
1952-53 (Oct. 10 - Jan. 29)	6.2088	8.8016
1953-54 (Oct. 9 - Feb. 25)	6.0932	10.0087
1954-55 (Oct. 8 - Feb. 24)	5.9592	9,7477
1955-56 (Oct. 7 - Apr. 26)	5.8934	10.7797*
1956-57 (Oct. 5 - Apr. 25)	6.1783	25.7443*
1957-58 (Oct. 11 - Feb. 22)	6.1287	12,6885
1958-59 (Oct. 10 - Feb. 26)	6.2312	12:5653
1959-60 (Oct. 9 - Jan. 28)	6.1819	9.1907*
1960-61 (Oct. 7 - Jan. 26)	6.4828	13.0843*
1961-62 (Oct. 6 - Feb. 22)	6.3153	12.0694
1962-63 (Oct. 5 - Feb. 28)	6.5784	18.3567
1963-64 (Oct. 4 - Feb. 27)	8.9952	18.6008
1964-65 (Oct. 2 - May 13)	6.5403	8.2562
1965-66 (Oct. 1 - Apr. 28)	6.8191	9.5371
1966-67 (Oct. 7 - Apr. 27)	7.1414	16.6379
1967-68 (Oct. 6 - Apr. 25)	7.3531	14.9379
1968-69 (Oct. 4 - Apr. 24)	7.6583	10.5655
1969-70 (Oct. 16 - Apr. 23)	7.8774	13.9420
1970-71 (Oct. 15 - Apr. 15)	8.1922	13.0759

*1948-49 Blackstrap period ended March 31, 1949
1955-56 Blackstrap period ended February 23,1956
1956-57 Blackstrap period ended February 28, 1957
1959-60 Blackstrap period ended April 28, 1960
1960-61 Blackstrap period ended April 27, 1961

Nutria Control Office Relocated

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife has announced that Ray Aycock, nutria control specialist, has been transferred from the nutria laboratory in Houma to the State office in Baton Rouge.

The Bureau took this action due to a decline in nutria damage and in the interest of a more efficient overall operation. In making this announcement, the Bureau indicated that this operational change will in no way weaken the service to sugar cane growers or others sustaining losses from nutria.

In the future, all requests for assistance in control of nutria or other wildlife damage should be referred to the Division of Wildlife Services, Room 271, Agricultural Center, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803. The telephone number is 348-0181, extension 229.

LEAGUE CALCULATOR CALCULATES—Glenn R. Timmons, economist for the American Sugar Cane League, has spent many hours with his calculator in the five years he's been with the League. The Louisiana Sugar Industry has become well acquainted with Glenn and the what's his name sign on his desk couldn't be farther from the truth.

Timmons Florida Bound

Glenn R. Timmons, economist for the American Sugar Cane League, will be leaving for a new job in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. around September first.

Timmons is going to work for a company that markets petroleum products from Jacksonville to Key West. He will not be engaged in anything pertaining to the sugar industry.

Timmons has been with the League five years and has been invaluable to the Louisiana Sugar Industry. He has done cost and labor studies on varying aspects of the industry and has compiled recommendations on cutting down waiting time for trucks at the mills. He also worked up processing statistics and was a proponent of the Supple System of using payloaders in the place of derricks and bridge cranes at the mills.

In addition to his duties as economist, Timmons wrote a weekly column, The Sugar Bowl, and served as managing editor of The Sugar Bulletin for two years.

Timmons is married to the former Anne Porter and has one daughter, Elizabeth Fleming. He holds a masters degree in agricultural economics from LSU and a BS from Southern Illinois University.

The Sugar Bulletin wishes Glenn and his family the best of luck in Florida.

SOME VARIETAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MORE IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL VARIETIES

Prepared by Denver T. Loupe, Specialist, LSU Cooperative Extension Service, Research Scientists of the LSU Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, La. and the USDA Sugarcane Field Station, Houma, La., June 1971.

L. 62-96: This variety has consistently outyielded C.P. 52-68 in sugar per acre on both light and heavy oils. It is erect and well adapted to machine harvest. It is a high sucrose variety, with good extraction and low fiber.

Advantages	Disadvantages
1. High sucrose	1. Susceptible to RSD
2. Early maturing	2. Moderate susceptibility to mosaic
3. Erect	3. Low stalk population in plant cane
	4. Susceptible to borers

C.P. 61-37: It is a high tonnage cane and has yielded well on both light and heavy soils in sugar per acre. This variety has exhibited mosaic resistance equal to C.P. 48-103. Care should be exercised in not covering seed cane too heavily in light soil.

Advantages	Disadvantages
1. High tonnage	1. Medium to late maturity
2. Good cold tolerance	2. Brittle when lodged
3. Moderately resistant to mosaic	3. Very susceptible to borers
	4. Susceptible to R.S.D.

L. 60-25: It is a most important variety. L. 60-25 is a high sucrose and an earlier maturing variety than C.P. 48-103. It has yielded well on both light and heavy soils.

Advantages	Disadvantages
1. Early maturity	1. Susceptible to mosaic
2. High sucrose	2. Very susceptible to borers
3. Good vigor	3. Susceptible to dalapon injury
	4. Subject to lodging and brittle

C.P. 48-103: It is an early maturing high sucrose variety. It should be planted on the better light soils where weeds and grass are not a problem. More growers should take advantage of this variety's high sucrose and mosaic resistance. In recent years, because of R.S.D. control and other improved management practices, many growers have been more successful in obtaining higher yields than when the variety was first released.

Advantages	Disadvantages
1. Early maturity	1. Lacks vigor
2. High sucrose	2. Very susceptible to borers
3. Moderately resistant to mosaic	3. Susceptible to dalapon injury
4. Moderately resistant to red rot	4. Susceptible to Sinbar injury
5. Relatively cold tolerant	

C.P. 52-68: This variety is used as the basis for comparison of other varieties in the selection program. Because of the high incidence of mosaic in C.P. 52-68 yields have declined considerably in recent years; therefore, plantings should b reduced.

Advantages	Disadvantages
1. Good yielder	1. Susceptible to mosaic
2. Medium early in maturity	2. Moderately susceptible to borers
3. Good on both light and heavy soils	
4. Resistant to red rot	
5. Very erect	

SUGARCANE VARIETY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LOUISIANA FOR 1971

Prepared jointly by personnel of the USDA Sugarcane Field Station, Houma La., LSU Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, La. and in cooperation with the LSU Cooperative Extension Service.

The following recommendations are based primarily on results from the outfield test plots under the supervision of the State and U.S.D.A. Experiment Stations. For the 1971 planting season, L. 62-96, C.P. 61-37, L. 60-25, C.P. 48-103 and C.P. 52-68 are the varieties recommended.

L. 62-96 is an early maturing and high sucrose variety. It has consistently outyielded C.P. 52-68 in sugar per ton of cane and sugar per acre. It is rated moderately susceptible to mosaic and should be planted as far as possible from heavily infected fields.

C.P. 61-37 has consistently outyielded C.P. 52-68 in tons of cane per acre on both light and heavy soils. It has produced approximately the same as C.P. 52-68 in sugar per ton of cane and should fit in well as a middle-to-late season variety. This variety displayed a good degree of mill cane cold tolerance. C.P. 61-37 exhibited mosaic resistance equal to C.P. 48-103, but should be rogued for the control of mosaic disease.

L. 60-25 has consistently outyielded C.P. 52-68 in sugar per acre. L. 60-25 is a high-sucrose and an earlier maturing variety than C.P. 48-103. It has yielded well on both light and heavy soils. L. 60-25 is susceptible to mosaic and is more severely affected than C.P. 52-68. Roguing for the control of mosaic is essential.

C.P. 48-103 is an early maturing variety. Many growers have been more successful in obtaining higher yields than when the variety was first released. It is moderately resistant to mosaic but seed should be rogued.

C.P. 52-68 is susceptible to mosaic and spread of the disease into the variety has been rapid in most areas. Seed cane should be rogued for the control of mosaic if possible. Highly infected seed cane should not be planted.

All of the varieties recommended are also susceptible to Ratoon Stunting Disease (R.S.D.) with the exception of C.P. 52-68. Even though the incidence of mosaic in some cases may make roguing for mosaic impractical, it is still important to heat treat these varieties. The control of both mosaic and R.S.D. is very important in maintaining the productivity of these commercial varieties.

N. Co. 310 is widely grown in the southwestern area. It (and more recently C.P. 52-68) is primarily responsible for the mosaic epidemic which endangers the use of new varieties. In areas where highly infected N. Co. 310 and C.P. 52-68 are grown they should be isolated from new varieties.

Planting recommendations by areas for 1971 are as follows:

1. Avoyelles, Rapides and St. Landry parishes:
   a. Light soils: L. 62-96, L. 60-26 and C.P. 48-103 for early harvesting; C.P. 61-37 and C.P. 52-68 for later harvesting.
   b. Heavier soil types: L.60-25, L. 62-96, C.P. 61-37 and C.P. 52-68.
2. West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Ascension and Pointe Coupee parishes:
   a. Light soils: L. 62-96, L. 60-25 and C.P. 48-103 for early harvesting; C.P. 61-37 and C.P. 52-68 for later harvesting.
   b. Heavier soil types: L. 60-25, L. 62-96, C.P. 61-37 and C.P. 52-68.

3. Assumption, St. James, St. John, St. Charles, Lafourche and Terrebonne parishes:
   a. Light soils: L. 62-96, L. 60-25 and C.P. 48-103 for early harvesting; C.P. 61-37 and C.P. 52-68 for later harvesting.
   b. Heavier soil types: L. 60-25, L. 62-96, C.P. 61-37, and C.P. 52-68.
4. St. Mary, Iberia and St. Martin parishes:
   a. Light soils: L. 62-96 and L. 60-25 for early harvesting; C.P. 61-37 and C.P. 52-68 for later harvesting.
   b. Mixed and heavier soil types: L. 60-25, L. 62-96, C.P. 61-37 and C.P. 52-68.
5. Lafayette and Vermilion parishes:
   a. Light soils: L. 62-96 and L. 60-25 for early harvesting; C.P. 61-37 and C.P. 52-68 for later harvesting.
   b. Mixed and heavier soil types: L. 60-25, L. 62-96, C.P. 61-37 and C.P. 52-68.

CONTROLLING JOHNSONGRASS SEEDLINGS AND ANNUAL WEEDS IN SUGARCANE PLANTED IN LOUISIANA IN SUMMER AND FALL, 1971

Prepared for distribution by the Louisiana Cooperative Extension Service based on data and information of:

Mr. E. R. Stamper, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dr. Rex Millhollon, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Houma, Louisiana.

Herbicides to control weeds, especially Johnsongrass seedlings, are essential for the prevention of weed competition and losses in sugarcane production. Unless Johnsongrass seedlings are controlled in cane planted in summer and early fall, the seed in the soil following a fallow-plow program will germinate and produce mature plants with viable seeds and rhizomes. Johnsongrass will quickly reinfest a field.

Winter weeds are not as noxious as Johnsongrass; nevertheless, they suppress the growth of the cane in the spring and must be removed either chemically or mechanically before regular spring work can proceed. Residual preemergence herbicides such as fenac and terbacil (Sinbar) have been particularly effective for the control of both Johnsongrass seedlings and most winter weeds.

After sugarcane is planted, and after the top of the row is rolled or packed, one of the herbicide programs listed below should be initiated immediately. When ground equipment is used, herbicides should be applied on a 30-inch band over the top of the row (5/12 of the row width). Rates for these herbicides are based on band applications per acre of sugarcane. One lb/A on a 30-inch band basis is equivalent to 2.4 lb/A on a broadcast basis when rows are 72 inches wide.

A. CONTROL OF JOHNSONGRASS SEEDLINGS AND ANNUAL WEEDS IN PLANTED CANE

1. Fenac[1] Program:
   a. Apply fenac at 1.5 lb/A either as a mixture (4 qts. of "Fenac" or 2 1/2 qts. of "Tri-Fene" mixed with 1 lb/A (1 qt.) of silvex), or 4 qts. of "Fenacplus" applied alone.

      or

      Apply three quarts of Fenac (1.5 lb/gal) or the equivalent of Trifene mixed with 1 quart (1 lb.) of silvex or 3 quarts of Fenacplus per acre for areas that do not have a Johnsongrass seedling problem.
   b. Occasionally, injury has been noted from fenac applications on heavy textured (clay) soils or poorly drained soils.
   c. Use lower rates in the Bunkie-Meeker area.

2. Terbacil (Sinbar) Program:
   a. Apply terbacil (Sinbar) at 2/3 to 3/4 lb/A. Use the lower rate on silt loam soils where moderate infestations of Johnsongrass are expected; use the higher rate on heavy textured (clay) soils or where heavy infestations of Johnsongrass are expected in summer-planted cane.
   b. Do not apply on varieties C.P. 48-103 and C.P. 36-13 on sandy soil unless prior experience has shown no injury from "Sinbar."
   c. Use lower rates in the Bunkie-Meeker area.

B. CONTROL OF JOHNSONGRASS SEEDLINGS AND ANNUAL WEEDS IN CANE CUT FOR SEED AND EARLY HARVESTED CANE. Apply terbacil (Sinbar) at approximately 3/4 to 1 lb/A shortly after sugarcane is harvested. Observe all cautions mentioned above for plant cane.

C. GENERAL CULTURAL PRACTICES:

1. After herbicides are applied on the drill, cultivate the middle and sides of row to control weeds.

2. Rogue fields to remove Johnsongrass plants growing from rhizomes that escaped fallow plowing and those seedlings that survive chemical treatments.

3. Do not apply Dowpon on any variety of cane planted in the fall.

CHEMICALS REFERRED TO IN THE RECOMMENDATIONS

Common Name	Chemical Name
Fenac	Sodium salt of 2,3-6-trichlorophenlacetic acid (Fenac or Tri-Fene)
Fenacplus	dimethylamine salt of 2,3,6,-trichlorophenylacetic acid plus 1 pound of dimethylamine salt of 2,4-D.
Silvex	low volatile esters of 2-(2,4,5-trichloropehnoxy) propionic acid
Terbacil	3-tert-butyl-5-chloro-6-methyluracil (Sinbar)

[1]Three commercial formulations of fenac are available. One formulation is marketed under the trade-mark name of "Fenac" and contains 1 1/2 pounds of fenac per gallon; one formulation is marketed under the trade-mark name of "Tri-Fene" and contains 2 1/2 pounds of fenac per gallon; and one formulation is marketed under the trade-mark name of "Fenacplus" and contains 1 1/2 pounds of dimethylamine salt of fenac per gallon plus 1 pound per gallon of the dimethylamine salt of 2,4-D.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF RATOON STUNTING DISEASE IN SUGARCANE IN LOUISIANA, 1971

Prepared jointly by Pathologists of the United States Department of Agriculture Sugarcane Field Station, Houma, La. and the L.S.U. Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, La., in cooperation with the L.S.U. Cooperative Extension Service, Baton Rouge, La.

Ratoon Stunting Disease (RSD) is one of two major diseases that affect sugarcane in Louisiana. It is caused by a virus and is recognized as a serious disease. The presence of it causes substantial yield reductions in the major commercial varieties being grown.

Research and grower experience show that a good control program will bring increased yields. In addition, control will make it possible to maintain the productivity of many of the commercial varieties.

The following recommendations are based on work done by the Pathologists of the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station and the USDA Station at Houma, Louisiana.

1. Check the ovens to insure proper heat treatment.
   a. The oven has to be functioning properly. The box, carts, and electrical system must be in good operating condition.
   b. The following are necessary for maintaining a properly adjusted oven:
      (1) Accurate thermometers.
      (2) Inflow and outflow temperatures must be checked and should be at 58° C (135° F.) and 54° C (129° F.), respectively.
      (3) Temperature levels and temperature distribution are affected by the cones, baffles and the loading of the cane. All three must be checked periodically in order to obtain good control.

Cones may be checked visually during operation of the box. Improper baffle adjustment or loading may cause hot and cold spots. These may be checked by use of chemical indicator strips and/or thermocouples.

1. In a properly adjusted oven, as determined by thermocouples, the internal stalk temperatures should be between 50° - 54° C during the last two to three hours of the eight hour treatment period. For routine check of an oven, the indicator-strip method should show the strips with resin melted at 50° C or at 50° and 52°C. If there are cold spots and the 50°C resin does not melt, or hot spots in which the 55°C or 59°C resin also melt, then the over needs to be readjusted and checked with thermocouples.
2. Select seed cane to be heat treated progeny, if possible.
3. Cutting edges and sticker chains of harvesters should be thoroughly cleaned and then disinfected with 5% Lysol before cutting seed plots for heat treatment; or seed plots should be harvested first before harvesting other fields during the day. Harvesters and loaders should be disinfected when moving from variety to variety and from seed plot to seed plot. Wagons or carts used to haul cane to heat treating unit should not be used to haul treated seed cane to the field for planting.
4. Treat varieties that are more resistant to mosaic first. The order

should be about as follows: CP 48-103, CP 61-37 and the latest released L 62-96. L 60-25 and CP 52-68 should be treated later.

5. Select seed from rogued plots and plant treated seed as far away from mosaic infected cuts as possible.
6. Heat-treated cane should be rogued at least once in the fall for mosaic. This usually would be about six weeks after planting.
7. Where the incidence of mosaic has increased beyond a satisfactory control level, plan to purchase clean seed cane.
8. Do not cut heat-treated cane as it lies in the planting furrow as reinfection of the treated cane will occur.

Care must be exercised in the handling of seed after treatment. Proper cleansing and disinfecting of knives, cutter blades, etc. is highly desirable.

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 312)

for 1972 until final action is taken. However, discussions with officials in the USDA lead us to believe that they will give us some unofficial guides on acreages in the immediate future.

Increase Assured

It has been a long, hard struggle to obtain the much needed quota increase for Louisiana and Florida, but this increase is now assured. It would be impossible to give Senator Long adequate praise for his skillful handling of the bill on the Senate floor. Senator Bennett of Utah was also exceptionally helpful to Senator Long.

Senator Ellender's help on the whole bill and especially his amendment was a real contribution and is greatly appreciated. Both Senators Gurney and Chiles of Florida were helpful in securing the necessary votes and in supporting the legislation. Many others, not having a direct interest in sugar, worked for and supported the legislation. The help and support of all these senators is appreciated.

In final analysis, I think it can be truthfully said that the committee hearings and the debate in connection with the Sugar Act amendments of 1971 were more enlightening and educational to the public at large than at any previous time.

Have Something To Sell

to the

Louisiana Sugar Industry?

Your

BEST BET

is the

Sugar Bulletin

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 304)

is hoped the U.S.D.A. can get the Determination out early. This will help growers with planting.

L.62-96

L.62-96 has done well in test plots for all the years it has been in the program. It has even done well in plant cane where stands were not thick. It has continued to amaze the writer in that it has always yielded more cane than it appeared to have in the field.

However, stands of plant cane in the upper part of the Western area this year are not good at all on a number of farms. This could have been caused by either poor planting during the wet planting period last year or the variety was planted late. It is suggested that growers in this area try to plant this variety at the normal time and plant it on the better soils. L.62-96 is early in maturity, makes good stands in stubble cane, and is fairly erect.

Labor costs comprised 12.5 per cent of total mill costs for producing raw sugar in 1969 and 35.8 per cent of total mill costs exclusive of cane costs and costs of transporting cane to the mill.

If either California or Louisiana were permitted to join the United Nations either would be the sixth richest Nation in the world.

Serving farmers of South Louisiana with Dependable Credit. May we serve you?

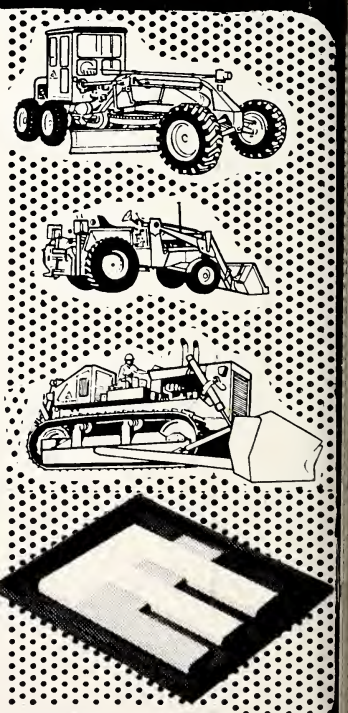
CROP . . LIVESTOCK . . EQUIPMENT
FARMER OWNED AND OPERATED

SOUTH LOUISIANA
PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATION

Box 488, Napoleonville, La.
Phone: 369-3431

for Cane Fields

- ALLIS - CHALMERS MOTOR - GRADERS
- KOEHRING CRANES WITH GRAPPLES
- RUBBER - TIRED LOADERS WITH CANE FORKS
- ALLIS - CHALMERS LAND CLEARING TRACTORS



"SEE US FOR ALL YOUR EQUIPMENT NEEDS"

FURLOW-LAUGHLIN EQUIPMENT INC.

BATON ROUGE 348-6721 / NEW ORLEANS 888-4840
LAFAYETTE 235-1334 / LAKE CHARLES 436-4672

NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT—PARTS—SERVICE—RENTALS

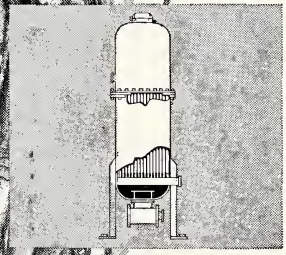
THERE'S A BETTER WAY and it's STANDARD

WATER

NOW, you can do something about the weather. AMES' irrigation systems are sized to the plot, completely portable and assure a cycle of moisture to meet the tested soil conditions.
Engineer your own weather . . . then you're sure.

WEIGHT

Standard-ize the unloading of cane in the mill yard. This overhead KRANCO crane handles either chain-net or side dump wagons with a minimum of modifications. Kranco cranes are fast becoming STANDARD.



WASTE

In sugar mills, as in cigarettes, there are filters and filters and filters. But with STANDARD it's HAYWARD filters because it produces a higher clarity of juice than conventional methods. Each season, new tests are made under all conditions to improve the quality of your sugar and increase your profits.

STANDARDIZE ON STANDARD

STANDARD SUPPLY
& HARDWARE CO., INC.

822 TCHOUPITOULAS ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70130
TELEPHONE 522-6641

• *LAKE CHARLES* • *HOUMA* • *NEW IBERIA*
• *HARVEY* • *BATON ROUGE* • *LEEVILLE*
• *HOUSTON*

FENAC plus

No. 1 Weedkiller for Sugar Cane

AMCHEM

First name in herbicide research
AMCHEM PRODUCTS, INC.
Ambler, Pennsylvania

Complete weed control is necessary and **FENAC PLUS** makes it possible. It controls the important broadleaf weeds and grasses, including **johnsongrass seedlings,** and has excellent handling qualities. Mixed with water, **FENAC PLUS** forms a true solution, maintains the same concentration in the tank—top to bottom.

FENAC PLUS—THE STANDARD BY WHICH SUGAR CANE WEED CONTROL IS MEASURED

Acquisitions Division, Serials Dept.
Louisiana State University Library
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

The Sugar Bulletin

FICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

ANNOUNCING THE

FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE

OF THE

U.S.A., INC.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1971

SANS SOUCI ROOM

HOLIDAY RESTAURANT (BEAU SE JOUR MOTEL)

on State Highway 182

West of New Iberia

Meeting Convenes at 1:30 P. M.

At this Meeting there will be an election of Members of the Executive Committee to serve during the ensuing year.

All Members of the League Will Please Consider This as an Official Notice To Attend

Vol. 49—No. 23 September 1, 1971

How sweet it is.

Now, for the first time there's a really effective systemic insecticide to control wireworms and nematodes. Furadan, applied at planting, controls these two major sugar cane pests as never before.

Furadan is the only product available for use on stubble cane that will control nematodes.

Because of its effectiveness in controlling these two major pests, Furadan can significantly increase cane growth, yields and sugar content.

Furadan – the purple nuggets – is the only "heavy core" pesticide for sugar cane. Easy to calibrate; won't bridge in the applicator; won't drift or blow away.

Get your cane crop off to a better start with Furadan.

Furadan®

fmc corporation

Niagara Chemical Division, Middleport, N.Y. 14105

The Sugar Bulletin

The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor

Alvin L. Parsons, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Glenn R. Timmons, Economist
Earl J. Hicks, Assistant Agronomist
Howard J. Robichaux, Assistant Agronomist

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Editorial and Executive Office:
416 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Washington Representative:
Horace D. Godfrey
309 Universal Building, Washington, D. C. 20009

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Thomas H. Allen, Franklin, La.
President

Ed Schexnayder, White Castle, La.
1st Vice-President

James H. Thibaut, Donaldsonville, La.
2nd Vice-President

Charles C. Savoie, Belle Rose, La.
3rd Vice-President

Horace D. Godfrey, Washington, D. C.
4th Vice-President

Gilbert J. Durbin, New Orleans, La.
5th Vice-President and General Manager

Warren J. Harang, Jr., Thibodaux, La.
Treasurer

F. A. Graugnard, Jr., St. James, La.
Secretary

Thomas M. Barker, Lockport, La.
J. G. Beaud, New Roads, La.
P. L. Billeaud, Broussard, La.
Ramon E. Billeaud, New Orleans, La.
P. J. deGravelles, Jr., Franklin, La.
Lawrence Dugas, St. Martinville, La.
J. Macolm Duhe, New Iberia, La.
Wallace Ellender, Jr., Bourg, La.
F. Evans Farwell, New Orleans, La.
J. N. Foret, Jr., Mathews, La.
Murphy J. (Mike) Foster, Jr., Franklin, La.
Andrew P. Gay, Plaquemine, La.
Kenneth H. Kahao, Port Allen, La.
Denis Lanaux, Lucy, La.
Clifford LeBlanc, White Castle, La.
Lee Roy LeBlanc, St. Martinville, La.
J. Wilson Lepine, Thibodaux, La.
Earl G. Luke, Franklin, La.
Marvin Marmande, Houma, La.
Andrew McCollam, Jr., New Orleans, La.
Sidney J. Menard, New Orleans, La.
Otto S. Newman, Cheneyville, La.
William Nuttall, Plaquemine, La.
Edward T. Supple, Bayou Goula, La.
E. Berkshire Terrill, Jr., Cinclare, La.
Clay Terry, Franklin, La.
John Thibaut, Napoleonvile, La.
P. Chauvin Wilkinson, Port Allen, La.
M. V. Yarbrough, Youngsville, La.

HONORARY MEMBERS

Josiah Ferris, Washington, D. C.
Murphy J. Foster, Franklin, La.
E. W. McNeil, Cinclare, La.
Wallace C. Kemper, New Orleans, La.

Second Class Postage paid at New Orleans, La. Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscription Members 50 cents a year. Non-Members $5.00 a year. Foreign Countries $25.00 a year. The American Sugar Cane League is not responsible for issues lost in transit. Back issues supplied, when available, at one dollar a copy.

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

Here's why it pays sugar cane growers to use SINBAR®

TERBACIL WEED KILLER

SINBAR gives excellent control in plant and stubble cane.

SINBAR controls both broadleaves and winter grasses . . . including seedling Johnson grass.

Versatility.
Registered for first- and second-year stubble as well as plant cane.

Consistent control of both broadleaves and winter grasses, including seedling Johnson grass.

Efficient and economical.
No costly multiple treatments. A single treatment in spring gives maximum control for your money. Or you can use a split treatment, applying half in the fall and half in early spring. SINBAR keeps seedbeds clean through the winter and allows early drying.

Easy to use. Wettable powder mixes readily with water and stays in suspension with use of simple hydraulic-type agitator.

Order your supply of SINBAR today.

With any chemical, follow labeling instructions and warnings carefully.

DU PONT SINBAR

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

SINBAR is distributed by Bel Chemical & Supply Co., Inc., Schriever, La.

RAW SUGAR PRICES AS QUOTED BY THE LOUISIANA SUGAR EXCHANGE

USDA Target Price for August	8.69 cents per pound
August 1-24, 1971 average New York Price	8.68 cents per pound
August 1-24, 1971 average New Orleans Price	8.65 cents per pound

In This Issue

In Washington 330

Frank L. Barker, Jr. To Reign As King 331

New Sugar Cane Cleaner Under Development 332

In The Field 334

President of South Coast Retires 335

Cloud Seeding Terminated 335

Andrew Dykers Writes Again 335

Robert L. Fraser Retires 336

St. James Parish Honors Outstanding Agriculturists 337

IN WASHINGTON

By: Horace Godfrey

AGRICULTURE AND LABOR

Several pieces of legislation have been introduced during this session of Congress relating directly to farm labor. Hearings have been held in both the House and Senate subcommittees on some of the bills. Additional hearings will be held and it is possible that some major agricultural labor legislation may be passed either this year or next. In a recent hearing before the Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor, Dr. Keyserlying — a recognized authority on housing, labor and unemployment — testified and a portion of his remarks are as follows:

"The cumulative dispossession of farm labor from the farm has been greater than the total excess unemployment of the United States above the normal level of unemployment. The farm dispossession of labor has contributed enormously out of all proportion to the size of the farm labor force to the total excess of unemployment. If the decline of farm employment had been a half million instead of three million over a period of 1953 to 1970, there would have been two and a half million jobs available for others.

Simple Reason For Poverty

"One simple reason for the poverty in agriculture and the whole of which the peculiar problem of the migrant worker is only a part, is that the farmer operates in a free market and no one else does. Practically everyone else— the manufacturer, the doctor, the lawyer, the economist, the public servant, can lift their prices by administrative decision or by regulation while the farmer sells in the free market.

"In regard to income parity, the farmer is down to 70% as of May 15, 1971, as compared to 112% in 1947 and 90% in 1953, and is currently at the lowest parity ratio since the same year at the height of the great depression of the 30's.

Need For Educational Process

"We need to undertake an educational process which shows the impact of what has happened to agriculture. The American consumer has spent year by year, despite talk of high prices, a smaller per cent of his income for food and getting on the whole a better food supply than anyone else in the world. Even if what the consumer spent were passed directly through to the farmer, the consumer would be getting a tremendous break at the expense of the farmer and the farmer is really subsidizing the consumer which is what he has been doing right along.

"We need a budget for farm prosperity which might be called a full employment program for agriculture that asks these questions: How much food should the American people consume over the next ten years budgeting a nutritious diet for every American; how much food should we export on a viable, intelligent, international, economic program; how much farm labor force is required to produce this amount of food taking into account the increase in productivity?"

Frank L. Barker, Jr. To Reign As King

Frank L. Barker, Jr., of Lafourche Parish will reign as King Sucrose XXX during the 1971 Louisiana Sugar Cane Festival and Fair in New Iberia on September 24, 25 and 26. He was selected in the festival's time-honored tradition of singling out someone who has made an outstanding contribution to the sugar industry.

Barker, who succeeds Ramon E. Billeaud of New Orleans as King Sucrose, is vice-president and chief engineer of Valentine Sugars, Inc. and its "Valite" plastic division, and is president of Clotilde Plantation, Inc. He is a past president of the American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists which he has served in numerous official capacities.

He is also a member of the International Society of Sugar Cane Technologists. At present he is on the editorial staff of this organization reviewing engineering papers to be presented at its 14th World Congress meeting in New Orleans in October.

The king of the coming Sugar Festival is a member of the Lafourche Parish School Board, serving as finance chairman for several years and now a member of its executive committee. In 1958, the Lockport Lions Club honored him as recipient of its "Outstanding Citizen's Award".

He is a member of the Louisiana Sugar Cane Festival and Fair Association, Inc., the American Sugar Cane League, the American Legion Post #83, the Louisiana Land and Royalty Owners Association and the Louisiana School Board Association.

In addition he heads the Lafourche Parish Recreation District No. 1, is on the Lafourche Parish Recreation Commission, and is active in the New Orleans Area Council of Boy Scouts of America, an organization he served for many years as vice-president.

Barker also sits on the Area Manpower Advisory Committee, Division of Employment Security, for the parishes of Lafourche, Terrebonne, St. Mary and Assumption.

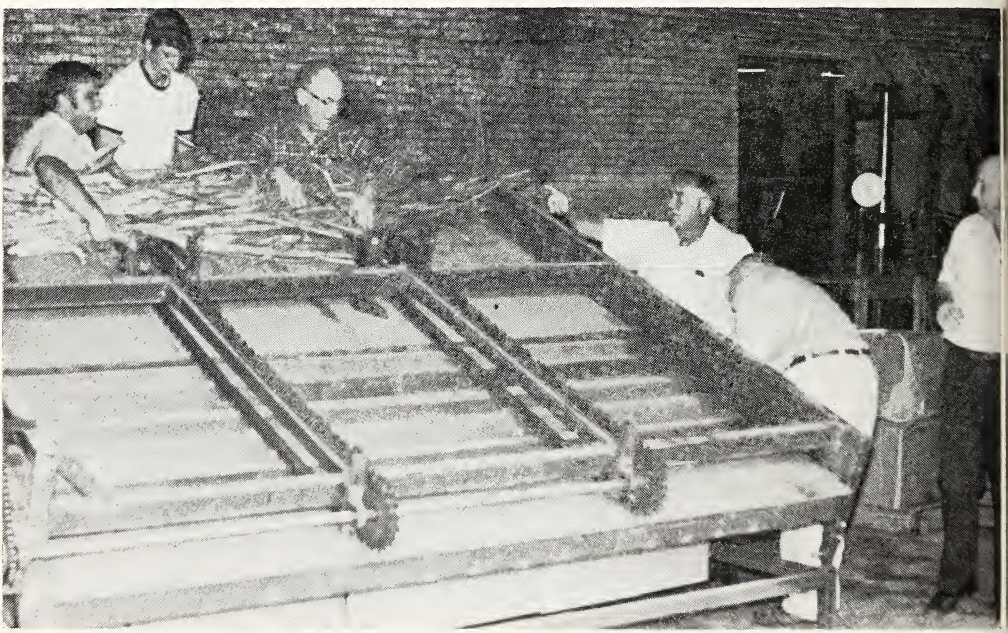
He is the son of the late Frank L. Barker, Sr., who is remembered in the Louisiana sugar industry for his untiring efforts in its behalf during the industry's struggle for existence in the early 1930's and also for helping organize the American Sugar Cane League. His mother was the late Florence Vizard.

Frank L. Barker, Jr.
King Sucrose XXX

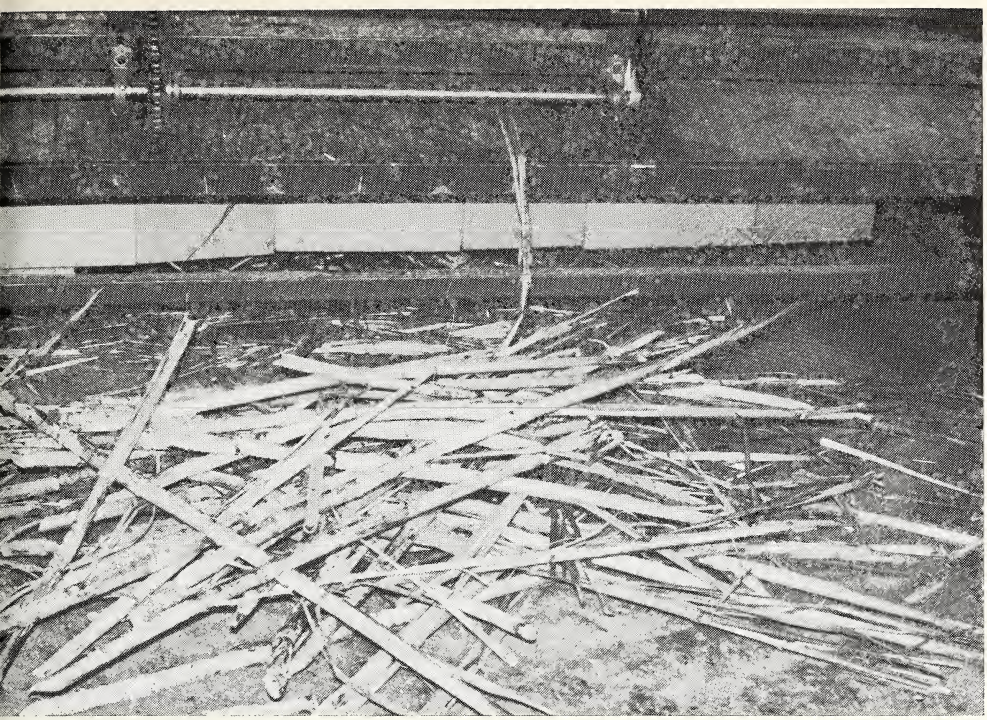
Barker is married to the former Mary Golden "Goldie" Prince of Labadieville. They reside at Valentine Plantation in Lockport and are the parents of four children.

(Continued on page 339)

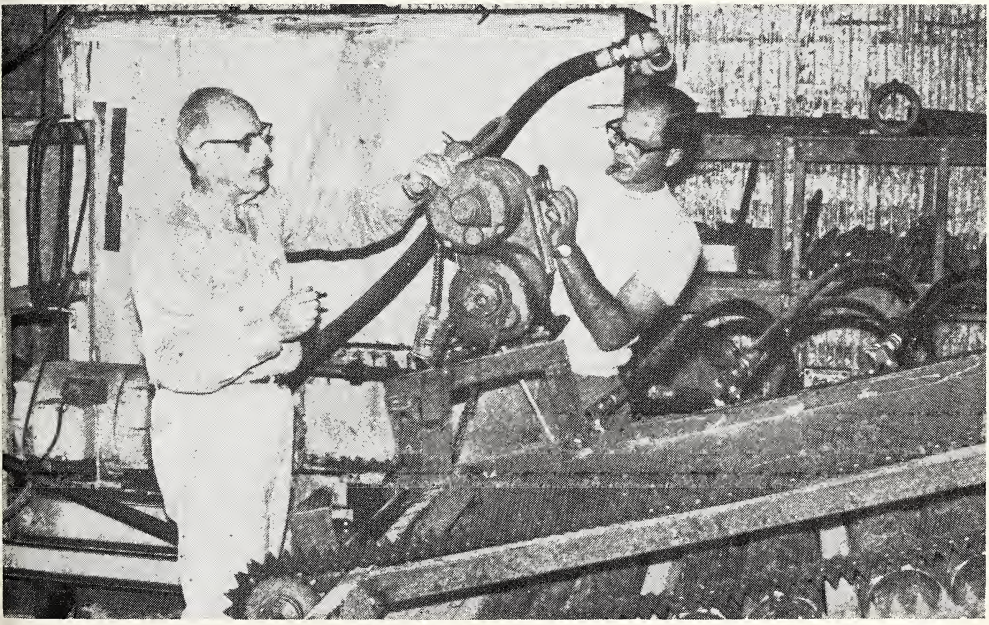
NEW SUGAR CANE CLEANER UNDER DEVELOPMENT



SUGAR CANE CLEANER—This is an experimental cane cleaner built by Cary Iron Works in Opelousas and developed by the American Sugar Cane League, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Louisiana State University. Many types of cane cleaners have been developed to date, but none have been completely satisfactory for the Louisiana Sugar Industry. From left to right are Tommy Barker, Gil Barker and Gilbert Durbin, League general manager, feeding cane into the machine; and Lloyd Lauden, League agronomist, Russell Schafer, Cary Iron Works Engineer, and Eugene Gragnard, chairman of the League's Farm Machinery Committee.



CLEANED CANE—The cleaned cane stalks collect at the end of the machine after being guided across three pair of hexagonal rollers by sticker chains. There will be more modifications made and tests run on the machine in an effort to reduce cane loss to an acceptable level. The cane that was used in this experiment was furnished by Tommy Barker.



ADJUSTING SPEED—Russell Schafer, engineer for Cary Iron Works, and Darrell Roberts, LSU agricultural engineer, regulate the speed of the sticker chains.

IN THE FIELD

By: Lloyd L. Lauden

Crop Conditions – Planting Slow – Rouby Matherne's Experiment

The 1971 crop looked far better one month ago than it does now. A flush of annual grasses following lay-by throughout the belt did far more damage than the writer ever thought possible. The lack of sunshine also had its effect. The crop now looks somewhat ragged and more grassy than in many years. It is shorter than last year's crop by 3 to 10 inches, depending on the area.

Stands of cane are still good and there are few gaps on the row which will materially help the yield of cane per acre. At this time, the crop appears to be one which will produce about 26 net tons of cane per acre. This could change with exceptional growth rates in September and with some growth in plant cane during the harvest.

It certainly goes without saying that no one can predict with any great degree of accuracy the Louisiana cane crop. Over the years this writer has been somewhat on the low side with crop estimates. The Crop Reporting Board of the USDA is also estimating 26 tons per acre for the Louisiana crop.

Planting Slow

Very few growers did any planting before August 15 and not many more did any August planting at all. This has been a very poor fallow plow year. Frequent rainfalls made it very hard to prepare land. With an acreage increase this year plus some catching up for the small plantings done last year, cane growers need good planting weather this year.

South Coast Corporation at Raceland and at Montegut did some middle August planting and according to M. L. Shaffer, agriculturist, an acre of seed cane planted six acres.

Growers are again reminded that planting is the most important single job on the farm. A firm seed bed is most important. Too much soil over cane causes poor stands. Soil has to be around the seed piece to prevent seed from drying out but this can be done without burying the cane. In the writer's opinion, unless there is a few seed pieces sticking out of the ground after the field is packed there has been too much cover put over the seed.

Matherne's Experiment

Rouby Matherne, USDA agronomist, has conducted an interesting experiment at the Houma Station by planting two lines of cane on each bed with the usual six foot spacing between beds. The double-drill planting certainly looks good at this time. This may be a way of getting more population per acre and of making more cane per acre.

The two lines of cane, spaced about 14 inches apart, could possibly be harvested without too much modification of the present harvester. From an equipment and harvester standpoint, it would be better to increase population in this manner than by narrowing the space between beds. Cane growers will hear more about this experiment from Matherne after the harvest.

PRESIDENT OF SOUTH COAST RETIRES

Sidney J. Menard has retired as president of South Coast Corporation but will remain with the company in an advisory capacity. He will be succeeded by Jerry L. Dickson on September 1st.

Menard started his career in the Louisiana sugar industry as a clerk in the accounting department of South Coast in 1928 and was elected president of this big Louisiana sugar enterprise in June of 1969.

Menard has long been a friend of the Louisiana sugar industry and is presently serving as president of The Louisiana Sugar Exchange. For many years he has served on the Raw Sugar and Blackstrap Molasses quotation committees of the Exchange and on several occasions has been chairman of these committees.

He is also a member of the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League and the Board of Directors of the State Agricultural Credit Corporation which, incidentally, is now in the process of liquidation after almost a half a century of credit service to Louisiana sugar cane farmers.

Sidney J. Menard

The Sugar Bulletin joins with Menard's host of friends, both in and out of the Louisiana sugar industry, in wishing him a pleasant retirement.

Notes From The Sugar Bulletin

CLOUD SEEDING TERMINATED

The cloud-seeding project to increase rainfall in Vermillion, Lafayette, Iberia, St. Martin and St. Mary parishes was terminated on August 15th, The South Louisiana Agricultural Improvement Association, Inc. has announced.

Officials of the Association said they did not want the project to be blamed for any excess rainfall during cane planting. An unusually large amount of cane planting needs to be done this year.

ANDREW DYKERS WRITES AGAIN

The Sugar Bulletin would like to thank Andrew W. Dykers, executive secretary of The Louisiana Sugar Exchange, for contributing articles to the Bulletin.

Andrew was managing editor of the Bulletin until he quit to devote his full time to the Exchange several years ago. The Bulletin is glad to have him back as a writer.

A good writer seems to be like a good whiskey. It gets better and better as it ages.

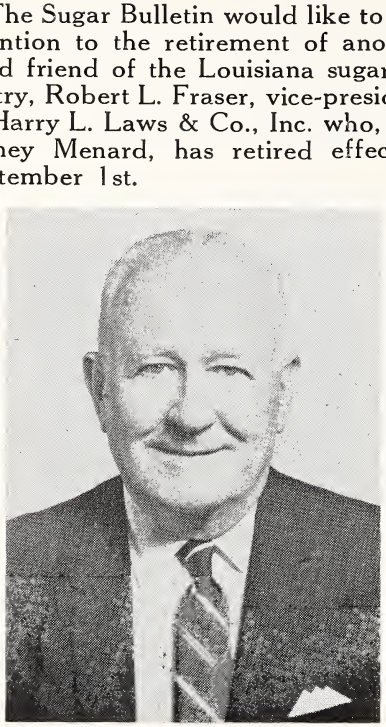
About 65 per cent of the world's sugar is made from sugar cane.

—o—

Inflation is relative—a 5 per cent increase in average farm labor costs of $2 per hour in the U. S. has a far greater impact on trade than a 20 per cent increase on the 15 cents per hour wage in Mexico.

ROBERT L. FRASER RETIRES

The Sugar Bulletin would like to call attention to the retirement of another good friend of the Louisiana sugar industry, Robert L. Fraser, vice-president of Harry L. Laws & Co., Inc. who, like Sidney Menard, has retired effective September 1st.



Robert L. Fraser

Fraser has been with the firm of Harry L. Laws and Co., Inc., for forty-eight years. He has seen the sugar selling business in Louisiana change from one of active trading to the present system of crop selling, under negotiated contracts between producers and refiners. E. Berkshire Terrill, Jr., president of Harry L. Laws, announced in the August 15th issue of The Sugar Bulletin that Laws would close its brokerage business in New Orleans on the same day that Fraser retired.

Fraser was the president of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange from April 1967 through March of 1969. Like Menard, he has been one of the mainstays of the quotations committees of the Exchange and has served as chairman of the Raw Sugar Quotation Committee and the Blackstrap Molasses Quotation Committee on various occasions.

He has been a prominent figure in the business of selling Louisiana sugar and molasses for many years and the Bulletin wishes him the best of luck in the good years that lie ahead.

Have Something To Sell

to the

Louisiana Sugar Industry?

Your

BEST BET

is the

Sugar Bulletin

ST. JAMES PARISH HONORS OUTSTANDING AGRICULTURALISTS

OUTSTANDING SERVICE AWARD—F. A. Graugnard (right), president and manager of the St. James Coop, presents Kermit Coulon (left), assistant district agent, with the Outstanding Service Award. Kermit was the St. James county agent before being promoted to assistant district agent. The award was presented in recognition of his outstanding service to St. James Parish farmers.

GUY'S GIANT LEAP FORWARD—John Cox (right), director of the Louisiana Agricultural Extension Service, presents Guy Caire (left) a "Giant Leap Forward in Agriculture" button. The button is given to those who have helped improve Louisiana agriculture in some way. The button was presented to Guy at the St. James Parish Honors Day Banquet held at his camp.

It's A Long Way From The Farm...
(or is it?)

There are almost as many city people working in agriculture as there are in rural areas. They are a part of the mammoth agri-marketing industry that provides the goods and services needed by today's farmers.

Opportunity is unlimited in agri-marketing for the young man or woman with a farm background and a college degree. Scientists, marketing specialists, journalists, economists, engineers, accountants, crop or livestock specialists . . . all are needed in the fast growing field of agri-marketing.

So, if you have a farm background, and are planning your future, stay with agriculture.

Write to your State Land Grant College Admissions Office, or Agricultural Communications Department for more information.

Consider a Career in Agri-Business

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL ADVERTISING AND MARKETING ASSOCIATION
NAAMA
P.O. Box 856,
Highland Park, Illinois 60035

FRANK L. BARKER

(Continued from page 331)

The new King Sucrose attended elementary and high school at Holy Savior in Lockport and received his B.S. degree in sugar engineering from the Audubon Sugar School at Louisiana State University in 1939.

In World War II he served in the European Theatre of Operations with the U. S. 2nd Armored Division and saw action in the African and Normandy invasions and in seven major campaigns, including the Battle of the Bulge and the occupation of Berlin. He was decorated with the Bronze Star and was discharged from the service with the rank of major.

If all of the stored U. S. surplus grain, powered milk and food were distributed to the world's hungry and undernourished people, it would equal two teacups of food for each hungry person once every 17 days.

THE BARTLETT TANNIN
PRODUCTS COMPANY
Walter M. Bartlett
LIQUID CHEMICALS IN BULK
1460 South Peters St.
New Orleans, La.

"Sugar Factory Insurance Specialists"

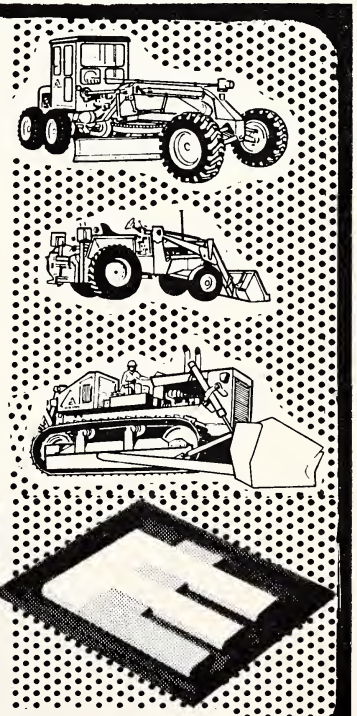
Gillis, Hulse and Colcock, Inc.

839 Union St. New Orleans, La.

Telephone 522-1225

for Cane Fields

- ALLIS - CHALMERS MOTOR - GRADERS
- KOEHRING CRANES WITH GRAPPLES
- RUBBER - TIRED LOADERS WITH CANE FORKS
- ALLIS - CHALMERS LAND CLEARING TRACTORS



"SEE US FOR ALL YOUR EQUIPMENT NEEDS"

FURLOW-LAUGHLIN EQUIPMENT INC.

BATON ROUGE 348-6721 / NEW ORLEANS 888-4840
LAFAYETTE 235-1334 / LAKE CHARLES 436-4672

NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT—PARTS—SERVICE—RENTALS

FENAC plus

No. 1 Weedkiller for Sugar Cane

AMCHEM

First name in herbicide research
AMCHEM PRODUCTS, INC.
Ambler, Pennsylvania

Complete weed control is necessary and **FENAC PLUS** makes it possible. It controls the important broadleaf weeds and grasses, including **johnsongrass seedlings,** and has excellent handling qualities. Mixed with water, **FENAC PLUS** forms a true solution, maintains the same concentration in the tank—top to bottom.

FENAC PLUS—THE STANDARD BY WHICH SUGAR CANE WEED CONTROL IS MEASURED

R 15
589
ESU LIBRARY--BR

The Sugar Bulletin

FICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

RAW SUGAR PRICES AS QUOTED BY THE LOUISIANA SUGAR EXCHANGE

USDA Target Price for August	8.73 cents per pound
August 25-September 9, 1971 average New York price	8.61 cents per pound
August 25-September 9, 1971 average New Orleans price	8.58 cents per pound

In This Issue

In The Field 345

In Washington 345

South Coast Promotions 347

Down The Row 348

Outfield Evaluation of Sugar Cane Varieties in 1970 350
by Dr. Mike J. Giamalva

Correction Please 354

Vol. 49—No. 24 September 15, 1971

How sweet it is.

Now, for the first time there's a really effective systemic insecticide to control wireworms and nematodes. Furadan, applied at planting, controls these two major sugar cane pests as never before.

Furadan is the only product available for use on stubble cane that will control nematodes.

Because of its effectiveness in controlling these two major pests, Furadan can significantly increase cane growth, yields and sugar content.

Furadan — the purple nuggets — is the only "heavy core" pesticide for sugar cane. Easy to calibrate; won't bridge in the applicator; won't drift or blow away.

Get your cane crop off to a better start with Furadan.

Furadan®

fmc CORPORATION Niagara Chemical Division, Middleport, N.Y. 14105

The Sugar Bulletin

The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor

Alvin L. Parsons, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Earl J. Hicks, Assistant Agronomist
Howard J. Robichaux, Assistant Agronomist

Editorial and Executive Office:
416 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Washington Representative:
Horace D. Godfrey
309 Universal Building, Washington, D. C. 20009

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Thomas H. Allen, Franklin, La.
President

Ed Schexnayder, White Castle, La.
1st Vice-President

James H. Thibaut, Donaldsonville, La.
2nd Vice-President

Charles C. Savoie, Belle Rose, La.
3rd Vice-President

Horace D. Godfrey, Washington, D. C.
4th Vice-President

Gilbert J. Durbin, New Orleans, La.
5th Vice-President and General Manager

Warren J. Harang, Jr., Thibodaux, La.
Treasurer

F. A. Graugnard, Jr., St. James, La.
Secretary

Thomas M. Barker, Lockport, La.
J. G. Beaud, New Roads, La.
P. L. Billeaud, Broussard, La.
Ramon E. Billeaud, New Orleans, La.
P. J. deGravelles, Jr., Franklin, La.
Lawrence Dugas, St. Martinville, La.
J. Macolm Duhe, New Iberia, La.
Wallace Ellender, Jr., Bourg, La.
F. Evans Farwell, New Orleans, La.
J. N. Foret, Jr., Mathews, La.
Murphy J. (Mike) Foster, Jr., Franklin, La.
Andrew P. Gay, Plaquemine, La.
Kenneth H. Kahao, Port Allen, La.
Denis Lanaux, Lucy, La.
Clifford LeBlanc, White Castle, La.
Lee Roy LeBlanc, St. Martinville, La.
J. Wilson Lepine, Thibodaux, La.
Earl G. Luke, Franklin, La.
Marvin Marmande, Houma, La.
Andrew McCollam, Jr., New Orleans, La.
Sidney J. Menard, New Orleans, La.
Otto S. Newman, Cheneyville, La.
William Nuttall, Plaquemine, La.
Edward T. Supple, Bayou Goula, La.
E. Berkshire Terrill, Jr., Cinclare, La.
Clay Terry, Franklin, La.
John Thibaut, Napoleonvile, La.
P. Chauvin Wilkinson, Port Allen, La.
M. V. Yarbrough, Youngsville, La.

HONORARY MEMBERS

Josiah Ferris, Washington, D. C.
Murphy J. Foster, Franklin, La.
E. W. McNeil, Cinclare, La.
Wallace C. Kemper, New Orleans, La.

Second Class Postage paid at New Orleans, La. Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscription Members 50 cents a year. Non-Members $5.00 a year. Foreign Countries $25.00 a year. The American Sugar Cane League is not responsible for issues lost in transit. Back issues supplied, when available, at one dollar a copy.

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

Here's why it pays sugar cane growers to use SINBAR®

TERBACIL WEED KILLER

SINBAR gives excellent control in plant and stubble cane.

SINBAR controls both broadleaves and winter grasses . . . including seedling Johnson grass.

Versatility.
Registered for first- and second-year stubble as well as plant cane.

Consistent control of both broadleaves and winter grasses, including seedling Johnson grass.

Efficient and economical.
No costly multiple treatments. A single treatment in spring gives maximum control for your money. Or you can use a split treatment, applying half in the fall and half in early spring. SINBAR keeps seedbeds clean through the winter and allows early drying.

Easy to use. Wettable powder mixes readily with water and stays in suspension with use of simple hydraulic-type agitator.

Order your supply of SINBAR today.

With any chemical, follow labeling instructions and warnings carefully.

DUPONT SINBAR

SINBAR is distributed by Bel Chemical & Supply Co., Inc., Schriever, La.

IN THE FIELD

By: Lloyd L. Lauden

Too Much Rain to Plant

Too much rain before and during this planting season will probably adversely affect the total acreage for the 1972 cane crop. Similar weather conditions last year during the same period caused many Louisiana cane growers to make a smaller than normal planting. Most of these growers, however, were able to keep second year stubble cane for this crop and therefore total acreage for the 1971 was not materially affected.

This year, however, the increase in acreage allowed, plus the larger planting necessary because of the smaller planting operation done last year will make this planting operation an extra large job. Many growers may be forced to plant and harvest at the same time. Growers who kept more second year stubble than usual because of a smaller planting job done in 1970 know this will be more difficult to do this year. The percentage of stubble cane is already too high on many farms. The keeping of old stubble reduces cane yields per acre and increases weeds and grasses of all types. The keeping of old stubble is done only when necessary and with the full knowledge that it reduces yields and usually for more than one year.

Still Time to Plant

From an optimistic outlook and with weather cooperating to a great degree there is still time to plant for the 1972 crop. Reports are that labor for planting is abundant. The planting aid device developed several years ago, will help speed up the planting operation. There will be more mechanical planters used this year than ever before. Another important aspect is the growers' determination. Following a short planting last year most growers are determined not to have a recurrence of this bad situation. All of these things should speed up the planting, weather permitting.

More Supervision

Although speed will be important, growers should not allow this to be an excuse for doing a poor job of planting. It should be remembered that an increase in speed during planting requires more supervision. Growers should watch covering closely. Don't cover too heavily and watch the topping knife on the harvester. Growers should also walk into the cut frequently to be sure enough seed is being dropped. No other single practice is more important than planting. Without good stands it is impossible to make high cane yields even if everything else is perfect.

The crop is still shorter now than for the same period last year. Too much water, grass, and cloudy weather are responsible for the short cane. Cane appears to be thick on the row in some areas, but there is also a considerable amount of thin cane around the belt. In the writer's opinion, the lower Bayou Lafourche area has the best all around cane crop. The crop in the St. James Parish area is also pretty. The upper Teche and upper western area appears to have the shortest cane in the belt. However, many fields appear to have thick stands in that area.

IN WASHINGTON

By: Horace Godfrey

WASHINGTON HIGHLIGHTS

WAGE-PRICE FREEZE

As Congress returns from its summer recess, the major subject of discussion is President Nixon's wage-price freeze. Congressional hearings will begin immediately to consider legislative actions requested by the President. The full effect of the President's announcement has not been felt throughout the country since interpretations are still being made by the Office of Emergency Preparedness and the Cost of Living Council. Several important questions relating to sugar are still being considered.

Meanwhile the constitutionality of the President's wage-price freeze is being contested by four professors at Catholic University. Also unions representing 650,000 postal workers have filed suit to break the freeze as it applies to them. The two month old longshoreman dock strike on the West Coast will not end according to Harry Bridges unless the President exempts from the freeze any long term wage increase the longshoremen negotiate.

The Sugar Act

Even though Congress will be considering the President's proposal, it is expected that conferees on extension of the Sugar Act will begin their deliberations around September 20th and will complete their action before the end of September.

Hearings are scheduled by Congressman Foley of Washington, Chairman of a Sub-Committee of the House Agriculture Committee, on a proposed bill to give more bargaining power to farmers. The bill upon which hearings will be held was introduced by Congressman Sisk of California. It is not expected that any action will be taken by this session of Congress on the Sisk bill. In order to obtain passage of such legislation, it would take an all-out effort by the Administration and they have not yet indicated how they will testify.

Farm Parity Ratio

Meanwhile, the farm parity ratio reached a level of 70% on August 15th and Congressman Poage, Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, in a speech before a national dairymen's organization, proposed legislation providing a government guarantee of fair farm labor wages when crop prices are depressed. Congressman Poage declared that with farm prices at 70% of parity, a farmer simply cannot pay his laborers wages comparable with those paid in industry.

He stated: "I have in mind a plan whereby we would determine parity for agricultural products just as we do now, then set a reasonable figure of income for agricultural workers, a figure which Congress might decide. We would provide that the farmer be required to pay only such percentage of this wage as the price of his product bore to full parity, with the govern-

(Continued on opposite page)

ment making up the difference between that percentage and full parity.

Government Would Supplement Wage

"In other words, if the wage were set at $2 per hour and if farm prices were at 75% of parity, then the farmer would pay the worker only $1.50 per hour and the government would supplement this with a wage adjustment of 50 cents per hour. If farm prices went up the farmer's share of the wage would go up."

"If farm prices fell the government costs would go up." . . . Poage noted that "politically, workers have lots more friends than do farmers," and that it would be wise to do all possible to assure all farm workers wages commensurate with those paid commercial and industrial employees.

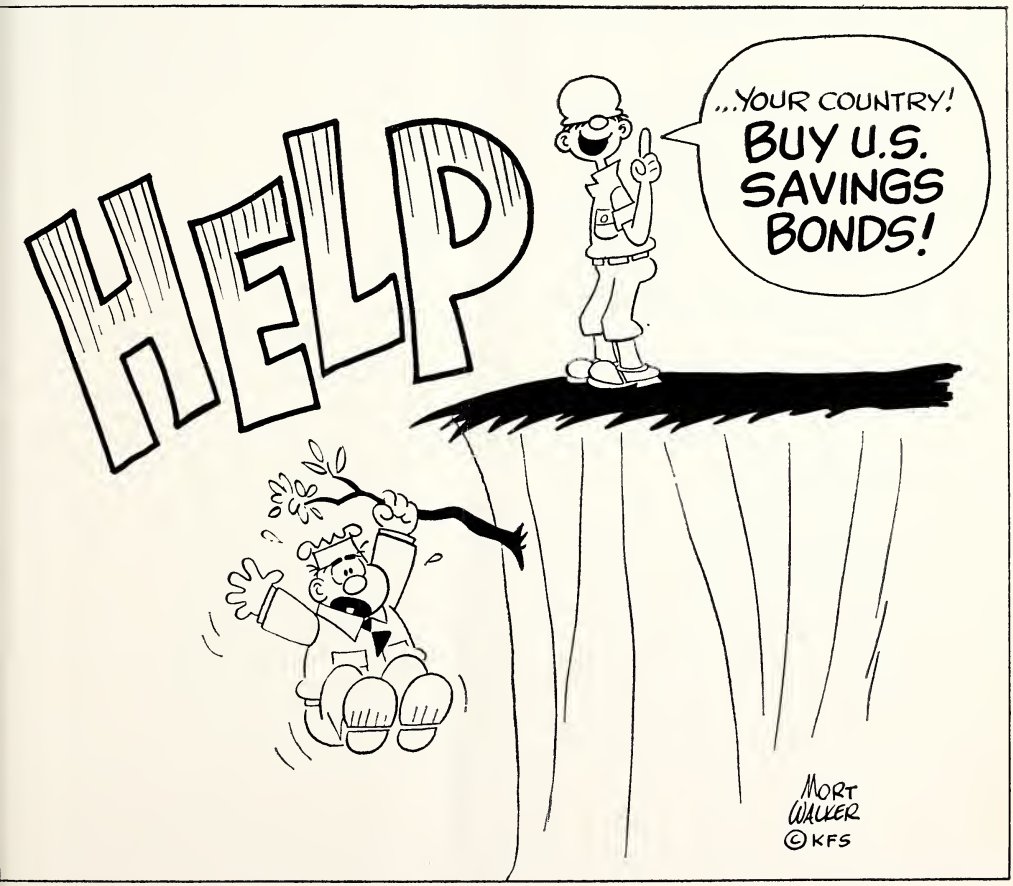
South Coast Promotions

HOUMA, LA.—South Coast Corporation president, J. L. Dickson, recently announced several promotions. U. P. Melancon was promoted from vice president to executive vice president with responsibilities for all operating divisions of the company.

Marion M. Dowling, formerly sales manager for the company, was promoted to vice president, sales. Karl Fortier, assistant secretary, will additionally serve as vice president and controller for the firm.

J. N. Foret, Jr., formerly division manager, has been promoted to vice president, refining, and Albert I. Guidry, chief engineer, will direct all sugar mill operations as vice president.

M. L. Shaffer, agronomist, will serve as vice president of field operations. All promotions were effective September 1.



DOWN THE ROW

By: Earl J. Hicks

New Wrinkles On the Old Wrinkle

Several growers have constructed a deGravelles' opening plow since the writer's recent article on it in the August 1, 1971 issue of The Sugar Bulletin.

One obstacle some growers faced with the plow was that it opened the row too wide where rows were not at or very near the full six-foot spacing.

D. C. Mattingly, field manager at Westfield Plantation near Paincourtville, La., experienced the above problem and has gone to a 12 inch bottom on the opening plow rather than the original 17 inch bottom. Mattingly found there was no difficulty in planting with either the increasingly popular planting machine or by hand. The 12 inch furrow was wide enough for seed pieces to easily fall into the furrow.

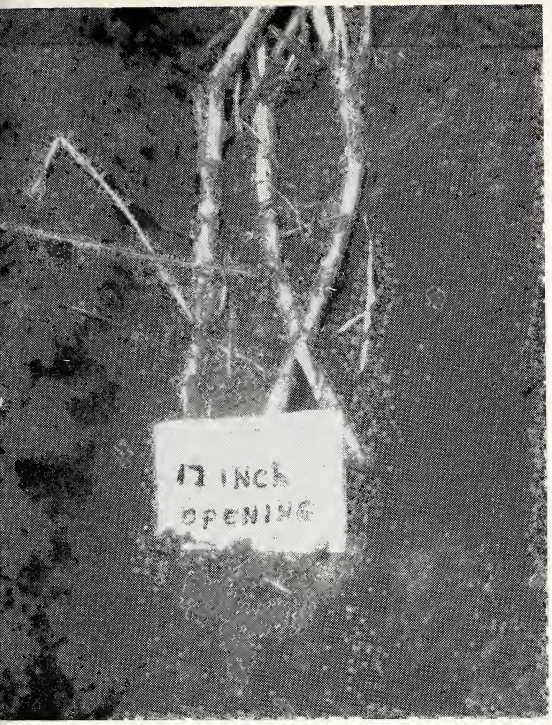
However, when row spacings permit, the writer recommends the 17 inch opening plow.

Opening Good In Black Land

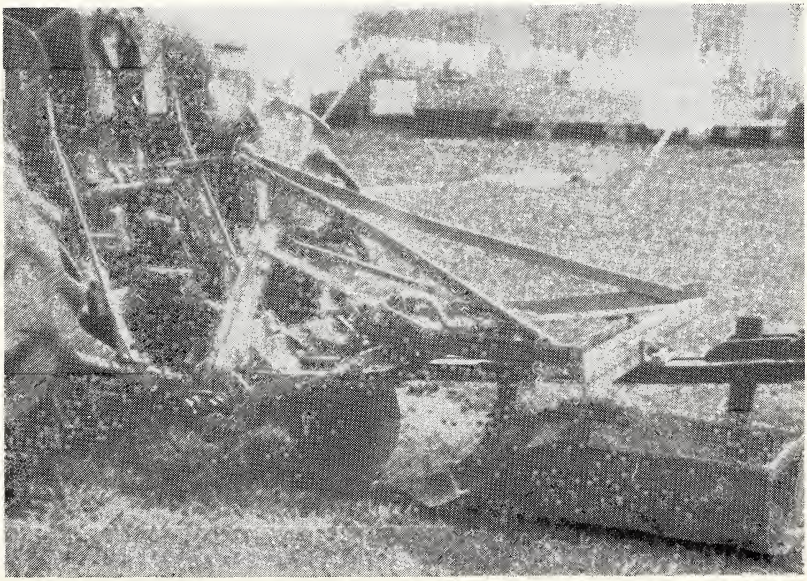
When the deGravelles' plow was used in black land by its inventor, the opening job was surprisingly good. The only minor drawback was that a little soil spilt back into the furrow after the plow passed through the row. Other than this, deGravelles experienced no major problems with the plow in black land.

It appears best at this time to mount the opening plow behind the plow frame. This should be done to avoid "choking" of the wheels should they be left on the plow frame or added later.

A few growers have experienced some "swinging action" of the plow. Two things may be done to correct his problem. First, make sure the plow is tightly attached at every point it can be attached to. Secondly, a small "rudder" blade about 8 to 9 inches long and 1½ to 2 inches wide can be welded to the underside of the plow.



17 INCH OPENING—Cane is planted in a 17 inch opening made by the deGravelles opening plow. Note the spacing of the stalks on the flat bottom.



DEGRAVELLES PLOW—This deGravelles plow is mounted on a row plow frame using a three point hitch. Note how plow is mounted behind the frame to avoid "choking" if the wheels are added later.

OUTFIELD EVALUATION OF SUGAR CANE VARIETIES IN 1970

Dr. Mike J. Giamalva

The Sugarcane Variety Outfield Testing Program is conducted on a cooperative basis. The Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station and the U. S. Department of Agriculture cooperating with the American Sugar Cane League collected data from 10 light soil and 3 heavy soil locations during 1970.

The planting as well as the harvest seasons were abnormal to say the least. Because of the unseasonal rainfall conditions, planting conflicted with harvest in many cases. But, thanks to the splendid cooperation of the owners and managers of the cooperating plantations, all work was completed.

Replicated Tests Planted

In September and October of 1970, replicated tests were planted at 13 locations, and at one location only an observation test was planted. Fifteen varieties were planted at each location in the replicated tests. These varieties included C.P. 52-68, L. 60-25, C.P. 61-37, L. 62-96, and either C.P. 48-103 or N.Co. 310 as check varieties. N.Co. 310 was used as a check variety in the Teche area and C.P. 48-103 in the other areas. Each test also included two varieties from the 1965 series, C.P. 65-350 and L. 65-69, and eight varieties from the 1966 series. The varieties from the 1966 series were L. 66-48, L.66-97, C.P. 66-301, C.P. 66-312, C.P. 66-315, C.P. 66-346, C.P. 66-376, and C.P. 66-379.

At the time the replicated tests were planted, 14 selections were introduced at each location. These included five 1967 L. selections and nine 1967 C.P. selections. The L. introductions were L. 67-20, L.67-46, L.67-64, L. 67-74, and L. 67-84. The C.P. introduction were C.P. 67-345, C.P. 67-389, C.P. 67-404, C.P. 67-411, C.P. 67-412, C.P. 67-413, C.P. 67-422, C.P. 67-424, and C.P. 67-430. These selections are being evaluated in the outfield tests for mosaic resistance, stand, stooling, and vigor. A mosaic evaluation taken from 5 locations is given in Table I.

Two Varieties Sent to Secondary Stations

Prior to planting time, the variety committee elected to send L. 65-69 and C.P. 65-350 to the secondary stations one year ahead of schedule even though no data had been collected from these two varieties in the outfield tests. Their performance in the infield tests had been very good, and at all introductory plantings at outfield locations, only a trace of mosaic had been found. In 1970 all available seed of these two varieties was distributed among all of the secondary stations.

C.P. 65-357 Discarded

The variety committee also elected to discard C.P. 65-357 because of its severe mosaic problem. This year at harvest time, even though all varieties were lodged to varying degrees at all locations, this variety was very erect. Because of this characteristic, this variety was included in the data reported.

Cooperative tests were also conducted with the entomologists to evaluate varieties in the outfield tests for borer resistance. These tests were set up to test borer resistance in existing varieties and promising seedlings, with and without insecticide applications. Tests during 1970 showed N.Co. 310 to be the most resistant variety, C.P. 52-68 to be moderately resistant, and L. 60-25 and C.P. 61-37 to be very susceptible. This work is being carried on again this year.

1970 YIELD RESULTS

Light Soil Tests

The combined analysis of data from the 1970 light soil tests are found in Tables 2, 3, and 4. Variety C.P. 65-357 was the highest yielding variety in plant cane during 1970. L. 62-96 was the highest yielding released variety in plant cane, first and second stubble. L. 60-25 produced good yields of sugar per acre, primarily because of its high yield of sugar per ton of cane. C.P. 61-37 produced good yields in tons of cane per acre, but was low in sugar per ton. C.P. 48-103 produced good yields in the river areas. C.P. 52-68 was very erect during the 1970 harvest season, but like L. 60-25 had a high percentage of mosaic. Of the two varieties that were sent to the secondary stations, C.P. 65-350 was lodged at all locations and produced the lowest yields in the plant cane plots. L. 65-69 is very resistant to mosaic and produced good tonnage and sugar per ton of cane. This variety shows promise as a future variety.

Heavy Soil Tests

The combined analysis of 2 plant cane outfield locations on heavy soil during 1970 is found in Table 5. This table shows that C.P. 65-357 and L. 62-96 were significantly better than L. 65-69, C.P. 52-68, and C.P. 65-350. L. 60-25 and C.P. 61-37 were not significantly different from the two top varieties or L. 65-69, but were significantly better than C.P. 52-68 and C.P. 65-350.

These data indicate that L. 62-96 should be included in the recommendations for heavy soils.

The combined analysis of 3 first stubble outfield locations on heavy soil is given to Table 6. This table shows that C.P. 61-37, C.P. 52-68, and C.P. 55-30 produced the highest yields in tons per acre, with C.P. 61-37 being significantly higher than L. 62-96 and C.P. 62-68. L. 62-96 and L. 60-25 produced significantly more sugar per ton of cane than the other three varieties. There was no significant difference in sugar per acre produced by the five varieties. C.P. 55-30 is no longer recommended for commercial planting in Louisiana.

Table 1. Mosaic[1] evaluation in percent, of varieties in 5 outfield test plots

Variety	% Mosaic at each location				
	Lanaux	Cinclare	Allain	Billeaud	Glenwood
C.P. 52-68	68.0	54.0	3.0	70.0	100.0
L. 60-25	38.0	20.0	2.0	80.0	60.0
C.P. 48-103	18.0	16.0	0	-	28.0
C.P. 61-37	12.0	8.0	0	38.0	8.0
L. 62-96	10.0	17.0	4.0	17.0	0
N.Co. 310	-	-	88.0	80.0	-
L. 65-69	0.5	0	0	0	0
C.P. 65-350	0	0	0	0	0
L. 66-48	5.0	0	0	3.0	0
L. 66-97	15.0	48.0	2.0	12.0	8.0
C.P. 66-301	35.0	18.0	0	71.0	4.0
C.P. 66-321	44.0	39.0	0	34.0	83.0
C.P. 66-315	70.0	29.0	0	60.0	24.0
C.P. 66-346	62.0	32.0	0	21.0	51.0
C.P. 66-376	8.0	10.0	0	0	0
C.P. 66-379	45.0	78.0	0	52.0	6.0
L. 67-20	81.0	79.0	18.0	68.0	6.0
L. 67-46	76.0	42.0	3.5	40.0	14.0
L. 67-64	56.0	59.0	4.0	55.0	46.0
L. 67-74	54.0	88.0	10.0	66.0	8.0
L. 67-84	48.0	33.0	0	42.0	11.0
C.P. 67-345	17.0	0	0	0	0
C.P. 67-389	32.0	43.0	0	37.0	5.0
C.P. 67-404	5.0	7.0	1.0	3.0	0
C.P. 67-411	43.0	46.0	7.0	30.0	8.0
C.P. 67-412	75.0	25.0	70.0	26.0	6.0
C.P. 67-413	30.0	62.0	4.0	27.0	8.0
C.P. 67-422	59.0	7.0	0	6.0	6.0
C.P. 67-424	50.0	13.0	0	8.0	0
C.P. 67-430	55.0	36.0	13.0	28.0	3.0

[1] Seed of unreleased varieties cut from plots which had been rogued in 1969.

Table 2. Combined analysis of 10 Plant Cane LSU and USDA outfield locations on light soil during 1970.

Variety	Tons of Cane per acre	Sugar per Ton of Cane	Sugar per Acre 1/
CP 65-357 2/	33.96 a	233.3 a	7923 a
L 62-96	32.41 b	221.1 b	7166 b
L 65-69 2/	30.23 c	222.0 b	6711 c
CP 61-37	33.55 a b	191.3 d	6418 c d
L 60-25	26.17 d	234.8 a	6145 d
CP 48-103	27.03 d	212.7 c	5749 e
CP 52-68	29.18 c	196.9 d	5746 e
CP 65-350 2/	26.17 d	180.8 e	4732 f

1/ Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different at the 5% level of probability according to the Duncan Multiple range test.

2/ Experimental varieties.

Table 3. Combined analysis of 9 First Stubble LSU and USDA outfield locations on light soil during 1970.

Variety	Tons of Cane per Acre	Sugar per Ton of Cane	Sugar per Acre
L 62-96	29.83 a	226.6 b	6759 a
L 60-25	25.64 b	233.0 a	5974 b
CP 61-37	29.68 a	192.1 c	5702 b c
CP 52-68	29.38 a	192.8 c	5664 c
CP 55-30	26.88 b	181.3 d	4873 d

Table 4. Combined analysis of 5 Second Stubble LSU and USDA outfield locations on light soil during 1970.

Variety	Tons of Cane per Acre	Sugar per Ton of Cane	Sugar per Acre
L 62-96	29.27 a	211.1 b	6179 a
CP 52-68	27.03 b	194.6 c	5260 b
L 60-25	22.97 c d	224.3 a	5152 b c
CP 61-37	28.48 a b	179.2 d	5104 b c
CP 48-103	22.18 d	206.8 b	4587 c d
CP 55-30	24.33 c	179.6 d	4370 d

Table 5. Combined analysis of 2 Plant Cane USDA outfield locations on heavy soil during 1970.

Variety	Tons of Cane per Acre	Sugar per Ton of Cane	Sugar per Acre
CP 65-357	32.02 a	226.0 a	7237 a
L 62-96	31.77 a	221.2 a	7028 a
L 60-25	28.64 a b	223.6 a	6404 a b
CP 61-37	31.53 a	198.5 b	6259 a b c
L 65-69	26.67 b	224.3 a	5982 b c d
CP 52-68	30.91 a b	171.7 c	5307 c d
CP 65-350	26.31 b	195.5 b	5144 d

(Table 6—Next Page)

Table 6. Combined analysis of 3 First Stubble LSU and USDA outfield locations on heavy soil during 1970.

Variety	Tons of Cane per Acre	Sugar per Ton of Cane	Sugar per Acre
L 62-96	28.74 b c	236.6 a	6800
CP 61-37	33.31 a	201.9 b	6725
L 60-25	27.21 c	244.1 a	6642
CP 52-68	32.59 a b	201.3 b	6560
CP 55-30	31.67 a b	197.0 b	6239
			N.S.

CORRECTION PLEASE

In announcing the retirement of Robert Fraser in the September 1st issue of The Sugar Bulletin, we inadvertently gave him the middle initial of "L". Mr. Fraser says he doesn't know how-the-l we got the "L" in his name and, frankly, neither do we.

We hasten to report that the name is just plain Robert (to his friends Bob) Fraser. We apologize for the faux pas.

THE BARTLETT TANNIN PRODUCTS COMPANY

Walter M. Bartlett

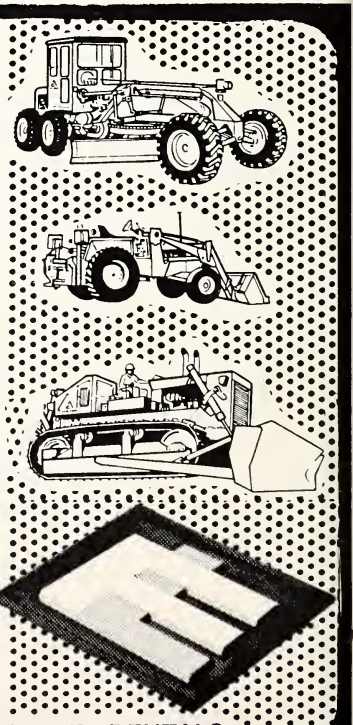
LIQUID CHEMICALS IN BULK

1460 South Peters St.

New Orleans, La.

for Cane Fields

- ALLIS - CHALMERS MOTOR - GRADERS
- K KOEHRING — KOEHRING CRANES WITH GRAPPLES
- RUBBER - TIRED LOADERS WITH CANE FORKS
- ALLIS - CHALMERS LAND CLEARING TRACTORS



"SEE US FOR ALL YOUR EQUIPMENT NEEDS"

FURLOW-LAUGHLIN EQUIPMENT INC.

BATON ROUGE 348-6721 / NEW ORLEANS 888-4840
LAFAYETTE 235-1334 / LAKE CHARLES 436-4672

NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT—PARTS—SERVICE—RENTALS

Index to Volumes 48 and 49

October 1, 1969 Through September 15, 1971

Columns

Cane Talk

by Howard Robichaux

Volume 48

Issue		Page
April 15, 1970	Western Outlook Good, L. 60-25, C.P. 61-37, Experimental Rogueing Class	178
June 15, 1970	Crop Condition, New Varieties Observed for Mosaic, Rogueing Classes Progress Well	228
July 15, 1970	Winds Damage Cane in Teche Area, Heat Treating Cane, Soil Sampling Crew in St. Mary Parish, Wheat in the Cane Belt	249

Down The Row

by Earl J. Hicks

Volume 48

April 1, 1970	Good Stands, Johnson Grass and Raoul Grass	165
May 1, 1970	Stop and Go—Mostly Stop, Don't Say Poison Say Herbicide, L. 62-86 and C.P. 62-258, L. 62-96—It's the Nature of the Brute	189
June 1, 1970	Steps in the Louisiana Variety Program, Louisiana Sugar Cane Variety Program, The Production of True Seed	209
July 1, 1970	The Louisiana Variety Program, The Seedling Nurseries	237
August 1, 1970	Steps in the Louisiana Variety Program, Pre-replicated Line Trials, Replicated Line Trial Nurseries	265
September 1, 1970	The Louisiana Variety Program, The Infield Variety Program	305

Volume 49

October 1, 1970	The Outfield Variety Program	10
October 15, 1970	The Louisiana Variety Program, The Increase and Release	21
November 15, 1970	Our Noble Ancestors—Facts and Myths About Noble Cane Origins	49
December 1, 1970	Our Noble Ancestors the Cheribon Or Transparent Cane and the Tanna or Caledonia Cane	69
January 1, 1971	Flowering in Sugar Cane, A Look At How	93
January 15, 1971	A Look Back and a Look Ahead	108
February 15, 1971	Soil Samples and Drainage	117
February 15, 1971	Haggie 440	134
March 15, 1971	A Tilting Sugar Cane Belt	166
May 15, 1971	A Grower Opinion Survey	210
June 15, 1971	Some How Comes	250
August 1, 1971	A New Wrinkle—Wide and Flat	286
September 15, 1971	New Wrinkle On the Old Wrinkle	348

In The Field

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Volume 48

October 1, 1969	Sucrose Good, Planting	3
October 15, 1969	The 1969 Grinding	22
November 1, 1969	Cane Yields	32
November 15, 1969	Cane Yields Down	48

December 1, 1969	November 15 Freeze	60
December 15, 1969	USDA Basic Cane Breeding Program Expands	68
January 1, 1971	1969 Crop Completed	75
January 15, 1970	Chances for 1970 Stands	95
February 1, 1970	Johnsongrass Control	104
February 15, 1970	County Agents Meetings	119
March 1, 1970	Contact Meeting At LSU	137
March 15, 1970	A Few Reports Of Second Year Stubble L. 60-25	147
April 1, 1970	Flash—Sinbar New Label On All Stubble Cane, Pollution	161
April 15, 1970	New Varieties	177
May 1, 1970	Spray Innovation, Grassy Crop, Basic Cane Breeding	184
May 15, 1970	Sweet Sorghum For Sugar in Louisiana	196
June 1, 1970	Contact Committee Thursday, June 18; Proportionate Shares	208
June 15, 1970	Pollution	224
July 1, 1970	Wage Hearing	236
August 1, 1970	The 1970 Cane Crop	264
August 15, 1970	L. 62-69, C.P. 61-37, L. 60-25 Brittle; Ramon E. Billeaud, King Sucrose XXIX	288
September 1, 1970	Planting Time—Sinbar After Cutting Cane, Sinbar Following Cutting Cane	304
September 15, 1970	L.60-25, C.P. 48-103 Lodged; Notice	316

Volume 49

October 1, 1970	Julien Planters	4
October 15, 1970	Crop Difficult to Plant	20
November 1, 1970	1970 Harvest Slow, L.60-25, C.P. 61-37 Lodged	32
November 15, 1970	Mud, Tangled Cane, L. 60-25, Burning	48
December 1, 1970	November 24, 25 Freeze	68
December 15, 1970	Cane Cleaning in the Field	80
January 1, 1971	Florida Trip—February 7, 1971	97
January 15, 1971	Too Much Scrap	105
February 1, 1971	Don't Plow Up Too Much Stubble, Florida Tour	116
February 15, 1971	Cultivation Started, Cost Rising	132
March 1, 1971	Contact Meeting at LSU Thursday, March 1, 1971	148
March 15	Cane Breeding, Canal Point, Florida	160
April 1, 1971	Pollution	177
April 15, 1971	Stands and Grass	184
May 1, 1971	Speech to Thibadaux Rotary Club	196
May 15, 1971	Rain	208
June 1, 1971	Short Houma Station Contact Meeting Thursday, June 17	228
June 15, 1971	Increase Acreage for 1972, Penalty for Non-Use, Landlords Have Stake	241
July 1, 1971	Make More Money—Grow More Cane, Dornier System	260
July 15, 1971	Secondary Increase Stations and Varieties	270
August 1, 1971	Perhaps Another 1963 Crop	290
August 15, 1971	Paul Kessler, Planting Season, L. 62-96	304
September 1, 1971	Crop Conditions, Planting Slow, Rouby Matherne's Experiment	334
September 15, 1971	Too Much Rain to Plant	345

In Washington With Ferris and Godfrey

by Joe Ferris and Horace Godfrey

Volume 48

October 1, 1969	General Accounting Office Report	5
October 15, 1969	Coordinated Effort Pays Off, Biographical Sketch	25
November 1, 1969	Artificial Sweeteners, Biographical Sketch	33
November 15, 1969	Agricultural Legislation, Biographical Sketch, F. Edward Hebert	44
December 1, 1969	Senator Holland Retires, Biographical Sketch, Hale Boggs	61
December 15, 1969	Proposal By Food & Drug Administration to Permit Mixing of Saccharin With Sugar, Godfrey Addresses Meetings	69

In Washington

by Horace Godfrey

Volume 48

January 1, 1970	Thanks and Best Wishes	76
January 15, 1970	What Will the 70's Bring	98
February 1, 1970	Food, Information and Understanding; Biographical Sketch, Otto E. Passman	105
February 15, 1970	Speech By Senator Ellender "Farm Programs and the Economy"	120
March 1, 1970	1970 Highlights On Sugar From the Annual USDA Outlook Conference	139
March 15, 1970	Sugar Man of the Year for 1969	148
April 1, 1970	Better Farm Image is Sought	160
April 15, 1971	Exerpts From Speech On Farm Policy	172
May 1, 1970	Sugar Prices—A Question, Exerpts From Speech On Farm Policy	183
May 15, 1970	Farm Program Payment Limitations	195
June 1, 1970	Farm Subsidies Versus Mail Subsidies	207
June 15, 1970	1971 Agricultural Appropriations Bill	223
July 1, 1970	Food Costs, Farm Prices	235
July 15, 1970	Speedy O. Long, Edwin W. Edwards, John R. Rarick	248

August 1, 1970	Patrick T. Caffery, Farm Legislation, Sugar Consumption	263
August 15, 1970	Doing Something About Bad Publicity	284
September 1, 1970	Farm Legislation	303
September 15, 1970	A Fantasy	315

Volume 49

October 1, 1970	Legislative Activities, Congress Recesses	3
October 15, 1970	Views by Congressman Pat Caffery	19
November 1, 1970	Congressional Report—Cyclamates	31
November 15, 1970	Pollution	47
December 1, 1970	1970 Farm Bill, Sugar Prices	67
December 15, 1970	139th Anniversary of the Creation of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry	79
January 1, 1971	International Sugar Mark Adopted	91
January 15, 1971	Speech by Senator Holland	103
February 1, 1971	The Art and Science of . . . . Politics	115
February 15, 1971	1971—The Year for Renewal of the Sugar Act	131
March 1, 1971	92nd Congress—Sugar Legislation	147
March 15, 1971	Sugar Hearings	159
April 1, 1971	Sugar Legislation, Sugar Man of the Year 1970	171
April 15, 1971	Attacks on Sugar	183
May 1, 1971	Report on Sugar Legislation	195
May 15, 1971	Progress on Sugar Legislation	207
June 1, 1971	Legislation	223
June 15, 1971	Sugar Legislation	235
July 1, 1971	Sugar Legislation, Appropriations	255
July 15, 1971	Sweeteners	239
August 1, 1971	Legislative Actions	283
August 15, 1971	Sugar Act Amendments of 1971	312
September 1, 1971	Agriculture and Labor	330
September 15, 1971	Wage-Price Freeze	346

Up Front With The League

by A. W. Dykers

Volume 48

October 1, 1969	The Annual Meeting, Award Winners, Elections, Joe Ferris Honored, The Old Mule	3
October 15, 1969	Fair Price Determination Issued, Government Payment To Farmers	21
November 1, 1969	Early Sugar Legislation Urged, Sugar Technicians	31
November 15, 1969	Field Wages Increased, Help Needed, A Reminder	47
December 1, 1969	The Old Mule, Youngsville Burns, Dr. Mikel Dies, Proposed 1970 Sugar Requirements	59
December 15, 1969	Billboards	67
February 1, 1970	Highway Safety Committee, E. K. Bynum Dies	103
March 1, 1970	The Old Mule, Youngsville, Officers of ASSCT	142
April 1, 1970	Dykers Retires, Exchange Meets	159

Cane Borer

Volume 48

March 15, 1970	Borer Infestation and Loss in the Louisiana Sugar Cane Crop (Leon J. Charpentier, Ralph Mathes and W. J. McCormick)	149

Volume 49

May 15, 1971	Borer Infestation in the Louisiana Sugar Cane Crop (Leon J. Charpentier, R. D. Jackson, and W. J. McCormick)	218

Cane Breeding

Volume 49

November 15, 1970	Cane Breeding at LSU in 1968 and 1969 (Dr. Elias D. Paliatseas)	52
December 15, 1970	Production of True Sugar Cane Seed at Canal Point, Florida in 1969 and 1970 (Norman I. James and Jimmy D. Miller)	84

Cane Varieties

Volume 48

November 1, 1969	Some Varietal Characteristics of the More Important Varieties	34
November 15, 1969	The Louisiana Sugar Cane Variety Census for 1969 and Suggestions for Better Use of Varieties (Rouby J. Matherne)	54
July 15, 1970	1970 Sugar Variety Recommendation for Louisiana	248
July 15, 1970	Some Varietal Characteristics of the More Important Commercial Varieties	250
August 15, 1970	Sugar Cane Variety Outfield Experiments in Louisiana in 1969 With a Summary for the 3-Year Period 1967-69 (H. P. Fanguy)	290
September 15, 1970	The Louisiana Sugar Cane Variety Census for 1970 (R. J. Matherne)	320

Volume 49

August 15, 1971	Some Varietal Characteristics of the More Important Commercial Varieties	316
August 15, 1971	Sugar Cane Variety Recommendations for Louisiana for 1971	317
September 15, 1971	Outfield Evaluation of Sugar Cane Varieties in 1970 (Dr. Mike J. Giamalva)	351

Crop Statistics

Volume 48

August 15, 1970	Milling Results 1960-1969	275
August 15, 1970	Production of Sugar, Syrup, and Molasses 1969-1970	275
August 15, 1970	Acreage Planted For Sugar and Seed 1958-1969	276
August 15, 1970	Proportionate Shares Harvested For Sugar 1966-1969	276
August 15, 1970	Yield of Cane Per Acre 1966-1969	276
August 15, 1970	Yield of Recoverable Sugar Per Acre 1966-1969	276
August 15, 1970	Number of Producer-Payees, Number of Farms, and Average Sugar Cane Acreage Growing Per Farm 1937-1969	277
August 15, 1970	Production of Sugar in Louisiana 1900-1969 Factories 1966, 1967, 1968 and 1969 Crops	279
August 15, 1970	Production by Louisiana Cane Mills 1969 Crop	280
August 15, 1970	Quotations Issued by the Louisiana Sugar Exchange on Raw Sugar and Blackstrap Molasses 1969-1970 Pricing Period	282
August 15, 1970	Seasons Average Prices From 1935-1936 Through 1969-1970	285
August 15, 1970	Summary of Final Factory Reports for Florida Sugar Cane	292

Volume 49

August 15, 1971	Acreage Planted for Sugar and Seed 1959-1970	301
August 15, 1971	Proportionate Shares Harvested for Sugar 1967-1970	301
August 15, 1971	Yield of Cane Per Acre 1967-1970	301
August 15, 1971	Yield of Recoverable Sugar Per Acre 1967-1970	301
August 15, 1971	Number of Producer-Payees, Number of Farms and Average Sugar Cane Acerage Growing Per Farm 1938-1970	302
August 15, 1971	Production of Sugar in Louisiana 1900-1970	303
August 15, 1971	Milling Results 1961-1970	305
August 15, 1971	Production of Sugar, Syrup and Molasses 1961-1970	305
August 15, 1971	Growers' Income, Dollars, Net Ton of Sugar Cane Delivered to Louisiana Sugar Mills 1937-1970	306
August 15, 1971	Production by Louisiana Cane Mills 1970 Crop	308
August 15, 1971	Quotations Issued by the Louisiana Sugar Exchange On Raw Sugar and Blackstrap Molasses 1970-71 Pricing Period	310
August 15, 1971	Summary of Final Manufacturing Reports for Florida Sugar Cane Factories 1967-1970	313
August 15, 1971	Season Average Prices From 1935-36 Through 1970-71	314

Deaths

Volume 48

June 15, 1970	Thomas Theis	223

Volume 49

February 15, 1971	Dr. Robert D. Rands	134
March 15, 1971	John B. Levert Dies	147
April 1, 1971	J. J. Munson Passes On	172
June 15, 1971	Louis LeBourgeois Dies	251

Environment

Volume 49

April 15, 1971	The Louisiana Sugar Environmental Oxygenation Industry (Glenn R. Timmons)	190
August 1, 1971	Sugar Cane Production Betters Environment	293
September 1, 1971	New Sugar Cane Cleaner Under Development	332

Fertilizer

Volume 48

February 15, 1970	Fertilizer Recommendations for Louisiana Sugar Cane, 1970 (Laron E. Golden, Ray Ricaud and Denver T. Loupe)	117

Volume 49

February 15, 1971	General Recommendations For Use of Fertilizer in Sugar Cane Production for 1971 (Laron E. Golden, Ray Ricaud, Denver T. Loupe and Olen D. Curtis)	133

Financial

Volume 48

May 15, 1970	New Federal Land Bank Loan Policy	201
June 1, 1970	New Orleans Bank For Cooperatives Lowers Interest Rate	216

Volume 49

March 1, 1971	Interest Rates Go Lower	154
June 1, 1971	Federal Land Bank Lowers Interest Rates	230

Hearings

Volume 49

July 1, 1971	Wages and Prices Hearing Set	258
July 15, 1971	Testimony at USDA Wage Hearings	276

High Yield Awards

Volume 48

November 1, 1969	1968 High Yield Award Winners	35
November 1, 1969	4-H Sugar Cane Award Winner	42

Volume 49

September 15, 1970	Notice High Yield Award Luncheon	315
October 1, 1970	1969 High Yield Award Winners	11
October 15, 1970	1969 High Yield Award Winners	24
November 1, 1970	1969 High Yield Award Winners	34
November 15, 1970	1969 High Yield Award Winners	51, 61

Indexes

Volume 49

January 1, 1971	Index to Volumes 46 and 47	77
January 1, 1970	Authors of Articles in Volumes 46 and 47	84

League Activities

Volume 48

October 1, 1969	Address of J. Malcolm Duhe at the Annual Meeting of the American Sugar Cane League	6
September 1, 1970	Notice of Special Meeting	309
September 1, 1970	Proxy	309
October 1, 1970	Speech by Thomas H. Allen, Annual Meeting of the American Sugar Cane League, New Iberia, Louisiana, September 24, 1970	5

Volume 49

November 1, 1970	Report on Special Meeting of League's Membership	33
May 1, 1971	Talk by Thomas H. Allen Before the Agricultural Committee of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce	200
July 1, 1971	Contact Committee Meets in Houma	259
August 1, 1971	Special Meeting Notice	288

Louisiana Sugar Exchange

Volume 48

April 1, 1970	Annual Report of Sedgwick Howard, President of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc.	166

Volume 49

April 1, 1971	Menard Heads Exchange	173
April 1, 1971	Annual Report of Sedgwick Howard, President of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc.	173

Miscellaneous

Volume 48

October 1, 1969	William S. Chadwick Addresses the Secretary of Agriculture	14
December 1969	The Four Wheel Cane Wagon	62
October 15, 1970	The Price of Sugar	19
January 1, 1970	Sugar Requirements and Quotas for 1970	90
August 1, 1970	Secretary Hardin Boosts 1971-Crop Mainland Sugar Cane Acreage by 15 Percent	269
August 15, 1970	Abstracts	298
September 15, 1970	Highway Safety Recommendations	317

Volume 49

January 1, 1971	1971 Farm Forum	92
April 15, 1971	Proposed Changes in Fair Labor Standards Would Affect Sugar	188
June 1, 1971	Trials and Tribulations of Growing Sugar Cane	224
June 15, 1971	Testimony of Clay Terry on Behalf of the Sugar Cane Producers of the State of Louisiana, 1972 Proportionate Share Hearing, June 9, 1971	236
June 15, 1971	Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970	248
July 1, 1971	FDA Plan May Freeze Saccharin Usage	253
July 15, 1971	Intervention Filed to Stop Gas Curtailment	275
August 1, 1971	Don't Knock It 'Til You Try It! Exerpt from speech given by Dr. Eric A. Walker, President of Pennsylvania State University	285
August 1, 1971	Heavy Equipment Auctions	289
August 1, 1971	Who's Supporting Who? (Wes Richie)	293
August 15, 1971	Brokerage to Close	313
August 15, 1971	Nutria Control Office Relocated	314

Mosaic Disease

Volume 48

December 15, 1969	Does Johnson Grass Mosaic Go to Sugar Cane? (I. L. Forbes and Mike Giamalva)	70
March 15, 1970	Spread and Control of Sugar Cane Mosaic in the Bunkie-Meeker Area of Louisiana (Mike J. Giamalva)	152
April 1, 1970	Recommendations for the Control of Mosaic Disease in Sugar Cane in Louisiana, 1970	164
June 1, 1970	Sugar Mosaic in Louisiana: A Prescription for a Chronic Disease (R. D. Breaux and H. P. Fanguy)	212
July 15, 1970	Strains of Sugar Cane Mosaic Virus in Sugar Cane Varieties: The Effects on Stands and Yields (R. L. Tipett and H. Koike)	255

Volume 49

November 1, 1970	Does Sugar Cane Mosaic Go to Johnsongrass?	35
December 1, 1970	Sugar Cane Mosaic Virus Strain 1: Its Incidence in Louisiana (R. L. Tippett and H. Koike)	72
January 1, 1971	The Presence of Mazie Dwarf Mosaic Virus Strain A in Louisiana Definitely Established (H. Koike)	96
May 15, 1971	Recommendations for the Control of Mosaic Disease in Sugar Cane in Louisiana, 1971	216

People

Volume 48

January 1, 1970	Dr. Miller Joins Sugar Cane Research Staff at Canal Point	89
October 1, 1970	Ralph Mathes Retires from USDA	14
April 15, 1971	Andrew W. Dykers	171
April 15, 1971	Dr. E. Leon Moore	184
July 1, 1971	Sugar Bulletin Has New Managing Editor	261
July 15, 1971	New President Named at South Coast	277
July 15, 1971	Louisiana Sugar Queen Opens Trading	277
August 15, 1971	Timmons Florida Bound	315
September 1, 1971	Frank L. Barker, Jr. to Reign as King	331
September 1, 1971	President of South Coast Retires	335
September 1, 1971	Robert Fraser Retires	336
September 1, 1971	St. James Parish Honors Outstanding Agriculturalists	337

Rain Making

Volume 49

May 15, 1971	Rain Making, While Successful Is Not Always Smooth Sailing	211
September 1, 1971	Cloud Seeding Terminated	335

Ratoon Stunting Disease

Volume 48

February 1, 1970	A Simple Method for Checking Internal Temperature During Hot-Air Treatment of Sugar Cane	113
May 15, 1970	Ratoon Stunting Disease Virus: Distribution in the Sugar Cane Plant (A. G. Gillaspie, Jr.)	200
June 1, 1970	Studies to Determine the Effect of Tetracycline Antibiotic on the Ratoon Stunting Disease of Sugar Cane (R. J. Steib and D. M. Tantera)	217

Volume 49

August 15, 1971	Recommendations for the Control of Ratoon Stunting Disease in Sugar Cane in Louisiana, 1971	299

Receipts of Offshore Raws

Volume 48

October 15, 1969	Receipts of Offshore Raws at New Orleans	24
November 15, 1969	Receipts of Offshore Raws at New Orleans	54
December 15, 1969	Receipts of Offshore Raws at New Orleans	67
January 15, 1970	Receipts of Offshore Raws at New Orleans	98

Research

Volume 48

October 1, 1969	Duration of Freezing: the Effect on Field Cane	10
February 15, 1970	The West Indian Sugar Cane Fulgorid in Louisiana (Leon J. Charpentier)	121
July 1, 1970	Sweet Sorghum Growing in Louisiana (Rouby J. Matherne)	240
August 15, 1970	Mechanical Planting of Short Seedpieces of Sugar Cane (G. Y. A. Benda and R. D. Breaux)	294
September 1, 1970	The LSU Breeding Program (St. John P. Chilton)	310

Sugar Act

Volume 49

March 15, 1971	Domestic Sugar Industry Recommends New Sugar Act	161
June 15, 1971	Why Growers Will Ask for an Adjustment in the Sugar Act This Year	246
July 1, 1971	Marshall Testifies Before the Senate Finance Committee	257
July 1, 1971	South African Question Superficial (Glenn R. Timmons)	262

Supple System

Volume 48

November 15, 1969	The Supple System. A New Method of Handling Cane (Glenn R. Timmons)	50
February 15, 1970	The Supple System, A New Alternative for Cane Handling on the Mill Yard (Glenn R. Timmons)	124

Volume 49

November 15, 1970	Modified Supple System Introduced at Columbia Sugar Factory	50
March 15, 1971	Supple System Spreads to the Tropics	164

Technologists

Volume 49

February 15, 1971	Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Palmby Speaks to Louisiana Technologists	138
February 15, 1971	Scenes at 1971 Annual Meeting of the American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists	139
March 1, 1971	Florida Sugar Cane Technologists Elect Officers for 1971-72	152
June 1, 1971	First Annual Joint Meeting Florida and Louisiana Divisions American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists	227

Weed Control

Volume 48

February 1, 1970	Recommendations for the Control of Johnsongrass and Other Weeds in Louisiana Sugar Cane, Spring 1970	105
May 1, 1970	Controlling Johnsongrass and Raoulgrass on Ditchbanks in the Louisiana Sugar Cane Area, 1970	185
August 1, 1970	Controlling Johnsongrass Seedlings and Annual Weeds in Sugar Cane in Louisiana During the Summer and Fall, 1970	268

Volume 49

November 1, 1970	MSMA for Johnsongrass Control in Sugar Cane	38
February 1, 1971	Recommendations for the Control of Johnsongrass and Other Weeds in Louisiana Sugar Cane, Spring 1971	122
May 15, 1971	Controlling Johnsongrass and Raoulgrass on Ditchbanks in the Louisiana Sugar Cane Areas, 1971	214
July 15, 1971	Identification of Raoulgrass First Step in Eradication	272
August 1, 1971	The Status of Raoulgrass as a Weed (Dr. Rex W. Millhollon)	291
August 15, 1971	Controlling Johnsongrass Seedlings and Annual Weeds in Sugar Cane Planted in Louisiana in Summer and Fall, 1971	318

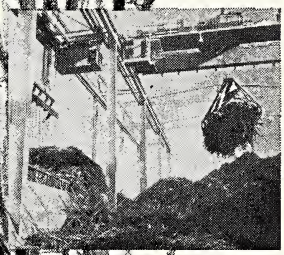
Authors of Articles in Volumes 48 and 49

	Issue	Page
Barnes, Harris H. Jr.	6/15/71	243
Benda, G.Y.A. and R. D. Breaux	8/15/70	294
Breaux, R. D. and H. P. Fanguy	7/ 1/70	212
Charpentier, Leon J.	2/15/70	121
Charpentier, Leon J., Ralph Mathes, and W. J. McCormick	3/15/70	149
Charpentier, Leon J., R. D. Jackson, and W. J. McCormick	5/15/71	218
Chilton, St. John P.	9/ 1/70	310
Fanguy, H. P.	8/15/70	290
Forbes, I. L., and Mike Giamalva	12/15/69	70
Gillaspie, A. G. Jr.	5/15/70	200
Golden, Laron E., Ray Ricaud and Denver T. Loupe	2/15/70	117
Golden, Laron E., Ray Ricaud, Denver T. Loupe and Olen D. Curtis	2/15/71	133
Giamalva, Mike J.	3/15/70	152
	9/15/71	351
Irvine, J. E.	10/ 1/69	10
James, Norman I. and Jimmy D. Miller	12/15/70	84
Koike, H.	5/ 1/70	188
	1/ 1/71	96
Matherne, Rouby J.	11/15/69	54
	7/ 1/70	240
	9/15/70	320
Millhollon, Rex W.	8/ 1/71	291
Paliatseas, Elais D.	11/15/70	52
Richie, Wes	8/ 1/71	293
Steib, R. J. and D. M. Tantera	6/ 1/70	217
Terry, Clay	6/ 1/71	224
Timmons, Glenn R.	11/15/69	50
	2/15/70	124
	4/15/71	190
	7/ 1/71	262
Tippett, R. L. and H. Koike	7/15/70	255
	12/ 1/70	72

THERE'S A BETTER WAY and it's STANDARD

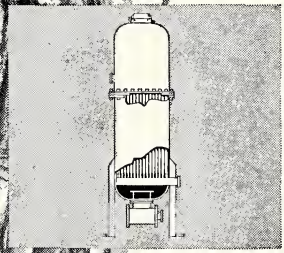
WATER

NOW, you can do something about the weather. AMES' irrigation systems are sized to the plot, completely portable and assure a cycle of moisture to meet the tested soil conditions.
Engineer your own weather . . . then you're sure.



WEIGHT

Standard-ize the unloading of cane in the mill yard. This overhead KRANCO crane handles either chain-net or side dump wagons with a minimum of modifications. Kranco cranes are fast becoming STANDARD.



WASTE

In sugar mills, as in cigarettes, there are filters and filters and filters. But with STANDARD it's HAYWARD filters because it produces a higher clarity of juice than conventional methods. Each season, new tests are made under all conditions to improve the quality of your sugar and increase your profits.

STANDARDIZE ON
STANDARD

STANDARD SUPPLY
& HARDWARE CO., INC.

822 TCHOUPITOULAS ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70130
TELEPHONE 522-6641

• *LAKE CHARLES* • *HOUMA* • *NEW IBERIA*
• *HARVEY* • *BATON ROUGE* • *LEEVILLE*
• *HOUSTON*

FENAC plus

No. 1 Weedkiller for Sugar Cane

AMCHEM®

First name in herbicide research
AMCHEM PRODUCTS, INC.
Ambler, Pennsylvania

Complete weed control is necessary and **FENAC PLUS** makes it possible. It controls the important broadleaf weeds and grasses, including **johnsongrass seedlings,** and has excellent handling qualities. Mixed with water, **FENAC PLUS** forms a true solution, maintains the same concentration in the tank—top to bottom.

FENAC PLUS—THE STANDARD BY WHICH SUGAR CANE WEED CONTROL IS MEASURED

571

LSU Libraries
3 1518 100 448 434

BOUND BY
HNM